

1 8 8 8
2 0 1 3

125

YEARS

*Deppe bricks
from the County of Bentheim*



innovative. individual. personal.

www.deppe-backstein.de

DEPPE
BACKSTEIN - KERAMIK

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Steam Brickworks A. Deppe, Lemke near Neuenhaus in the County Bentheim

Drawing from the year 1921



Dr. Dirk Deppe and Bernd Deppe



Passing the torch to the next generation:
Dr. Dirk Deppe and his father
Wilhelm Deppe

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Many years ago the brick workers in the picture formed the bricks with their hands, dried and burned them. They are a part of our company's success today and the bricks they made more than 100 years ago still adorn many facades. Today we produce our bricks using modern technology, but these men's history, their dedication and their experience have a remaining influence on how we work.

Tradition and experience



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Our bricks are natural products and each and every one has a unique look.

DEPPE
BACKSTEIN-KERAMIK

We love bricks.

Sales



Johann Schepers

Phone: +49 172.2 43 50 70
E-Mail: j.schepers@deppe-backstein.de



Patrick Geerken

Phone: +49 172.3 65 41 13
E-Mail: p.geerken@deppe-backstein.de



Bernd Deppe

Phone: +49 172.2 43 50 69
E-Mail: b.deppe@deppe-backstein.de



Kolja Hack

Phone: +49 172.7 55 70 91
E-Mail: kolja@deppe-backstein.de

Back Office



Benny Bartels

E-Mail: b.bartels@deppe-backstein.de



Anna Schwieters

E-Mail: a.schwieters@deppe-backstein.de



Gina Preuschoff

E-Mail: g.preuschoff@deppe-backstein.de



Marie-Theres Hasken

E-Mail: m.hasken@deppe-backstein.de

Main Office

Phone: +49 59 42/92 10 - 0
Fax: +49 59 42/92 10 - 44

www.deppe-backstein.de

Strategists build with brick!



One thing has remained untouched by all the technological progress we have made over the past 6.000 years: the elements earth, water, air and fire have formed each brick and made it durable and robust, protecting our houses from every kind of weather. Just think of all those old brick buildings that have been standing strong for centuries and are now under a preservation order as buildings of special architectural and historical interest.



The cavity wall, a special term for this type of construction, offers a lot of advantages:



- It requires no maintenance and if properly constructed offers a nearly unlimited lifespan.
- It is extremely weather resistant and due to its intelligent and massive construction has the effect of a natural air conditioning system
- Brick walls are open to water and vapour diffusion, which allows for a permanent exchange of air and humidity and creates a healthy living climate.
- Algae and mold stand no chance on the brick surface.
- Houses with cavity walls and brick facades effortlessly reach the energetic standard of a passive house.
- There are no maintenance costs which makes this way of facade construction the most cost efficient long-term solution.

Triply effective with cavity walls



◀ A cavity wall construction consisting of facing bricks (11,5 cm), insulation layer (10 cm) and back wall (15 cm) is less than 40 cm thick (left picture). Good insulation does not necessarily go hand in hand with thick walls! By using innovative and reliable insulation material passive house requirements can be easily met with comparably thin walls. There is a variety of choices for insulation and back wall material. Some examples for cavity wall constructions that meet passive house standard are listed here from top to bottom: 11,5 cm facing bricks + 14 cm mineral rock wool + 24 cm porotherm blocks = 49,50 cm; 11,5 cm facing bricks + 14 cm mineral rock wool + 24 cm autoclaved aerated concrete blocks = 49,50 cm; 11,5 cm facing bricks + 20 cm mineral rock wool + 24 sand-lime bricks = 55,50 cm

The cavity wall consists of three layers. Each one of them has an important function and together they provide for a massive outer wall and excellent thermal insulation:

1. The load bearing back wall is a firm basis for the building.
2. The insulation layer serves as a buffer zone between the inner and the outer climate. It can be up to 20 cm thick. To use more insulation material than that will only very marginally increase energy savings.
3. The brick facade protects the insulation layer and the back wall from climatic and environmental impacts and has a temperature balancing effect.



▲ Glass wool, mineral stone wool and polyurethane panels are the most used insulation materials.



A passion for bricks.



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The work continues with dedication and an eye for detail:
DEPPE workers in the year 2013.

