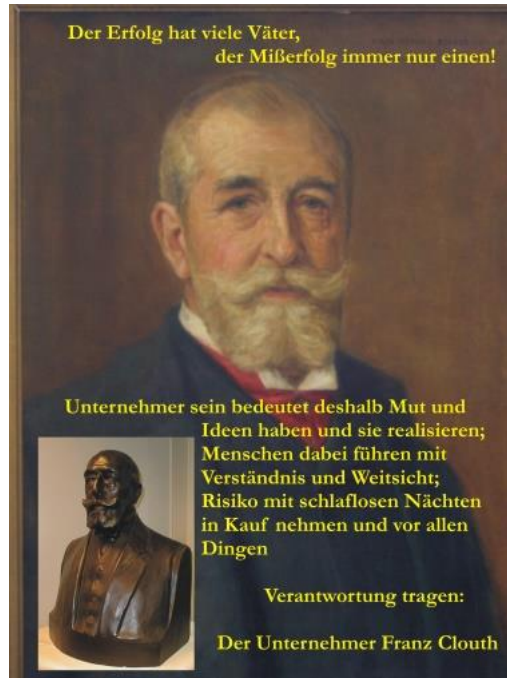


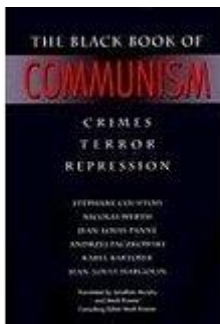
Clouth Book 2016

In Memoriam



The success has many fathers, the failure always only one!

To be an entrepreneur therefore means to have courage and ideas and to realize them; lead people with understanding and farsightedness; accepted risk with sleepless nights and above all “responsibility” for Family, firm and firm crew.



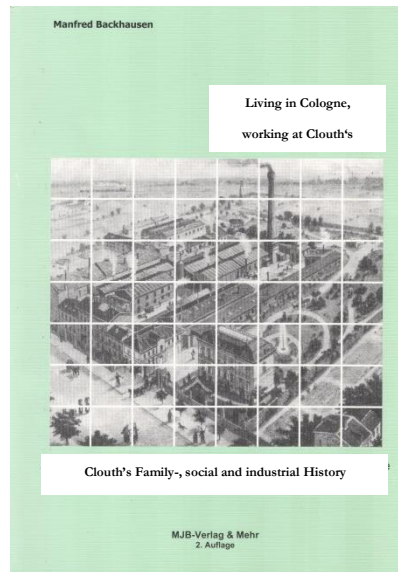
More than 80 Million people killed

Union Worker leaders, on the other hand, often have only one existence complex regularly based on a personal traumatic event in their life; they try to send others to solve their complex in praxi; in their mental background, they are mostly concerned about their own enrichment in addition to the promotion and dissemination of the communist idea world wide.

Marxism is merely a theory without instruction manual, which confuses spirits a lively field of action with so far millions of deads around the world . Wilhelm Clouth, father of Franz Clouth, could have known this at an early stage when he accompanied Marx professionally. The reason why he reacted reluctantly and probably only had his print job in mind is historically not surpassed. Franz Clouth must have known the political development as a young man in the father's portrayals, so he entered the capitalist track with success!

J.P. Clouth 2016





Full view of the company Franz Clouth Rheinische Gummiwarenfabrik in Nippes in 1873; Image processing by Concept & Design Werbeagentur GmbH, Braunschweig.



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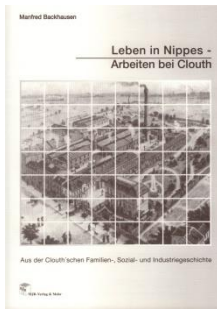
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footnotes / Images and documentation / Authors / Last but not least

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Preliminary remarks on the first edition



In researching this book, the question of my affiliation to Clouth was sometimes raised. I then had to point out that I was never a member of Clouth or the Land & Sea Cable Works. No, I have not worked at Clouth, but this company has shaped me. Growing up in the Kretzer Strasse in Cologne-Nippes, in the immediate vicinity of Clouth, the "work" was part of my childhood and early youth.

The peculiar yet so accustomed gummigeruch (rubber smell) over the quarter belonged as well as the sounds of an industrial enterprise, which sometimes sound strange to a child. I was fascinated by the fact that countless employees left the factory when shifting shifts, while others hurried in. If coal transporters moved forward or low-loaders with an old tractor through the narrow Xantener Strasse, we were standing on the roadside waiting for something to happen. My most beautiful Christmas present in the mid-1950s was a large original wooden model of a Clouth truck with trailer.

Why my father, as it seemed, knew every nipple, I did not know much later. Above all, I have remembered how much he was associated with this "work" for 49 years. As we lived so close to the company, he could come home for lunch at noon. I can still see him how he came years later with the shrug apron, later with the smock. On Saturday afternoons, a white-haired man appeared, who took my father to work, although he was free. Later on I learned that this was the chairman of the board, Fritz Paasche. The fact that my grandfather and my father's two brothers were busy at the factory, that my grandmother had driven to the hospital in Vinzenzhospital in the company's hospital car, that I was "ate" as a boy in the company's medical facility that I was during a longer illness of my mother In the kitchen - all this was a self-evident part of my life. Clouth was for me Nippes and Nippes was for me Clouth.

Only the departure of Nippes and his own professional life loosened this relationship, but it has never been broken off. When my father became a pensioner in 1989 and I went with him once again through "his" work, I thought, however, that the topic of Clouth was finally settled for me. But then came the spring of 2001. The Nippes National High School asked me if you could even visit a Nippes company. And the memories of Clouth were already alive again. A corresponding request to today's company ContiTech Transportbandsysteme, Clouth factory was answered positively and so the first guided tour in June 2001 by Klaus Eckert and myself was organized.

Because of the great interest this was repeated a year later. The public interest, the 140-year company's existence and many private initiatives have made the idea of an exhibition and a publication on corporate history a reality. While there have already been various writings, there has been a lack of a comprehensive account of the history of a major Rhinish factory family and the companies it founded. At the same time, however, this should also reveal the social and cultural aspects of an industrial complex. And it should above all show how people "lived in Nippes and worked at Clouth". As far as possible, a name and a face should be given to the people involved.

The author, as well as Klaus Eckert, Thorsten Krause, Frank Kriechel Wolfgang Beier as permanent employees and Rechtsanwalt Jürgen P. Clouth have undertaken to present the following publication of a Cologne company to the public.

The initial situation was initially difficult. Over the last decades, a complete company archive Clouth exists. Moreover, the interest in the history of their own company does not appear to have been particularly developed in earlier times. Although Clouth's files exist in the Rheinisch-Westfälische Wirtschaftsarchiv in Cologne, only a few were suitable as sources for a general historical representation. Most of the Cologne archives received negative information. For this reason, sources had to be drawn from existing literature, regional newspapers, private collections, research on the Internet, and oral reports by former employees of Clouth and land and sea cables. In the course of the research, further sources were the IHK files in the Stiftung Rheinisch-Westfälisches Economic Archives in Cologne, the Imperial War Museum in London, the photo archives of the English Keele University and the archives of US Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

I am particularly grateful for the private photo and document collections of the former Clouth and Land & See employees as well as today's employees Hildegard Witt, Martin Szyba from Cologne- Bilderstöckchen, Werner Eule, Helmut Seeger, Willi Bloch, Hans Kassel, Otto Brendel, Marlis Kossmann, Bettina Rochold, Manfred Schmitz, Frank Schumacher, Ingrid Kroll, Detlev Kronfeld, Klaus Hedemann, Herbert Hamacher, Heinz Go-do, Elisabeth Roder, Heinz Neu, Karl Nesgen and Hermann Backhausen. These extensive collections of materials were not only available for this publication and the exhibition, but were made available to the Clouth archive in their original or reproduced form. Rechtsanwalt Jürgen P. Clouth, a great-grandchild, Markus Clouth, a great-great-grandchildren and Resi Hallen, a great-granddaughter of Franz Clouth, provided photographs from their family archives. Rita Paasche, the widow of Fritz Paasche, chairman of the board, her children Cornelia and Christian Paasche, as well as the former directors Werner Eule and Dr. Ludwig Horatz, made their private collection of photographs available for insight and evaluation. David L. Dekker from Hauwert in the Netherlands gave us a photo from his historical collection.

