



# Security doors for historic buildings of Stockholm city

Asmodas gives new life for timeless and  
classical environments.

[www.asmodas.eu](http://www.asmodas.eu)

# We recreate the cultural heritage of city of Stockholm

City of Stockholm was found back in 1252, so travel around the city is a real travel in time. Here in 18th century the palaces are mixed with modern glass houses. Art Nouveau buildings can be found on the same streets as buildings of the Baroque era and functionalistic pearls side by side with new classical blocks.

The doors of Stockholm is a nice introduction to the architectural treasures of the city – they tell a lot about the houses and about all the people that live here.

## **Individual solutions for unique buildings in security version.**

For keeping the exclusivity of our door, we integrate the modern security thinking with a classical craftsman work, where the most

important are the details and the attention to details.

## **Asmodas gives new life for timeless and classical environments.**

Besides that, to make you feel like home and feel safe, Asmodas adds a layer of security to the original details and finishes the structure with craftsmanship touch. Your new doors can look exactly as the original, but at the same time include the latest lock and security technologies.

Here we share our many years of experience with our partners in Sweden Saker Bostad in the capital of Sweden. Saker Bostad offers total solutions for painting and renovating stairways. In this leaflet you will get an introduction to some of our finished projects in Stockholm.





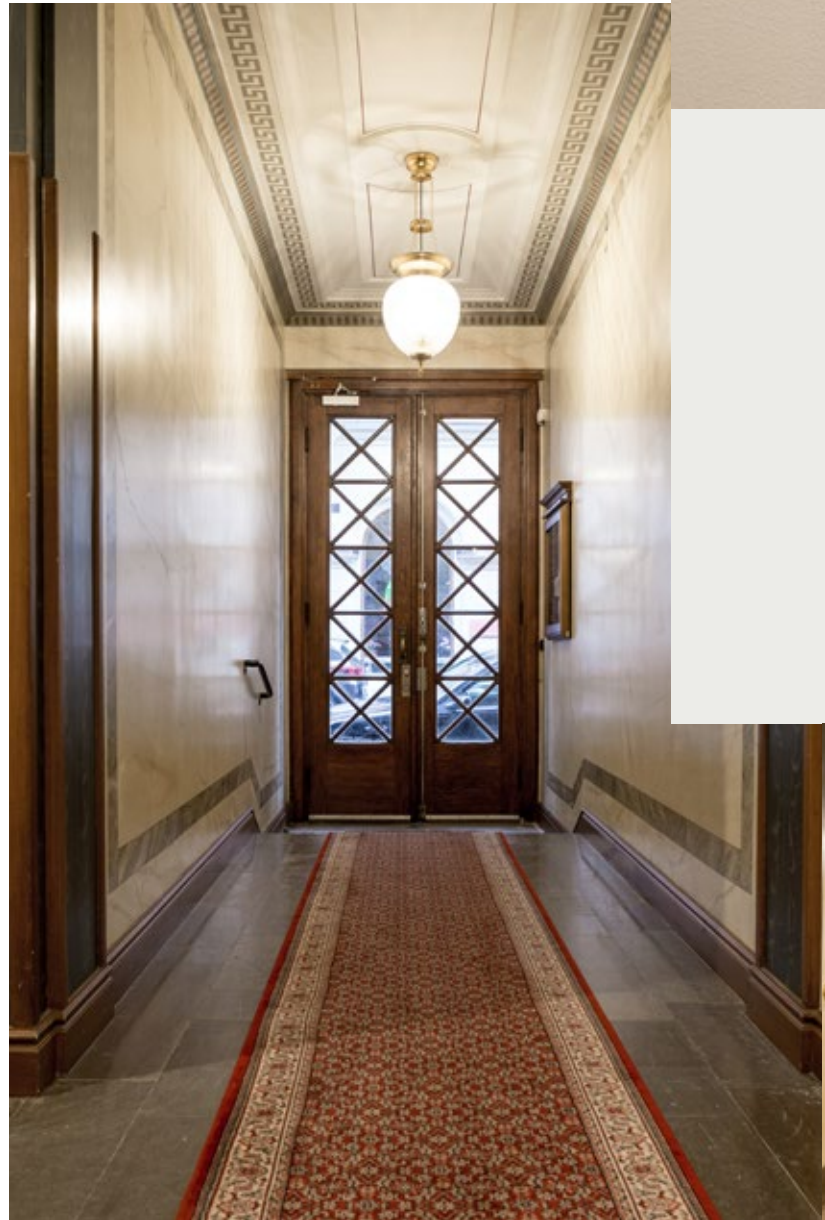


# 1880

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## Rich in decoration, thanks to the industrialism.