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Original handform



Around 1900, DEPPE brickworks produced handform bricks. Since 2004 the handform brick has been experiencing a renaissance. While 100 years ago the clay was put into the moulds and extracted again by hand, modern machinery is taking care of that job today. The quality of today's original handform bricks remains extraordinary and at the same time the characteristic and individual surface structure of each brick is preserved.

The basic process of forming the bricks is not different from back then: a lump of clay is pushed into a sanded form, the clay is pressed against the side walls which leads to the formation of reliefs and folds that remain visible after the bricks have been burned. This procedure provides each brick with a unique surface structure. Our original handform brick has a depth of warmth and colour developed generations ago and is often used for the construction of family homes and apartment buildings.







sapphire

6595 WDF

210 x 100 x 65 mm

7595 NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.





black-brown-coloured

6544 WDF

210 x 100 x 65 mm

7544 NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.















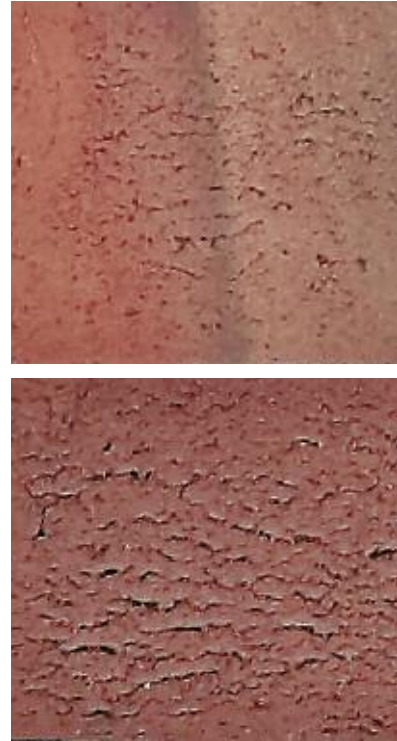




The aesthetic combination of classicism & modernism



Original Waterstruck

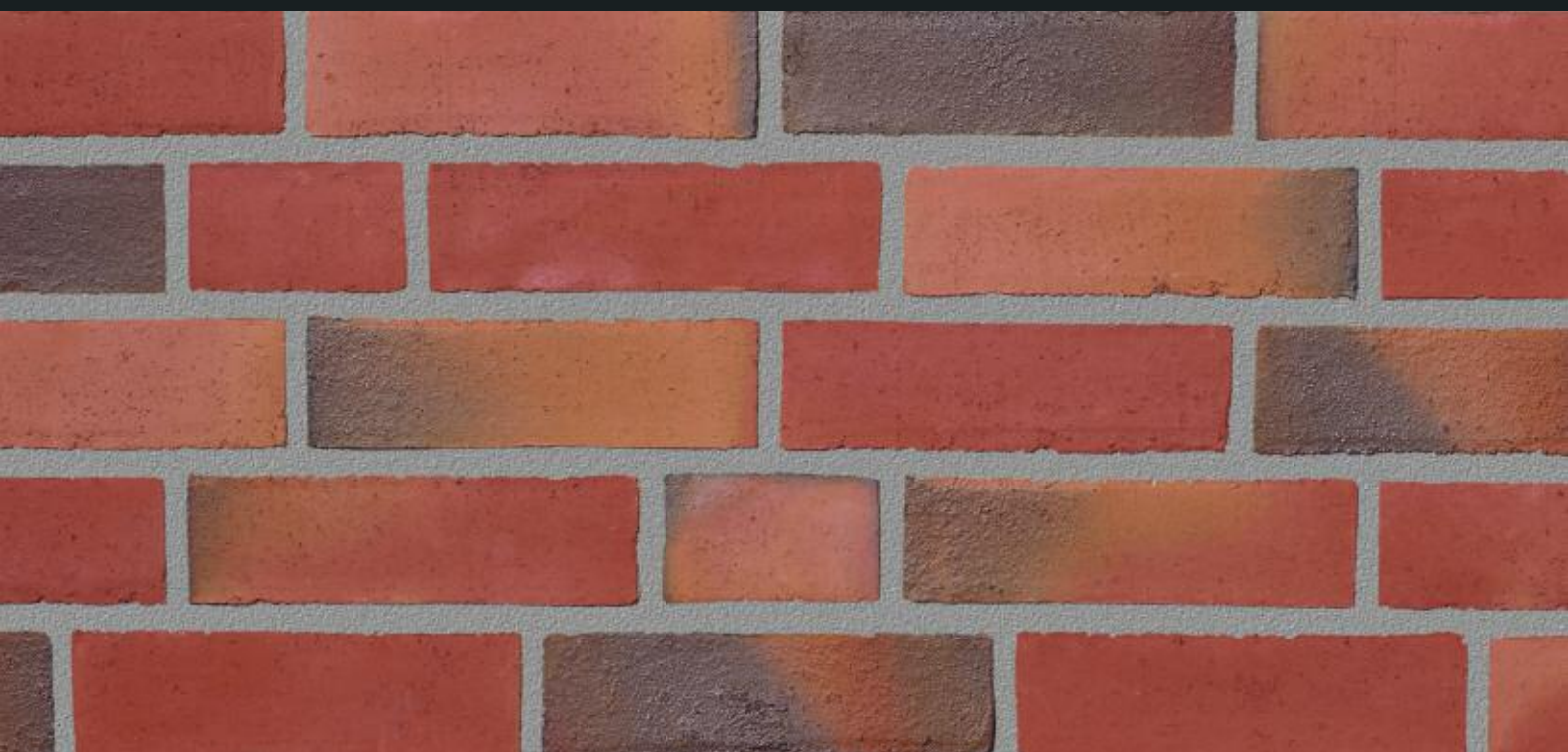


Whereas sand is used to extract the brick from the mould during the production of handform bricks, water serves as a lubricant for waterstruck bricks. Wet clay is pressed into moulds wetted with water. The surface is smoother than a handform brick, but the troweling effect given to each brick during the moulding process creates a textural effect and a patina after firing that has been unique for DEPPE bricks for many years. Our waterstruck bricks are used for the construction of family homes, the renovation of old buildings and special projects for architects, contractors and developers.











3560 NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

3060 RF

250 x 120 x 65 mm

Further formats upon request.