My thanks go to Martin Szyba from Cologne-Bilderstöckchen, Katharina Seeger from Köln-Lindenthal, Marianne Kassel from Cologne-Nippes, Hildegard Witt from Cologne-Nippes, Willi Bloch from Cologne-Longerich, Fritz Thiel from Frechen , Heinz Godo from Cologne-Weidenpesch, Hans Dittmann from Pulheim, Christa Schiefer from Cologne-Weidenpesch, Werner Oule from Rösrath-Forsbach, Josef Backhausen from Cologne Porz, Wolfgang Klein from Cologne-Nippes, Katerina Dinser from Volos / Greece, Dr Jürgen Weise from Cologne, Stephen Walton from London, Marylyn Beech and Chris Plant from Keele / England, Herbert M. Schleicher from Cologne-Mülheim and Franz Mock from the Nippes Civil Defense. Hildegard Witt, Werner Oule, Günther Bell, and Heinz Godo, were particularly grateful for the

critical review of the manuscript. Without the support of all these persons, the exhibition and this publication would not have been possible.

However, I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you very much for your support and support for the current ContiTech TBS employees Brigitte Kalka, Gudrun Brachhold, Hans Joachim Koch and Ingo Prüßner. During my many hours of research at the factory they gave me the feeling of "*belonging to it*". Helmut Wilke, I would like to thank him very much for his energetic, patient and professional support in image processing.

Cologne-Nippes, in October 2004

Manfred Backhausen



Preliminary remarks for the second edition

You read the second edition of the book "Living in Nippes - Working at Clouth". The first edition was out of print within a very short time, but the interest in the history of Clouth remained unchanged. The publisher, author and co-workers have therefore decided to make this second edition possible.

They not only used this to correct and supplement the first edition, but also to expand it.

Rudolf Schaefer from Cologne-Immendorf, Anton Lückgen from Cologne-Roggendorf, Asger E. Kurth from Copenhagen, David L. Dekker from Hauwert / NL, Thomas van Eck from Dusseldorf, Rein, was particularly grateful for further photos, additions, corrections and clarifications -hold Kruse from Cologne-Nippes, Resi halls from Cologne-Rodenkirchen, family Neeb, Ursula and Franz Erich Tillmann, Ella Karla and Wilfried Contzen from Cologne, Markus Clouth from Cologne, the "Blue spark" as well as the archives for district history Cologne-Nippes EV.

Cologne-Nippes, in the spring of 2007

Manfred Backhausen and co-workers

Revised and expanded edition 2007

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Layout: Jürgen P. Clouth & Manfred Backhausen

How it all began

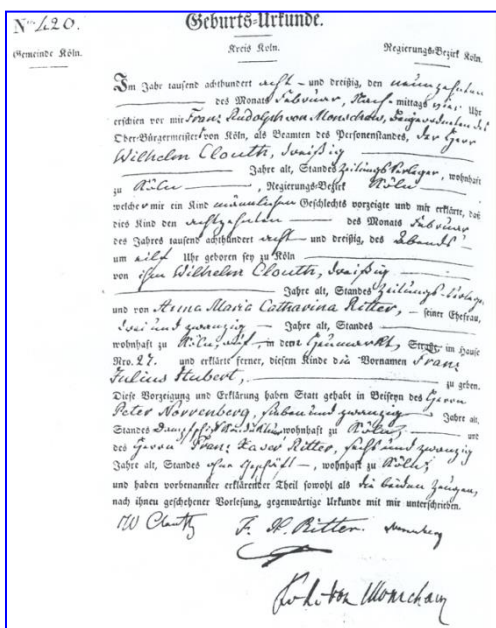


This is the story of a large Cologne industrial enterprise and the people associated with it. One of the industrial history of the town and the suburb of Nippes not unthinkable enterprise. For many people, especially for Clouth's employees, Nippes and Clouth were practically identical. They worked for and at Clouth and also took the typical „Gummigeruch“ (rubber smell) into account. As long as he was above the factory and the "Veedel" (dialect for Quarter), it was certain that the workplace and the income were secured.

On the streets men were seen in their Clouth and Land & See "Blaumännern" (blue working suit), later in "Grünmännern" (later green). The streets around the factory were full of people. Large company-owned trucks, mostly with trailers, drove through the streets of Nippes. They drove in with coal, out with cables, rubber parts and conveyor belts! Huge low loaders blocked the narrow streets. Whole railway wagons were transported to the factory on special transporters and then again to the Nippes station. And even the children lived "with Clouth". As early as the beginning of the 1960s, many a boy in Xantener Strasse was asked by one of the workers working there to get a bottle of beer "fast at the Kneuper". There were then 10 or 20 pfennigs as thanks, the author belonged to these "beverage traders". Other boys from the Nippes remember that the father could take her to the workroom when the mother was ill. They lived from and with "Clouth". And even in 2000, 60% of Clouth's employees lived in Nippes.

If you visited the Clouth site till 2015 , besides the companies "ContiTech Transportbandsystems Clouth" and "Clouth rubber rollers", you could look at the many signs of small companies and artists, you can hardly get a picture of the importance of the company For Nippes, for Cologne, and even for the whole northern part of Cologne. While the ever-growing industrial complex was originally located in the district of Cologne, he came through the later

incorporation of Nippes into the area of the city of Cologne.



Birthcertificate Franz Clouth

The roots of the Clouth family are not found in Nippes, but in Cologne's inner city. Franz Julius Hubert Clouth was born on 18.2.1838 as the son of the Catholic book printer and publisher Wilhelm Clouth from Übersetzg and his wife Anna Maria **Katharina**, née Ritter in the house Heumarkt 27.

In this house of the family of the advocate Ritter, sometimes Ridder was written, Wilhelm and Katharina Clouth had also moved after the closing of 1836.

Wilhelm Clouth later, with his family, entered the street of St. Agatha 12. His son, Franz, attended the Secondary High School, the later Realgymnasium, and completed his commercial apprenticeship at Erlingwein & Co in Cologne. He then performed his military service in the 33rd Royal Infantry Regiment. He traveled very early to

Antwerp, Brussels and London. In Antwerp he was employed by Spedition Mueller. In 1860 he first began as a trade representative for cereals and spirits. Previously he had refused to enter the father's business if no additional investments were made by his father. A year later he was again in England and also went to the Isle of Wight. There he happened to find a crate of raw rubber at the beach. He sold this beach property and made his first big profit. It has to be taken into account that at that time, Rohkautschuk (raw rubber) was a valuable and therefore expensive commodity.

After taking over the interests of the English rubber goods factory C. W. Julius Blandle in the course of 1860, he founded a "Comptoir" in Cologne in the street St. Agatha 12 in 1862 for the sale of English rubber products and the production of own rubber articles, in particular rubber suction cups. Later, he moved his business to St. Katharinenstrasse 1. At the same time he was the main agent of the Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank. In 1864, Franz Clouth moved his business to Hohe Strasse 1, Ecke Sternengasse, in order finally to refer to it in 1870. The sign in Sternengasse 3, a five-pointed star, later became part of Clouth's trademark.