The 1880's was characterized by new renaissance. The ideal was to work with classical shapes and noble materials. Mahogany is a common material and imitation of grain painted carpentry and doors as well as marbled walls exist. Rich decorations have character and the reason was the fast development in the industry and an explosion on speculation on the real estate market. Different materials became cheaper, to build a house went fast and became cheap due to pre-fabricated parts in plaster and gypsum. These parts could later easily be connected to a façade or be used as decoration inside the house. Later many facades and stairways been simplified and cleaned out.



# New renaissance



## **BFR Valfisken**

Storgatan, Östermalm,  
Construction year 1889.

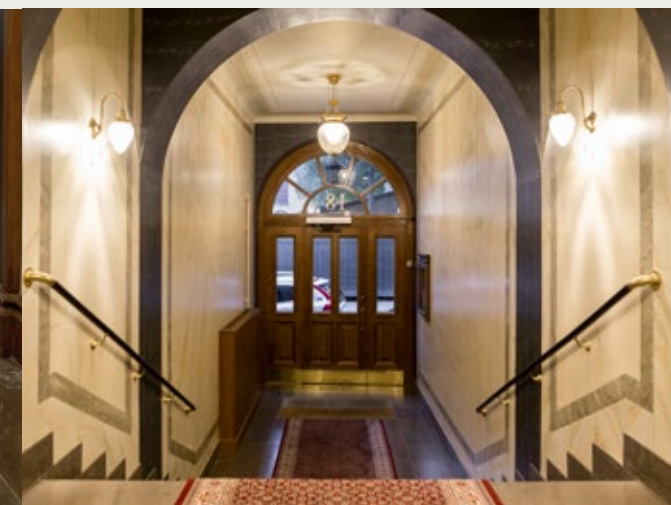
- » Security doors. The original doors did not exist any longer. Time typical suggestions where presented.
- » Fittings made from matt brass.
- » Painting of the stairway. Glazed doors and carpentry, grain painting and marbled entrances.
- » Lights of the stairways, made from time typical fixtures.
- » Carpentry, radiator covers.
- » Flooring, limestone from Öland.



## **BFR Vega**

Grev Turegatan, Östermalm.  
Construction year 1882.

- » Security doors, double doors.
- » Fittings made from matt brass.
- » Name signs and newspaper holders.
- » Carpentry.