3550 NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

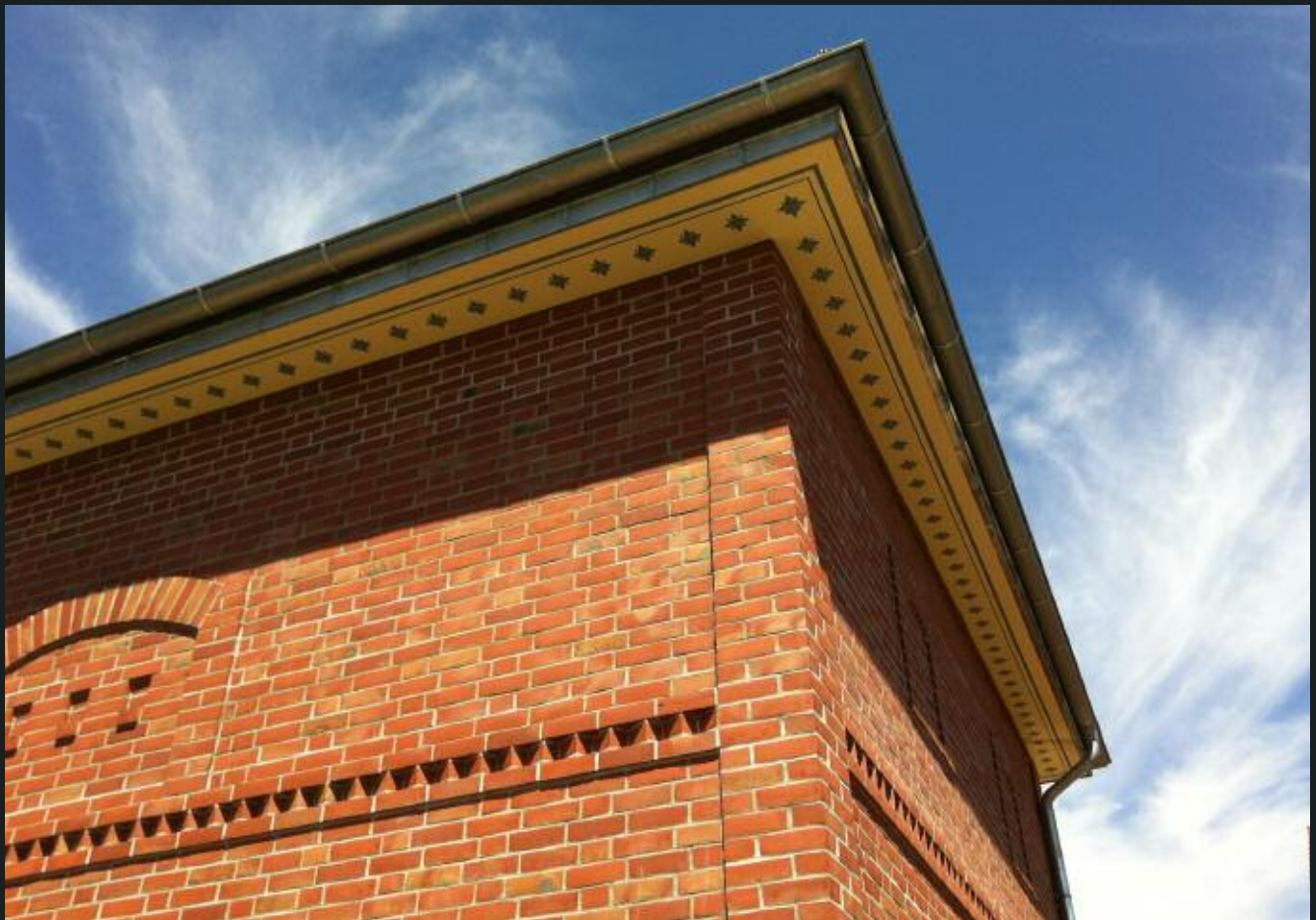
3050 RF

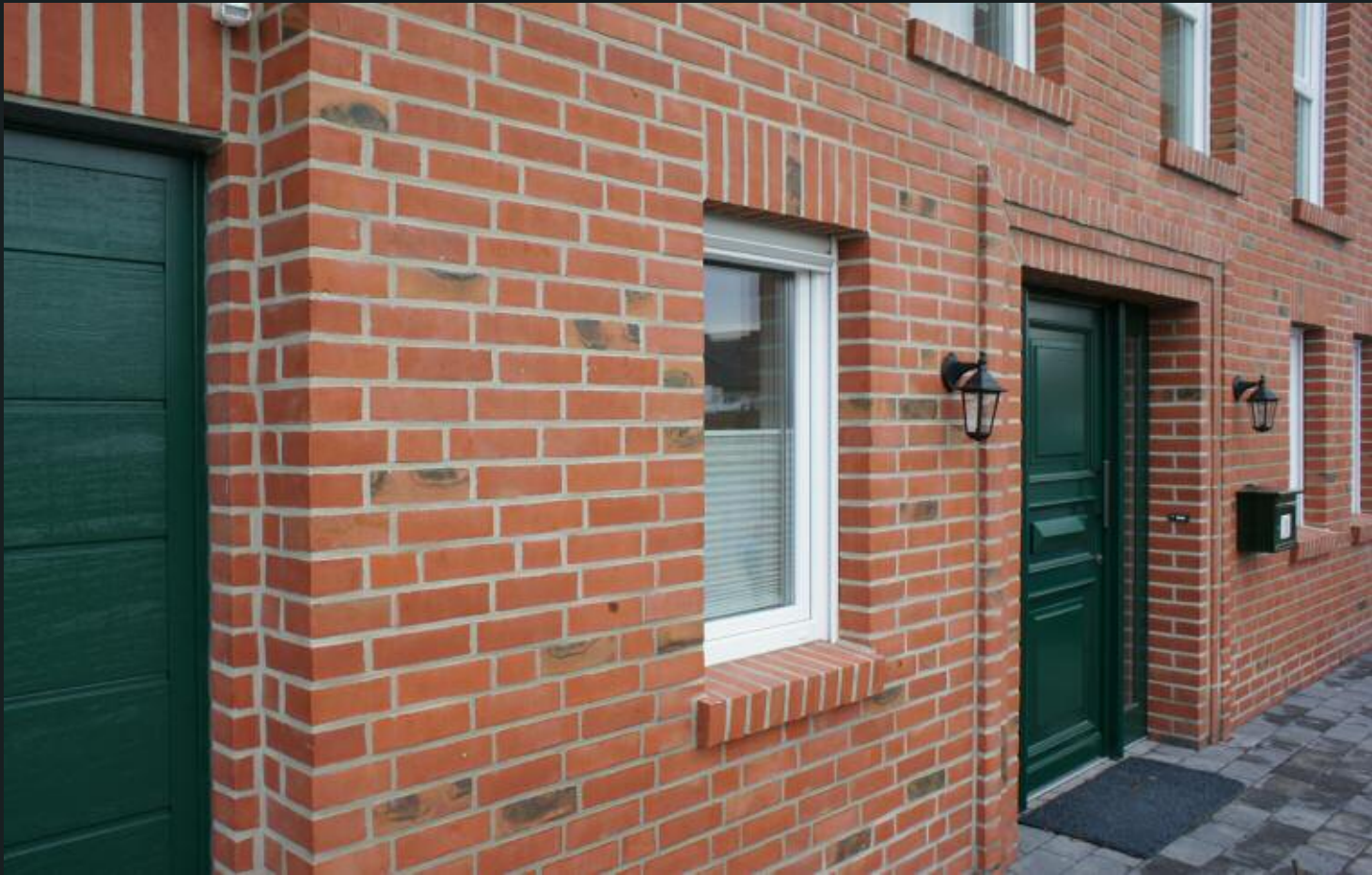
250 x 120 x 65 mm

Further formats upon request.













red-blue-coloured, original coal

3570 ek NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.









red-blue-coloured, original coal

1622 ek DF

240 x 115 x 52 mm

Further formats upon request.







Efficiency & Character



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Even though our production process has become highly automatised nothing can replace the skills and know how of our employees.

D PPE
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Wirecut bricks



There are two distinct methods of shaping bricks: pressing and wire-cutting. The pressing method creates handform and waterstruck bricks by pressing material into a mold or form and applying pressure. In contrast to this, wirecut bricks are formed by slicing a brick-sized piece from a bulk-length of clay with a wire tool. Wirecut bricks are molded on an extruder where the clay is forced through a nozzle. After the clay is formed into a large, rectangular piece of material, it is sliced into several brick-sized pieces by pushing wires through the material.

Suitable dies can produce perforations as well. The introduction of such holes reduces the volume of clay needed, and therefore the cost. Hollow bricks are lighter and easier to handle, and have different thermal properties from solid bricks.

The slicing of the clay in wirecut bricks leaves traces in the cured surface of the brick that makes them easily recognizable. Depending on what the customer wants, further effects like sanding, brushing, raking and embossing can be added. This is what gives the bricks the visual appeal that many builders and homeowners seek.