Katharina Clouth Wilhelm's Ehefrau

According to legend, this house, which was documented for the first time in 1296, has taken St. Ursula's quarters. Later, among other things, The rich and well-known Cologne patrician families Overstolzen, Lyskirchen and Steynkop. Franz Clouth, in 1864, entered the Cologne address book under "Franz Clouth, Commissions business in rubber goods for technical purposes." But his company was also known as "Gummi- und Gutaperchafabrik by Franz Clouth". In Sternengasse 3 there were not only the company, but also the private residential areas of the family. Previously, he lived in the Rosengasse, which no longer exists today, and at the Holzmarkt in the Old Town of Cologne. There was also supposedly once an apartment of the Holy Ursula, a local saint.

At certain times in the Clouth family it was said that they were descended from a French Huguenot family, but this could not even be proven. Perhaps this rumor arose because of the fact that after 1836 the family no longer appeared in Catholic church books. But this had other reasons, as will be explained later.

Neue Rheinische Zeitung.
 Der Unterzeichnete sieht sich zu der Erklärung veranlasst, dass er, wie beim Rheinischen Beobachter,
nur den Druck
 der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung übernommen und daher nirgend einen Einfluss auf den Inhalt derselben ausüben kann.
 W. Clouth,
 Buchdruckereibesitzer.

Franz Clouth had been married since 1863 with the Protestant Theodora Wahlenberg, born in Cologne in 1842. Theodore (b. 1864), Franz (b. 1865), Wilhelmine (b. 1867) and Hedwig (b. 1868), who were baptized as evangelical, came from this marriage. The son Franz was only five years old. Theodora Wahlenberg died already in 1870 in Cologne. Business premises were also there. At Wilhelm Clouth's company Büscheler & Comp. Karl Marx, whose editorial offices were also

located at the Heumarkt, had printed his Neue Rheinische Zeitung in 1848. When the Prussian state and the Cologne bourgeoisie began to agitate massively against Karl Marx and his newspaper, Wilhelm Clouth expressly pointed out that the new Rheinische Zeitung was only printed with him,

"... therefore can not exert any influence on the content of the same." According to him, the first German edition of the "Capital" by Karl Marx from 1867 also appeared in Wilhelm Clouth's printing shop. Since Karl Marx was living in exile at this time and was being sought in Prussia, this was not possible for this reason.



Old Catholic Church Cologne; Franz donated all leaded lights

In the course of general mobilization in 1866, Franz Clouth was conscripted as a subordinate, but he did his service in the Cologne garrison. The disputes within the Catholic Church about the infallibility dogma of the Pope led to the separation between the Roman Catholic and the Old Catholic Church in 1870. One of the centers of German Old Catholicism was then Cologne. Old-Catholicism tended to be predominantly scholars, entrepreneurs, and civil servants. The merchant Franz Clouth also joined the Old Catholic Church in 1870 and belonged to Cologne, founded in 1872. He certainly belonged to the wealthy Old Catholic laymen, who were responsible for the maintenance of the former Catholic priest of the Catholic Church, Wilhelm Tangermann, who was governed by the Roman Church. And otherwise, too, Franz Clouth supported the small town of Cologne.

On 9 November 1872 Franz Clouth married again. This was Josefina Henriette Rosalie Baum, born in Cologne in 1847. The children of this marriage, Maximilian Joseph (born 1873), Ella (born 1874), Eugen (born 1875), Rose (born 1876) Hans (born 1878), Richard (born 1882), Fritz (1884) and Wilhelm (b. 1888), were baptized in the Old Catholics.



Sternengasse 3, Cologne

Even after the transfer of the company in 1869 to Nippes, Niehler Weg 14 and 15 - today's Niehlerstrasse - the family stayed in the Sternengasse. There were also the children Max, Ella and Eugene born. In 1879, the Clouth family moved into Florastraße into a building that still stands today, and after 1945 served as a long-standing Nippes



Henriette Baum

office. Later, Franz Clouth had a villa built on the factory grounds on Niehlerstrasse, which was first shown in 1883 on a representation of the entire factory. After the death of Josefina Clouth in 1922, the villa became the property of the company and was used elsewhere or was also partly empty. After

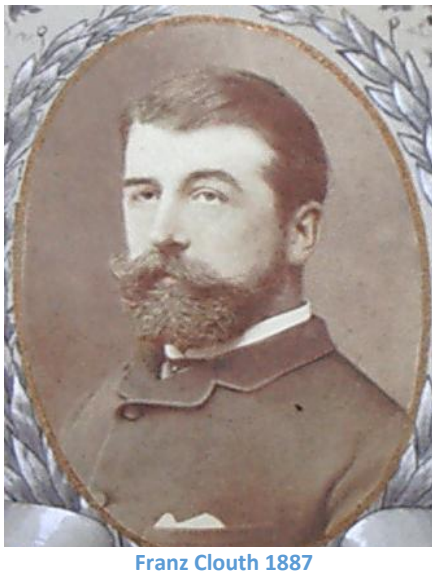
damage in the Second World War, the property was rebuilt internally and created in it apartments. Even today you can see the great freestanding staircase of the former Villa Clouth.

Directly opposite the factory, another house of the Clouth family was built, which was destroyed in the Second World War. Since the 1950s there has been a smaller succession in which, among other things, Fritz Baclein, the longtime transport service manager, and former cabinetmaker Hans Schmitz.



After the names Clouth in Cologne, Neuss, Efferen and Klostersteinfeld were exhibited, the family from Cologne-Nippes after their seals of the early 13th

century again took their coat of arms. It has a black rafter in silver, accompanied by three red balls. On the helmet with a red silver top there is a ball between the right red and the left silver flight. The three spheres in the middle symbolize the origin of the family name Clouth - Klütten - clayball. Presumably, this coat of arms was still founded by Franz Clouth himself to the family in Florastraße in Nippes, but a corresponding entry into the coat of arms matrikel took place only in 1923 by Max Clouth. The coat of arms differs considerably from those of other family branches. From 1717 to 1721, the family moved from Cologne to Rheinbreitbach, a coat of arms, which shows three spheres next to each other, with the two birds facing one another and one flower on the middle. In addition, the coat-of-arms leadership also departed from the Cologne line, which occasionally led only one bird.



Franz Clouth 1887

Franz Clouth always put his work under the motto "venture - work - success", a one-print testimony of his life work. It is also true that, despite his many activities and a large family, he undertook extensive and repeated holiday trips to Scandinavia to the north of the Arctic Ocean, to Africa and to the then British India. He used his stay in Ceylon for research on the cultivation of certain gum plants. His passion was hunting. Not only did he care for his holiday trips, but also in his Jagdrevieren in the Eifel.

According to family reports, the plan was to have exhausted Franz Clouth in the aristocracy, a process which was at that time quite common among industrialists, but he had rejected this for fundamental reasons. According to another narrative, Franz Clouth had been together

with a member of the Guillaume family in Berlin in order to receive Kaiser Wilhelm II from the nobility. As the time was too long, Franz Clouth had left the castle to devote himself to other business in Berlin. A confirmation for one of the two representations could not be provided, but rather it should have been typical "sluggers". In this context, it must be taken into account that Franz Clouth had



opposed the prevailing opinion in Cologne by his decision on the cause of the Old Catholics. From these circles hardly a corresponding proposal could have come. Franz Clouth was nevertheless awarded. He received the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and Class IV, and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Ehren-Ritterkreuz I. Class of the Oldenburg House of Order and Merit.

Franz Clouth died suddenly and unexpectedly on September 7, 1910, in his villa in Cologne-Nippes, without being



Heute morgen 8 1/2 Uhr verschied sanft und unerwartet mein herzensguter, lieber Mann, unser lieber, guter Vater, Schwiegervater, Großvater, Schwager, Onkel und Großonkel

Herr Franz Clouth

Ritter hoher Orden

im 73. Lebensjahre.

Um stille Teilnahme bittet

Im Namen der tieftrauernden Hinterbliebenen:

Josephine Clouth geb. Baum,
Köln-Nippes, den 7. Sept. 1910.

Heute morgen verschied sanft der Senior-Chef unserer Firma

Herr Franz Clouth

Ritter hoher Orden.