# 1890

## Historical inspiration and classical decoration.

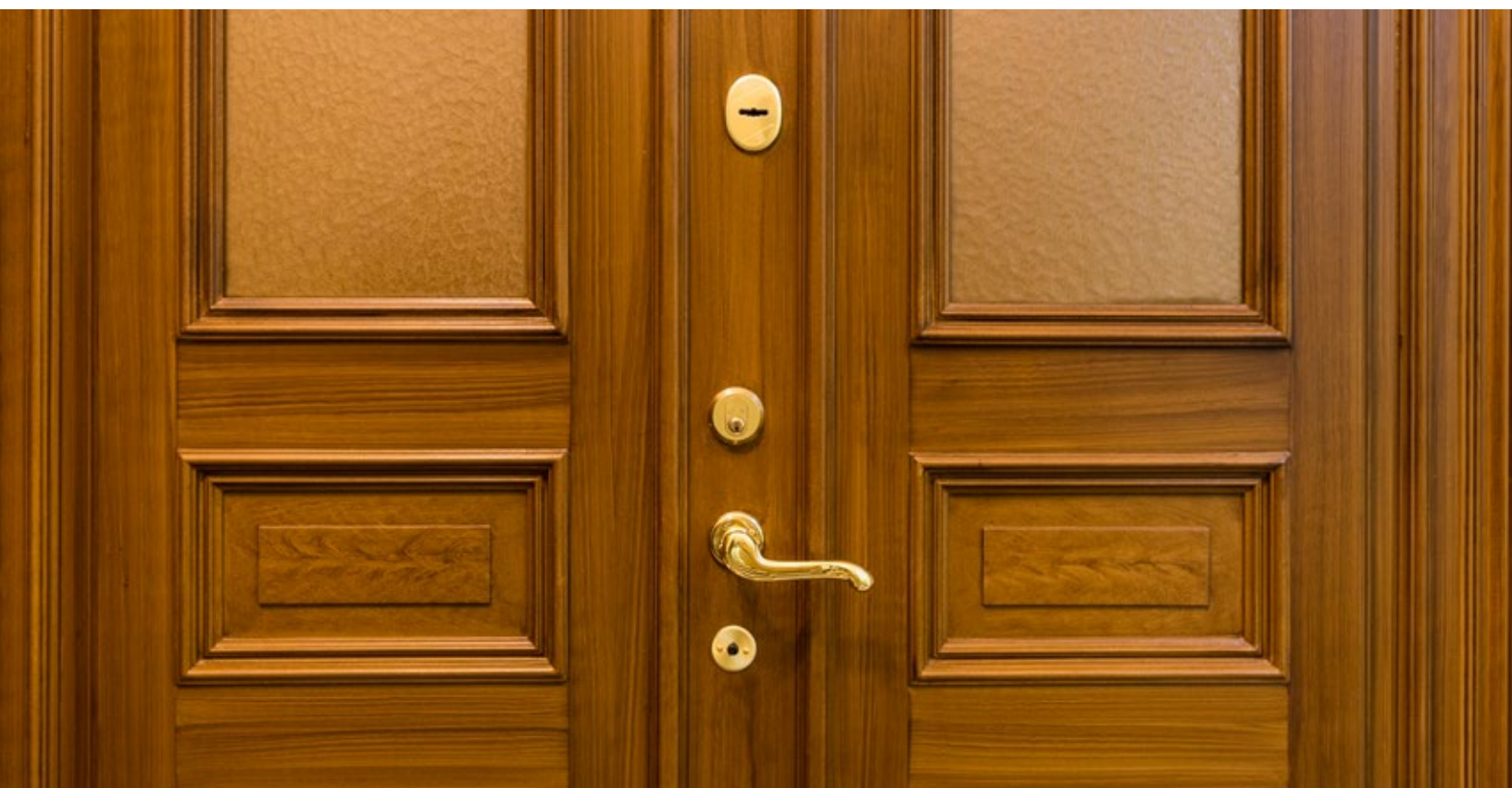
Houses of the 1890's were often inspired by the architectural historicism, where architects viewed back on different historical styles and style elements. Depending on the aim of the building, they could in this way take styles from the antique or later to create houses that connect to these historical eras and values they represent.

Good examples are the democratic institutions that during this time often was build and decorated with influences of the antiqued, since the old Greece was seen as the cradle of democracy. Marbling and grain painting was at the same time very common in the stairways and the color English red became more and more common getting closer to the turn of the century.





# Historicism



## BRF Banér

Banérgatan, Östermalm.  
Construction year 1896

- » Security doors, double and single doors. The original doors are recreated with decorative and ornamented glass.
- » Fittings made from matt brass.
- » Estate boxes and newspaper holders.
- » Stairways painting with grain painted doors and carpentry, as well as, marbled walls in the entrances.
- » Window renovation.
- » Lights of the stairways in time typical fixtures and acoustic control.
- » Flooring and polishing.
- » Carpentry.