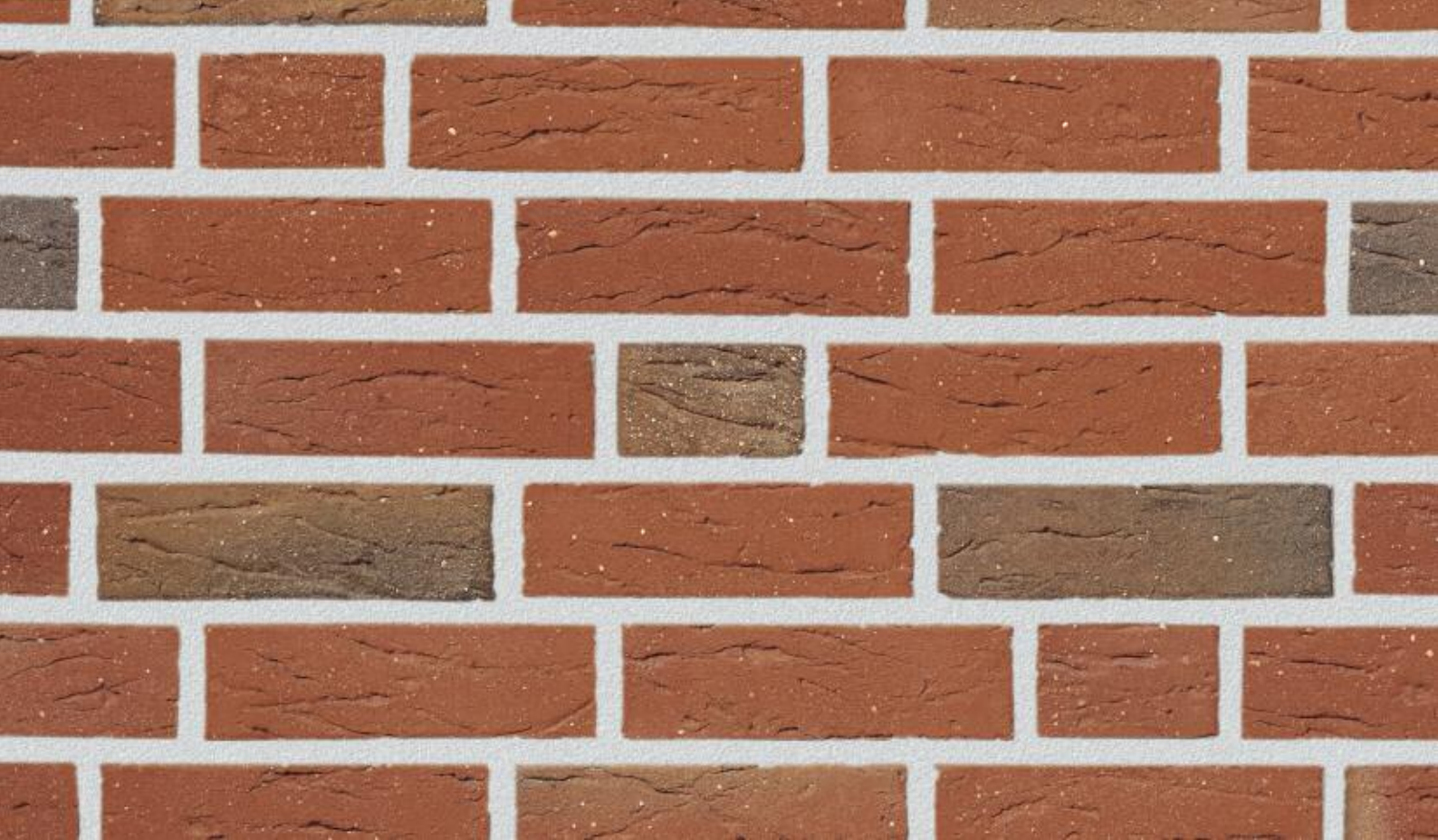


red-blue-coloured

128 NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.





brown-blue-coloured coal

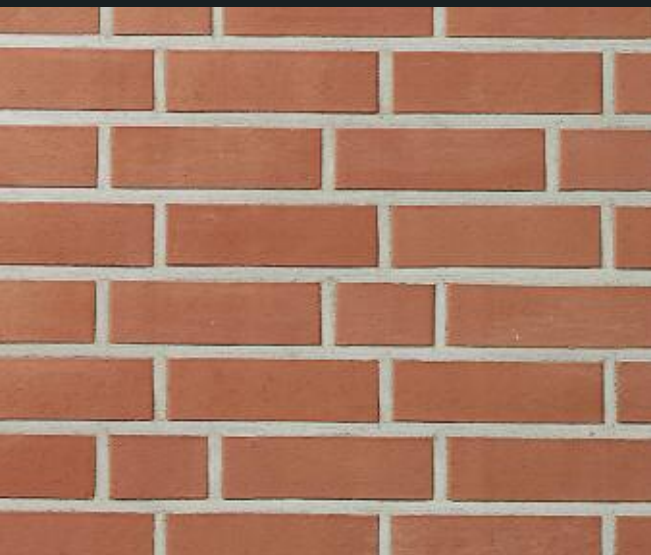
144 k NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.









red-blue-coloured, raked

222 ges NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.





red-blue-coloured coal

821 k NF

240 x 115 x 71 mm

Further formats upon request.