Durch seine rastlose, nie ermüdende Tätigkeit bis zu seinem Todestage ist es dem Verbliebenen gelungen, die Firma aus kleinen Anfängen im Jahre 1862 zu ihrer heutigen Blütezeit emporzuführen.

Ein leuchtendes Vorbild für Pflichttreue, Schaffensfreude, Wohlwollen und Hilfsbereitschaft seines Beamten und Arbeiter gegenüber, wird er allen, die ihn gekannt haben, unvergesslich bleiben.

Friede seiner Asche.

Köln-Nippes, den 7. September 1910.

Firma Franz Clouth
Rheinische Gummiwaarenfabrik
mit beschränkter Haftung.

Heute morgen verschied unser langjähriges Vorstandsmitglied

Herr Fabrikbesitzer Franz Clouth

in Köln-Nippes

der seinen Verbleib auf ein Rosenzweiger Alkathath bei Müllender und Müllender angeben und an dessen Beerdigung sich nicht pflichtgemäß hat

Dem Verbliebenen, der ein großgewerbliches Unternehmen seines Ranggehaltens und damit einen hohen bedauerlichen Individualwert in seinem Besitz im Leben gesehen hat, ist es dem Namen der Schwärze und dem Ansehen gegenüber, die ihm gekannt haben, unvergesslich bleiben.

Köln, den 7. September 1910.

Verein der Industriellen des Regierungsbezirks Köln.

Julius Vorster **Paul Steller**
Obst. Rosenzweiger, Vorsitzender. Geschäftsführer.

Wir erfüllen hiermit die schmerzliche Pflicht, von dem Dahinscheiden unseres verstorbenen Senior-Chefs, des

Herrn Franz Clouth

Ritter hoher Orden

Kenntnis zu geben.

Noch gestern verweilte er unter uns und hat so bis zur letzten Stunde seines arbeitsamen Lebens für uns geschäftlich und zugehört.

Wir verlieren in ihm einen Chef und Berater, der durch seine reichen Gaben des Geistes und Herzens sich ein dauerndes und ehrenvolles Andenken bei uns gesichert hat.

Köln-Nippes, den 7. September 1910.

Die Beamten und Arbeiter
der Firma Franz Clouth
Rheinische Gummiwaarenfabrik mit beschränkter Haftung.

seriously ill after having worked in the factory the previous day. In addition to the family, other Cologne industrialists and delegates from the Nippes clubs took part in his burial. Since he had participated in the war of 1870 and was a member of the Nippes veterans' association, a tribute was made at his grave. His tombstones and those of his family can still be visited in the cemetery Melaten.

Franz Clouth had 12 children. The son Franz (born 1865) and the son Fritz (born 1884) had already died as children. Of the children is handed over:

Theodore Clouth (b. 1864) married the lawyer Hubert Krupp, who later became Justizrat (Judicial Council) in Bonn. The son Herbert Krupp later lived in [Clouth Family Tomb](#) Andernach and eventually became district administrator in the Westphalian castle of Burgsteinfurt. His sister Irene Pochhammer-Krupp was over 90 years old and lived until her death in Bonn-Mehlem.

Wilhelmine Clouth (born 1867) married the Cologne merchant Karl Zehnpfenning. Both were buried in the Cologne cemetery Melaten. The couple had four children. A descendant of Wilhelmine Clouth, Ursel Zehnpfenning, was married to the well-known TV journalist and politician Claus Hinrich Casdorff, who died in February 2004. Hedwig Clouth, who was born in 1868, was with Dr. jur. Alfons Diederichs from Bonn.

[Clouth Crypt Cologne](#)

Maximilian Clouth, better known as Max Clouth, married the



nineteen-year-old pro-testress Helene Brandt in 1899. The couple had three children: Franz Max Gustav (born 1900), Gus-tav (born 1902) and Ella (born 1905). Helene Clouth was active in the evangelical church as a poster of the "Evangelische Bürgerverein Köln-Nippes" of October 1902 proves. The children of this marriage were baptized evangelically.

Max Clouth joined on 1 January. April 1892 as an apprentice in the company of his father. He was a member of the 1st Nassau field artillery regiment No. 27 in Wiesbaden, a war veteran of the First World War, and most recently as the main man of the reserve at the X Army Army Command. From 1942, Max Clouth lived with his family on the estate Schwarzsee in Pomerania and returned to Cologne only after the war. Max Clouth died in Cologne-Marienburg on 29 January 1951. Even though he did not have an official function in the company during his last years of life, the connection remained until his death. In 1946 he wrote a report on the company founded by his father. The then director Paasche had ordered that his house in Cologne-Marienburg be cared for by members of the company. His Enkelsohn Franz Clouth Jr. died on 17 March 1991 in Cologne. His wife Elisabeth lived in Cologne-Deutz in 2004. The son Markus lives with his wife Monika Maria also in Cologne, the daughter Monika in Berlin. Monika Maria and Markus Clouth work professionally in the Jugendbereich of the Archdiocese of Cologne. The daughter of Franz Clouth, Rosemarie, who lives in Bergisch-Gladbach, was married to the late scientist and television advisor Dr. Günther Siefarth.



[Maximilian Clouth](#)



[Clouth Villa Köln-Marienburg, Eugen Langen Str. 8](#)



[Ella Clouth](#)

Ella Clouth was born in Cologne in 1874 and was married to the owner of the House of Knight Broich and grandson of the manufacturer Johann Theodor Guillaume, Josef Tillmann. The son Franz Carl Tillmann was at the end of the



thirties board member of the Radium Rubber Co. GmbH in Cologne-Dellbrück. His niece Resi Hallen and her husband, Heinz, who had already died in 1965, led the Natural Rubber Representation "Halls and Sons" in Cologne and also supplied the Clouth rubber works for several decades. Resi Hallen is still active as a rubber dealer in 2004. Before the move to Cologne-Marienburg, the family halls at the Drosselweg in Cologne-Niehl, where almost all the directors and management of Clouth had apartments, lived. After American troops confiscated the house of Max Clouth after 1945, the families Max Clouth and Erich Tillmann resided for the second time in a house. As Resi Hallen reported, she eventually nursed Max Clouth as a trained nurse until his death.



Eugen Clouth (born 1875) first attended the Realgymnasium in Cologne, followed by the Ma-schinenbauschule in Hagen / Westphalia. After graduation, he worked at Helios Elektrizitätswerke in Cologne-Ehrenfeld, then moved to Land & Seekabelwerke AG and later to the Franz Clouth Rheinische Gummiwarenfabrik. After living in Australia, Africa and India, he lived for 16 years as a wholesaler in London, Paris and Brussels. In London he married Ethel



Peter Rochus
Eugen Clouth

Rowe in 1912. In the First World War, he was the reserve officer of the Second Guard Field Artillery Regiment. Later, Eugen returned to Germany and founded E. Clouth in Cologne-Nippes, export business in bulk goods (finished and semi-finished products, raw materials). At times, he was also a member of the supervisory boards of Clouth and Land- und Seekabelwerke.



Rechtsanwalt Jürgen
Clouth



Anni Heine und
Peterchen Berlin 1924

Eugen Clouth was married to the opera singer Anni Heine in Berlin. His son Peter Eugen Rochus Clouth was short-term between 1966 and 1968 with



Audrey, Bryan; Oliver; Phillip
Clouth

the company Clouth. His daughter Nicole Clouth was an editor at RTL Cologne, later independantly busy for WDR Cologne.

The son Jürgen P. Clouth was born in Leichlingen and now lives in Leverkusen. He runs a law firm in Cologne and the firm DECO Blei P. GmbH. With his English wife **Audrey Spedding** he has the sons Phillip, Oliver and Bryan-Morris. Phillip, married to the eldress Monika Reusch,



Eugen Clouth



Katharina Heine



Sohn Peter Clouth



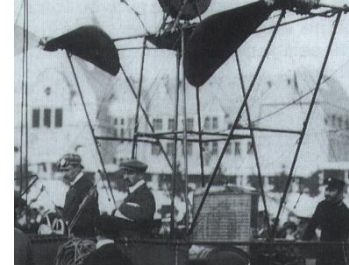
Wife: Margot Clouth

is the father of the son James Oliver and Leah Clouth, who was born on 10.7.2006. The family around Jürgen Clouth is active in the Old Catholic Church in Cologne.