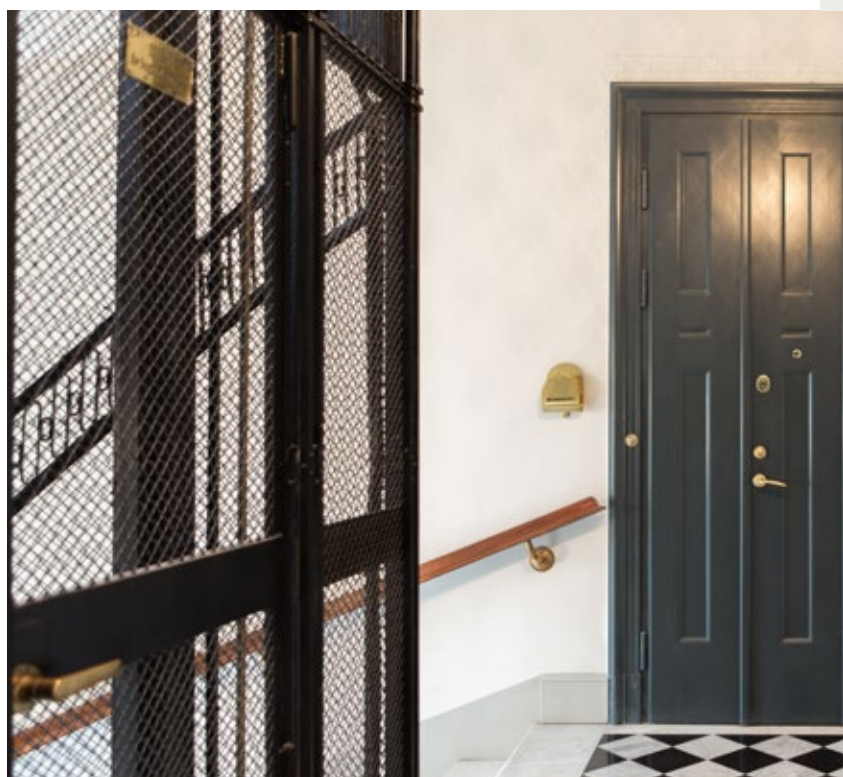


# 1900

## New style for a new era.

At the turn of the century Art Nouveau became popular. Art Nouveau is a style with many directions and styles. In general, the style can be categorized as with organic shapes, decorations from plant and animal kingdom, ornament and rounded oriels on the facades. At the same time brighter colors dominated and it became more common with marble and marbling.

The style brakes against the more romantic and retrospective styles from the previous decades. This is a try to find and build something new in a new era. In Stockholm it is common with simple Art Nouveau houses, built for workers and simple people. These houses take the basic elements of the Art Nouveau style, but at the same time, is stricter and has simpler decorations on the façade and in the stairways.





# Art Nouveau

## BRF Krejaren

Sibyllegatan, Östermalm.  
Construction year 1908.

- » Security doors, double doors recreated, and cover painted in the original style.
- » Fittings made from matt brass.
- » Estate boxes.
- » Newspaper holders and name signs.



## BRF Höken

Östgötagatan/Bondegatan, Östermalm. Construction year 1909.

- » Security doors, double and single doors recreated in the style of the original doors.
- » Fittings made from nickel-plated brass.
- » Painting of the stairway in bright colors according to the request.
- » Marbling in the entrance of Östgötagatan.



# 1910

## Inspiration from both castle and hack.

During the 1910's the ancient Nordic and national romantic became popular. There will be more decoration and story telling motives in the buildings, which were often inspired by folklore art and traditional craft. The inspiration of the architectural style often came from the Swedish history and from this they took expression from the folklore style as well as from the great style of the building of the Vasá s. Craftsmanship was rewarded at same time as tiles and plaster were common material in the facades in the cities.

Dyeing in dark tones was the most common surface treatment of doors and carpentry. Black smith's details, dark tiles, natural stones and plaster in dark colors were common. National romanticism played the main role and showed its own world of shapes, even if marbling and grain painting from earlier decades still existed.





# National romanticism

## **BFR Fyrtornet 5**

Folkungagatan, Södermalm.  
Construction year 1914.

- » Security doors, recreated and cover painted according the style of the original doors with decorative and ornamented glass.
- » Name signs and newspaper holders.
- » Fittings made from matt brass.
- » Estate boxes.

*The National romanticism original paintings were preserved.*



## **BRF Kungsbacken 12**

Rådmansgatan, Vasastan.  
Construction year 1913.