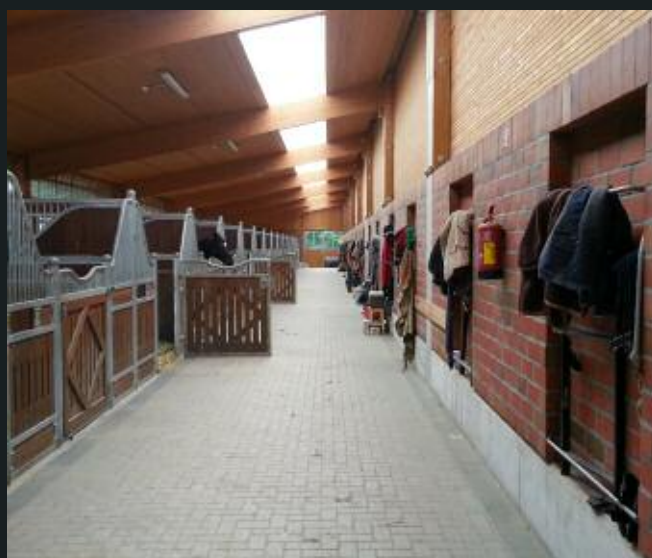




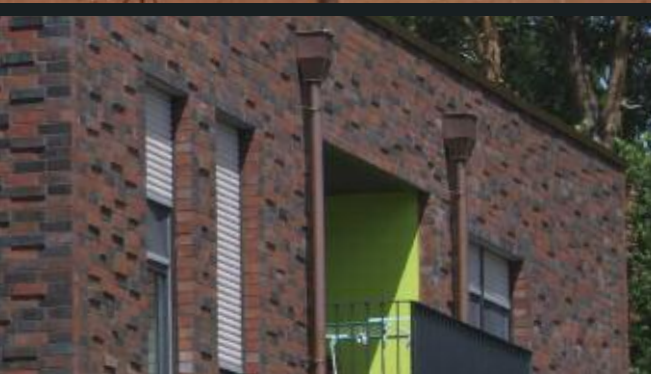
Big formats for industrial and agricultural use

Wirecut bricks in large formats (2DF, 3DF and 4DF) offer economical and aesthetic solutions with guaranteed durability. The single leaf external wall construction is suitable for extreme requirements – for building halls as well as stables. If you throw our special formats into the mix there are no limits for creative solutions.









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YEARS

*Deppe bricks from the
County of Bentheim*



Cover page top: Kolenkitbuurt | Wingender & Hovenier Architects, Amsterdam | Photo: Stefan Muller (also page 41 and page 63 bottom middle)

Cover page left: retirement home Wesel | Wrede Architects BDA, Goch | Photo: Wrede Architects BDA

Cover page right: Volksbank Uelsen | Architect Manfred Bukowski, Muenster | Photo: Architect Manfred Bukowski (also page 26 and page 63 bottom left)

Page 3 bottom right: Refectory Georg-Büchner school, Darmstadt | opus Architects BDA, Darmstadt (also page 27)

Page 3 bottom left: Laan van Spartaan | Claus en Kaan Architects, Amsterdam | Photo: Luuk Kramer (also page 22, 40 and 63 top right)

Page 8: Hotel Modez, Arnhem | Nexit Architects, Arnhem | Photo: Laurens Kuipers (also page 14 and page 63 top left)

Page 31 top: Volksbank Georgsdorf | Gesamtwerk Architecture, Nordhorn | Photo: Sobott, Nordhorn

Page 35: Apartment building Bookholt, Nordhorn | Architekturbüro Janning, Hermeling, Wenning, Schüttorf | Photo: Andreas Reinink

Page 22: Lebenshilfe Nordhorn | Potgeter & Werning Architektur GmbH, Nordhorn | Photo: Andreas Reinink

Page 49 top: Herz-Jesu Monastery, Kleve; Stiftung „Bruderschaft zu unserer lieben Frau“, Goch | Wrede Architects BDA, Goch | Photo: Wrede Architects BDA

Page 62 top: School, Rees | Wrede Architects BDA, Goch | Photo: Wrede Architects BDA

Page 62 bottom right: Detached house, Kempen | Petra and Paul Kahlfeldt Architekten Partnergesellschaft, Berlin



Empfohlene Qualität
für zweischaliges
Bauen mit Backstein



*Recommended quality
for building with bricks*

Deppe Backstein-Keramik GmbH
Neuenhauser Straße 82, D-49843 Uelsen-Lemke
Phone: +49 (5942) 9210-0; Fax +49 (5942) 9210-44
E-Mail: info@deppe-backstein.de
www.deppe-backstein.de

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