Rose Clouth, born in 1876, married Dr. jur. Paul Brandt, a brother of Helene Brandt, the wife of Max Clouth. Paul Brandt was born on 2.5.1869 in Cologne. He was a royal district councilor in Simmern (Hunsrück) from 1905 to 1914, as well as from 1914 to 1918 the royal district councilor in Essen, and from 1923 to 1929 he was the head of the government in Koblenz. There he passed away on October 3, 1929. His son Otto worked first as a forestry assistant in Daun in the Eifel. The son Hans (born 1878) died 1919 in Cogn

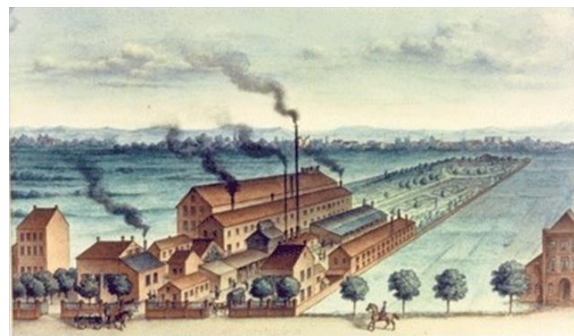


The merchant **Richard Clouth** (born 1882) married Yvonne Le Bihan in London. The daughter from this marriage was called Franziska. Richard Clouth represented the company of his father in London and later took over the airship development department of the company. From

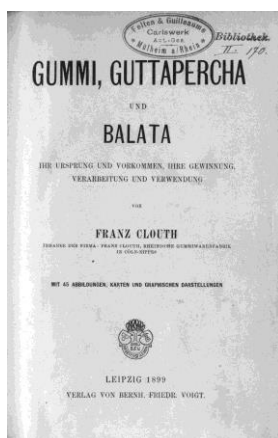


1909 he was no longer represented in the company. Richard died in 1919. The life of his first wife and his daughter Franziska could not be fathomed despite extensive research. The lieutenant of the reserve **Wilhelm Clouth** (born in 1888) died in Aachen in October 1914 A war wounded in France. While Max Clouth successfully continued the company, his eight surviving brothers and sisters later took shares in the inheritance of Franz Clouth.

A stormy industrial development in 19th century



In England and the USA, Macintosh, Hancock and [Goodyear](#) was able to process the natural product rubber technically, the first rubber factory was founded in Austria in 1828 and one year later the first German rubber factory was built in Finsterwalde near Berlin. After the beginning of the vulcanization technique from 1840, further works followed in Berlin in 1849 and in Hamburg in 1856. The well-known "Phoenix" rubber factory, 1862, was later developed from the [Harburg Gummikamm Compagnie](#) and Harburg Rubber Works Albert and Louis Cohen , When Franz Clouth founded his first company in the Kölner Sternengasse, Hanover 's Gummikamm - Compagnie, the germ cell of the later [Continental](#), was established in Hanover.

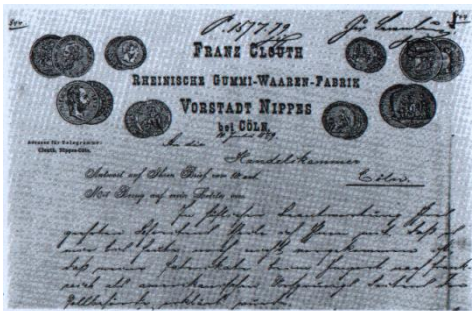


The [German Customs Association](#) registered in its territory 36 rubber goods laboratories in 1862, but the total number of employees was only 1788. A second foundation wave came about from the year 1871. Since all processing operations were carried out in the rubber mills, production was capital-intensive and labor-intensive. For this reason, the company was already regarded as a suitable company form at that time in order to procure the

necessary capital. To this extent, with the establishment of his family-owned factory, Franz Clouth was the exception.

He had recognized the importance of the rubber industry in the Rhineland, and gained considerable experience through visits to England, which he laid down in his book about rubbers. Early on he received awards at exhibitions. In 1868 the resettlement began on the still existing factory site in Nippes. This was carried out with his own funds and with the financial support of his brother-in-law, the Cologne shipkeeper Karl Wahlenberg. The site was from the start to a later expansion. This also from the point of view that from the very beginning Franz Clouth intended to deliver exclusively to industry, that is, in large volumes. Franz Clouth was not the first rubber factory in Nippes. Before him, Ferdinand Kohlstadt had been relocated to Nippes for the production of rubber bands from Cologne, and moved to Deutz in 1864.

In 1865, the company had three apprentices and one traveler besides Franz Clouth and the procurator Carl Vorberg. The apprentice Fritz Zilcken later became one of the closest collaborators of Franz Clouth. In 1870, two years after the move, Clouth employed 70 persons. In 1872, a steam engine with 150 hp was installed, in the same year a chimney of 50 m height was built, which was necessary for steam production during vulcanization. When his first wife died this year, his father-in-law moved his business to protect the inheritance of the grandchildren from the company, and Franz Clouth was forced to accept a larger loan at Edmund Schlüter & Co in London. At the same time, his procurator Vorberg joined the company as a silent partner.

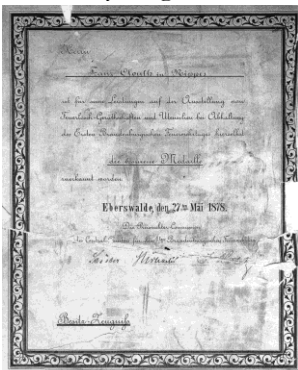
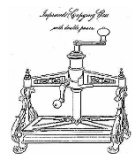


During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, Franz Clouth, though not a member of the army, was a military member. He succeeded several times in bringing railroad trains with so-called love gifts for the soldiers to the gates of Paris. At the same time, he sold imported rubberized materials from England to the German siege armies before Metz and Paris, as his son Max later reported.

Ancient copy machine



The company had at first the greatest success at this time, however, with Franz Clouth's patented copy sheets, the "Franz Clouth's unbelievable **Caoutchouc copiers**," which were successful in the market until the introduction of copying machines. As early as 1872, the individual company was transformed into a general partnership, the former procurator Carl Vorberg became a shareholder. Franz Clouth also appeared as a specialist for „**Rubber Guttapercha and Balata**“ in the years 1873 to 1899. In his first work from 1873, he outlined the significance of the gum for modern life: "... In America, it is nowadays a good sound, in gum bowls The man begins his inconspicuous existence with the little gum-sucker, which must replace the mother's breast with the infant, and so this elastic material accompanies him in all sorts of forms, as a household and medical need, in industry and in everyone Range until even after the ... ". In addition to his own work as an author, Franz Clouth also had an extensive library on rubber.



In 1873 began the production of rubber roller covers. Between 1872 and 1875, 200 people worked at Clouth. Besides the already mentioned copying leaves, milk bottle suckers, erasers and, from 1881 on, the Tourniquet hosiery, which could also be used as an assembly tool. After

lengthy negotiations with the inventor, the surgeon at the University of Kiel and the real secretary of Frederick of Esmarch, 10 pfennings were donated for every "Samariterzwecke". In total, 30,000 marks came together. At the same time, the company also distributed rubber articles from other manufacturers from Germany, France and especially from England.