- » Security doors, recreated according to the style of the original doors.
- » Grain paintings.
- » Fittings made from shiny brass.
- » Estate boxes.
- » Newspaper holders and name signs.



# 1920

## Stricter, simpler and very elegant.

During the 1920's the 20's classicism became common. As the National romanticism faded out it took over and represented a stricter and simpler expression. The Swedish version of the style became known, Internationally, as the Swedish Grace and is very common in Stockholm.

Houses in this style from this period often takes bright pastel colors, such as red, yellow and green. Simple but extenuated pilasters on the façade and big cross bared windows are also common.

The decorations often show urns, statues or columns. The archways are usually high and roofs unbroken saddleback. In spite a new strictness decorative details were still common as well as grain painting in the stairways.





# Swedish Grace



## BRF Urd 8

Hälsningehöjden/St Eriksgatan.  
Construction year 1926.

- » Security doors in a recreated design with fittings made from shiny brass.
- » Stairway painting, traditionally and decorative.
- » Coloring with a thematic that unites the Swedish grace and name of the house organization, where Urd and Yggdrasil were in focus.
- » Beautiful ashlar painted walls with grisaille painted medallions.
- » Decorative window niche.
- » Decorative ceiling rose with ceiling divided with hand drawn lines.
- » Black-smiths work, decorative metal roses.
- » Electricity works, decontamination, fiber cables and milling of electricity cables.
- » Lights of the stairways in time typical fixtures and acoustic control.
- » Flooring and polishing.
- » Directions of floors.
- » Name signs and newspaper holders.
- » Fire doors and lock systems.
- » Estate boxes and floor register.



# 1930

## Light, air and function.

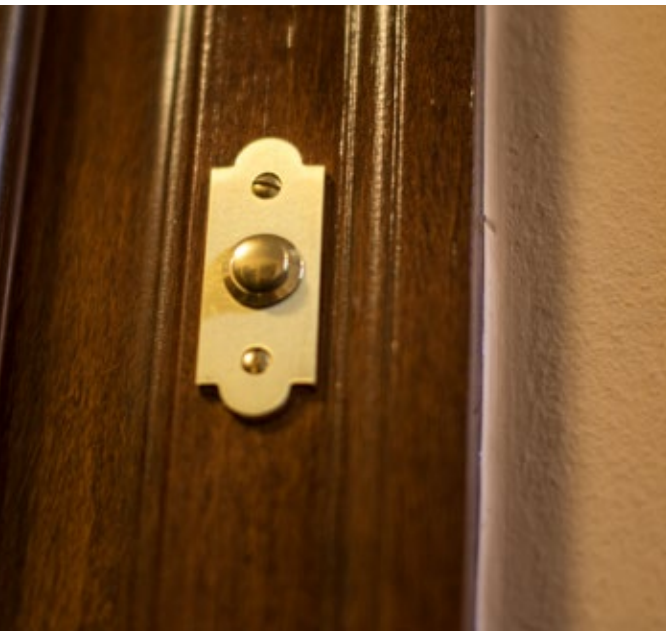
Functionalism is probably the style that mostly dominated the architecture of Stockholm in the 20th century. It has been embraced by both architects and urban planners. It has been filled-in in the old urban environment from the 1930's and onwards, but also placed in its own suburban areas. Nice examples exist all over the city and the style is recognized by light, air and function.

During the 1930's the paneled doors were replaced with leveled veneer doors, were birch and oak veneer was most common. Fittings was often made from stainless steel or nickel-plated brass. The idea was to shape the outside and inside with function in mind and that the shape should follow. To decorate was less important, even though many time typical and functional details are well preformed and timelessly beautiful.





# Functionalism



## **BRF Sandelsgatan 35** Sandelsgatan, Gärdet. Construction year 1935.

- » Door blade with oak veneer.
- » Grain painted pine trims with a profile.
- » Letter slots with panel and white letters.



## **BRF Nummerhästen** Rindögatan/Erik Dahlbergsgatan, Gärdet. Construction year 1939.

- » Door blades in two different veneers with no level difference.



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