In 1875 Clouth was the first to erect a department for the production of soft rubber in Germany. The later production consisted of rubber belts, driving ropes and conveyor belts, as well as rubber covers for rollers. This product range has attracted more and more customers in the booming industry, especially in the mining, armaments and colonial sectors. Luxusdampfer and D-trains were equipped with flooring from Clouth. Clouth products have already been delivered to Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The entire demand for milk bottle cleaners in Germany, Holland and Switzerland was at present covered by Clouth. With the further expansion of the sales markets it was already said that Franz Clouth had practically a world monopoly on these goods.



In the "New York Trade Newspaper" the first advertising of Franz Clouth was published in 1876. In the same year, hoses for gases and acids were produced for the first time. On 27 May 1878 Franz Clouth was awarded a bronze medal at the "First Brandenburg Fire Brigade Day" in Ebers-walde for "his achievements at the exhibition for fire-fighting equipment and utensils".

Until 1879 remained the commercial office, the warehouse and the sales rooms of the company in the Sternengasse. Franz Clouth rode on horseback every day from the Sternengasse to the factory in Nippes, so the story tells. The commercial work was done at home in the Sternengasse. As his most recent business colleagues, Fritz Zillcken and Diederich Müller,

reported, they had relatively little to do during the day; the actual work did not begin until 5.30 pm, after the return of Franz Clouth to Sternengasse.

Diving Gear



His Procurist Vorberg succeeded in placing an order for 1 million marks for the production of army tents. At the same time block blocks were invented and patented. In these tents neither ropes nor pegs were needed. Since it was a contractual condition to weave the substances themselves,

Franz Clouth in business relations with the company Strohmeyer in Konstanz, which provided him with corresponding looms. The first weavers also came from Constance. All the tents were then built for inspection by the army in the private garden of the Clouth family.



1880 began with the production of dipping apparatuses with speaking and listen devices for the deep diving industry. A little later, large spherical air bags were produced from heavily rubberized fabric to lift sunken ships. Also known worldwide were Clouth's originally designed for warfare swimming and diving suits. In 1898 they were mentioned in the "German Marinetücher-Handbuch". And in 2004 the famous "divingheritage" wrote about Clouth's diving helmets that Franz Clouth took the 3-pin helmet of Frenchman Rou-quayrol-Denayrouze as the basis for his further development. When the helmet initially had the same problem as that of the French, namely, that it was firmly



connected to a pumping station by means of long hoses, Clouth succeeded in developing a quick-detachable intermediate piece in the air-guiding hose, that was in a position to remove the hose himself, and to obtain the necessary quantity of air from a carried packer in order to reappear. This made the diving safer. The diving suit was very popular with the Imperial Army. Clouth had been the sole supplier since 1887.

The social commitment of Franz Clouth was also remarkable. "The 1st Bicycle Club Cöln 1880" is founded on the initiative of the tire manufacturer "Rubberworks Clouth" in Nippes. The Cologne City Museum got a grant of 10.000 Reichsmark.



Zeitungsanzeige 1899

Franz Clouth seemed to be aware of the importance of the **bicycle, motorcycle, cars and trucks** as then modern means of transport, but did not follow the tire production later. This may be due to the development of the synthetic rubber "Buna" by Bayer Leverkusen, with which he partial connection had hanged. At the same time he saw in the founding of a cycling club also the opportunity for his products to advertise, as well as one or the other set off. He was not only an honorary member of the Nippes gymnasium, but also donated an amount of

6,000 marks to the city of Cologne for an urban gymnasium.

About 1880, the newspaper "Social Democrat", published in Zurich, prohibited by the Socialist Law in the German Reich, reported on the social conditions at Clouth, unfortunately without any details. As informants, the police suspected the Nippes private secretary Theodor Krüll, based on internal knowledge. The various social-democratic newspapers from abroad were often the only source of information about social conditions at that time. During this time an approximately 22-year-old worker earned 13.20 Marks after 11 years of company membership.

In the municipal election on 28 and 29 December 1885, Franz Clouth was elected to the municipal council of Nippes. In the decision of the Nippeser municipal council of 2 August 1887 of the incorporation to Cologne, Franz Clouth was thus decisively involved.

For the 25th anniversary of his company in 1887, Franz Clouth invited his employees and the three oldest workers, as well as his 14-year-old son Max, to a feast. The "Principal" Franz Clouth

received from his co-workers a certificate with portrait and a poem in the style of the time, in which all parts produced at that time were presented.

Our highly revered principal,

Mr. Franz Clouth

In memory of

To the 25th anniversary of the Rheinische Gummiwaaren-Fabrik

Dedicated by his factory staff

Twenty-five years had passed into the sea of time,

Since the work had once been here, our work, price, and reward.

Twenty-five summers decorated the forest and field with fresh greenery,

Twenty-five winters were picking foliage and flowers again.

Whether foliage and blossoms also blew, whether the winter breath was withered,

Our work, which stood firm, steadfast, green, flourished everlasting;

Yes, in the brightest glow of our rubber factory,

Look at them today in the silver box for the five times five

Whether the beginning was still so small and many difficulties were seen

The factory, once so unimpressive, now stands strong.

Visibly, God's blessing reigned on the founder's firm diligence

What he did for all his sake gave him honor, reputation, and prize.

What relieves mankind's suffering, which increases the fruits of the garden,

What diminishes the acidity which the sun defies the rain;

From the juice of the rubber wood it is artfully manufactured,

And from Nippes then with pride it makes the journey through the world.

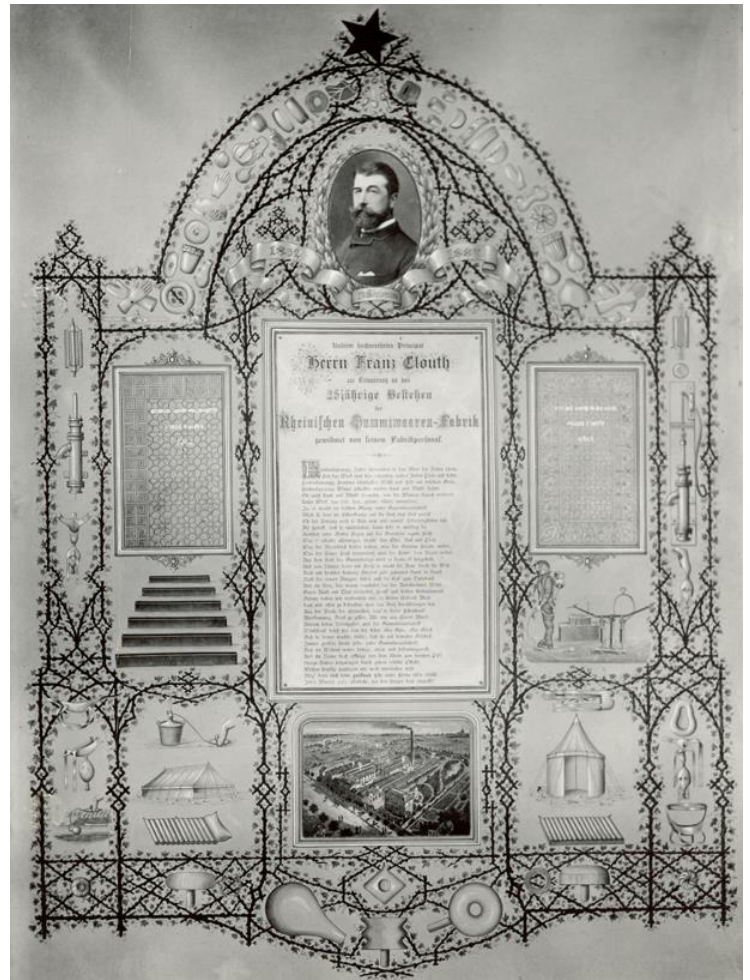
But paired with the highest performance striving goes hand in hand

Even the faithful citizen's life and the love of the fatherland,

And a heart that feels warm for the worker's welfare,

Good advice with Tatb, joy and suffering sympathetic.

That is why we have joined us in this lasting leaf



To express loudly and openly what the heart has penetrated,

At the breast of the exalted, today in this "festive hour"

Recognition, thanks. All as from one mouth.

Our dear employer and the rubber goods factory.

Wishing fresh, free from the liver, all the best, all happiness.

That it may grow further, flourishes; That they are proven with proven skill

Always make the largest circles, our rubber factory;

That their world-wide call penetrated, honorable and meaningful,

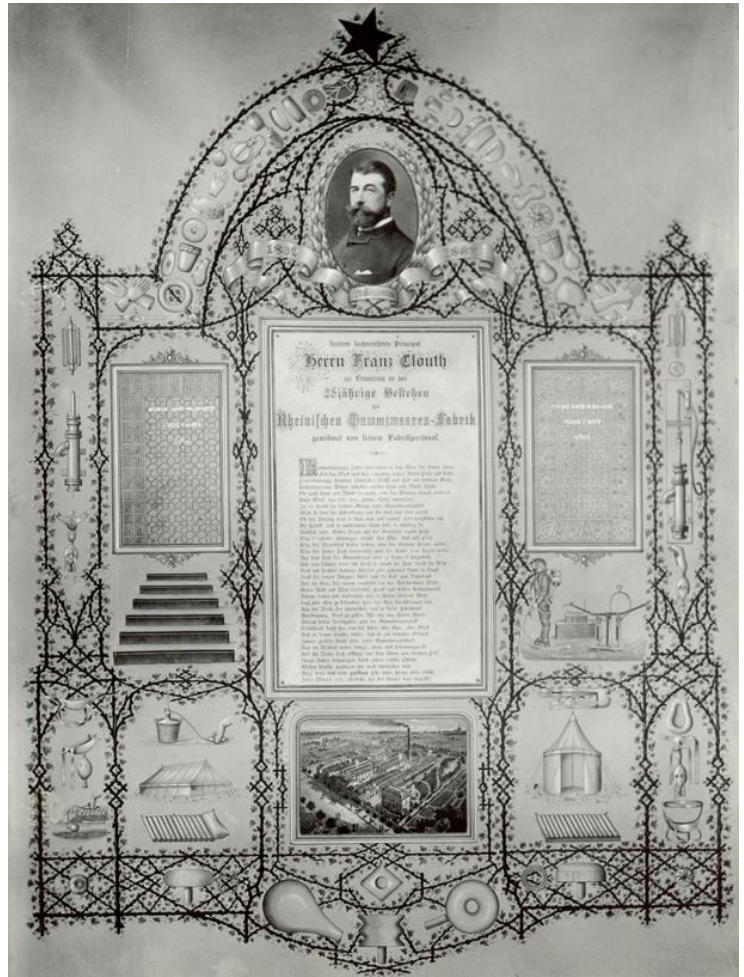
And her name came from the Rhine to the distant pole.

To fulfill our duty,

Want to say joyfully we still do not leave.

Let us, then, have fulfilled our company at the golden feast

Any wish for the very best, which is soothing the hearts of today!



In a song, the workmanship praised the produced articles:

"The rubber for compacting as a disc, plate, cord,

Serves a variety of activities, and costs little.

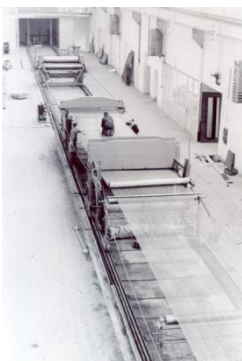
Black, white, felted, red, floating, gray, mineralized,

The purpose is only determinant, after that is fabricated.

Rubber, gutta-percha, rubber, hemp, spiral hose - Clouth,

Cone - ball - rubber hat "

Guttapercha



In a store at Cologne's security harbour - now the Bastei - Ferdinand Reinartz put a Clouth conveyor belt of 250 m in length and 600 mm in width in 1888.

Franz Clouth was now interested in the production of hard rubber, which was particularly resistant and introduced it to



centrifuges, shipwages, filters, etc. He also dealt with the Guttapercha, which came from



Malaysia. This material could be mechanically permanently deformed, was not vulcanized and gained importance in cable production.



Rubber Tree Plantation

After negotiations between Felten & Guillaume and Clouth had failed in 1890 for the purpose of mutual supply, Felten & Guillaume founded its own rubber factory and Clouth established its

own cable manufacturing under the name "Gutta-percha-insulated Wires and Cables". Clouth was appointed by the competing companies Siemens & Halske in Berlin and Siemens Brothers in London. Said companies complained against a patent filed by Clouth. The trial ended in 1893 in favour of Franz Clouth.



Ball production Clouth

About 1890, Clouth was also one of the first rubber manufacturers to set up his own laboratory. He had realized that one can not do without scientific work in an industrial enterprise. The laboratory should therefore be used for research, in particular for quality assurance. Many reports show that Franz Clouth had already tried very early to prevent complaints or at least to minimize them.

Under the responsibility of their own cable production, **Land- und Seekabelwerke AG** was founded on May 11, 1898, in which Franz Clouth was a 50% shareholder. The other 50% held Berlin and Cologne banks. Of the land & sea cable plants founded by Clouth, The first remote cable from Emden to New York was laid. Because of the high demand, a cable ship was bought by Franz Clouth in England, if via Lord William George Armstrong, Newcastle, is not yet cleared.

Through the mediation of the Reichspost **Felten & Guillaume** renounced the construction of a separate plant in Emden and Clouth on the construction of a separate cable plant in Nordenham. Instead, the Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke, in which Felten & Guillaume was involved with 50%, was founded.

Under the direction of Franz Clouth, the "Verein der deutschen Kautschukwarenfabriken" (Association of German Rubber Warriors) was founded in Berlin in 1895. He was a member of the "Central Association of German Industrialists" and the "Association for the Protection of the Interests of the Chemical Industry", a member of the "Verein for the Protection of Common Economic Interests for Rhineland and Westphalia". As a member of the board, he belonged to the "Verein der Industriellen der Regierungsbezirkes Cöln" and the "**Rheinische Dampfkessel-Überwachungsverein**", today's German TÜV. He had co-founded both clubs. In the "Verein der Industriellen" (Association of Industrialists), he concentrated mainly on matters relating to occupational health and safety,



occupational health and safety, and smoking incineration regulations, as well as on the development of the Nippes region and the economic development of Cologne. Because of an indiscretion, he resigned as a member of the board in 1904, but was re-elected two years later. With these activities "around the rubber" it is astonishing that Franz Clouth has not stepped larger into the production of car tires. As early as 1882, the company produced already solid rubber tyres for electric carts, and tubing for automobile tires. In a magazine in 1899, she had

advertised her "best" tires for Automobile. A legend reports that he ultimately had not believed in a success of the Automobile and thus the car tire. But this alleged statement by Franz Clouth is nowhere recorded. On the other hand, the over-delivery seems to be a more luminous one, Franz Clouth, one of the first Cologne car owners, had experienced how often the tires of that time burst. For fear of complaints, he would not have produced car tires. Apart from that care tyre production would have required immense money inputs for new machinery, would have needed more firm's space and a lot of money. But all these explanations were speculations and legends. In 1946, Dr. Max Clouth reported: *"The company Clouth has also been manufacturing hoses for synthetic rubber car tyres, which have an average service life of 6,000 to 8,000 km in the war [meaning the First World War]. This was already an achievement for those times. When I was judged by the military in 1916, I was offered a car for further experiments. It is interesting to know that I was able to drive a car in person in this car and that the weight of additional persons had to be replaced by sand bags"*.



Franz Clouth had recognized the importance of cable production and laying in the context of the economic debate with England and German colonialism and acted accordingly. Clouth made the most successful deals with the laying of cables to the then German colonies. It is therefore no wonder that Franz Clouth supported and supported the colonial efforts of the German imperial empire. He was a co-founder or a member of the Supervisory Board at the German Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Telegraph Company in Eastern Europe, the German-Dutch Telegraph Company, the German-South American Telegraph Company and the Kabelwerke Aktiengesellschaft Felten & Guilleaume in St. Petersburg .

He was in a correspondence with some of the German colonial travelers.

Another profit-making field was the armaments industry. For the imperial navy, Clouth developed and built its own diving apparatus with hearing and speech connections as well as airbags for the recovery of sunken ships. As already stated, the company became a monopolist in 1887 for dive machines of the imperial navy. At the regatta on 7.



Military tent in test

In June 1914, the yacht Meteor won the title of Emperor Wilhelm II and received as a trophy a gold-plated diving helmet, which the company Clouth had donated. Through an exhibition on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the Berlin castle, the helmet got into the possession of the Imperial Yacht Club in Kiel in 1926. In 1937 Director Print-miller managed to get him back for the Clouth Museum.



Clouth Diving Helmet

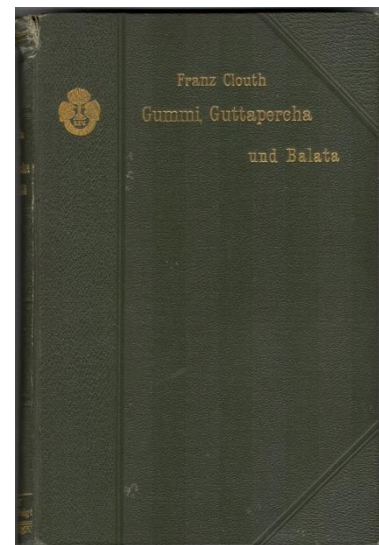
For the armies of the German states Clouth made watertight tents and pumps. The imperial air force ordered protective covers for the propellers of their machines.

Other, partly lauded products today were: rubber horse shoes, brewing hoses and horse-track buffer. Pictures from these years show that in addition to tennis balls from 1906 onwards, gray and colored rubber bobbins were made for children, mostly painted by women. The production output was finally so great that Clouth was able to join the Gummiball Syndicate in 1911. One of the main buyers of these balls was the company M. Levi,

who had their business premises in the Sternengasse 3, the first company headquarters of Franz Clouth. The "Franz Clouth Rheinische Gummi-Waaren-Fabrik" (1896) promotes "Specialties for Chemical Factories" in the globally distributed chemists' newspaper in Cöthen (Saxony-Anhalt). After the previous owner Carl Vorberg had left the OHG in 1899, the company Clouth 1901 was converted into a limited liability company. In 1901, Clouth was awarded the first prize in the competition of the French Association for Combating Accidents at Work for the special and invented gloves.

In 1902 a rubber belt was shown at the industrial exhibition in Düsseldorf, which had already been in operation in a coke oven plant for 20 years and had only been extended for the exhibition. In the same year, Clouth maintained its own offices in Berlin, Hamburg, Brussels, London and Paris. Max Clouth himself directed the Paris and London offices for several years.

A book by Franz Clouth was published in English in 1903 in London and New York, and had long been regarded as the standard work of the rubber industry in both countries. During his visit to the USA in 1927, Max Clouth was repeatedly asked whether he was related to the author of this work. In 1907, the good experiences described in Saxony with sealing rings for Water and gas pipelines, which after 10 years still showed their full elasticity.



In 1908, an ad appeared by Clouth in the "Hamburger Export-Handbuch". In the same year, Clouth made an offer on the manufacture of waterproof jackets. The celluloid fabrication, also begun this year, was abandoned by Max Clouth in 1910, despite the first successes. In later years, Max Clouth expressly regretted that he and the senior technical staff had only supported the idea of his father.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, in 1908 Franz Clouth donated 10.000 marks to the City of Cologne for the purchase of paintings for Cologne museums. Up to his death in 1910, Franz Clouth supported Count Zeppelin in particular, whom he personally knew. The importance of

Clouth works 1910



Franz Clouth for the development of German air navigation is discussed in other places.

Franz Clouth had a tendency to satire, was considered uncomfortable and even crude. On the other hand, he was given a rare justice and social attitude for the time. Otherwise, he was certainly a typical representative of that period.

After his death, the company passed into the possession of the widow Josefine and the son **Max Clouth** became the sole managing director. The base area of the company was about 40,000 square meters,



And 680 people were already employed. In the same year the company received a high Prussian award from Konrad Adenauer. At the same time, a road to Nippes was named after Franz Clouth. This road connected the Florastraße with the Xantener Strasse, had a broad middle promenade with two rows of trees and on both sides citizens' dances. As a result of the extension of the site, only a miserable remainder remained from this road. In the same year the heirs of Franz Clouth also played a decisive role in the radium rubber works in Dellbrück.

Clouth & Bayer



Within the scope of the invention of the synthetic rubber "BUNA" and after intense discussions between **Geheimrat Carl Duisberg** and Max Clouth, there was a close collaboration between Clouth and the Bayer plants from 1911 onwards. Clouth made artificial rubber products, which were supplied exclusively to the IG Farben in Leverkusen. This close cooperation, however, lost its importance once again as a result of the price hike for raw rubber in 1912.

Like many Cologne entrepreneurs, Max Clouth also took part in a donation collection for the city of Cologne to buy paintings by the painter Leibl.



In 1912, the company's first official was issued for the company's 50th anniversary. While in the morning in the Casino in Cologne, a reception for state and municipal representatives as well as the delegation of various economic associations took place, in the evening all members of the company with their wives were invited into the restoration rooms of the Zoological Garden. In the celebration of the Order of the Red Eagle and the commercial employee Diederich Müller of the Crown Crowns 4th grade was awarded to the procurator Fritz Zillcken.

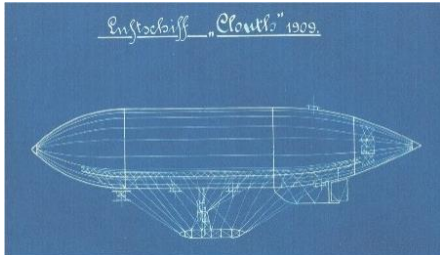
Both were among the oldest and closest collaborators of Franz Clouth. After talking of Fritz Zillcken and Master Quodt, Max Clouth announced the increase in the assets of the Franz-Clouth-Foundation by a total of DM 100.000. In the evening the bust of Franz Clouth was unveiled in the rooms of the restaurant of the zoological garden.



Since its inception, the company Clouth has regularly received high awards and medals for its products at international exhibitions. 1873 in Antwerp, 1888 in Melbourne, 1896 in Kiel, 1897 in Brussels, 1899 in Munich, 1900 in Nuremberg, 1901 in Berlin, 1902 and 1904 in Düsseldorf, 1906 in Leipzig, 1909 in Brescia and 1910 in Buenos Aires .

A special form of advertising appeared in 1909 in England. The company Will brought out a cigarette collection of the airship Clouth.

The economic development continued until the First World War brought about a drastic change. The new building of the administrative building of the I.G. Paints industry A.G. In Leverkusen was completely installed in 1913 with a floor covering of the company Clouth. At the beginning of 1914 Clouth began the manufacture of rubber bands with two spreaders - special machine tools - and four cutting machines. The sales developed to the full satisfaction of the management.

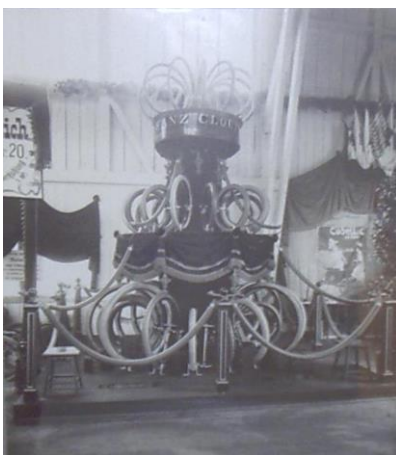


In 1914, the model of the Clouth airship and a dining van from the company van der Zypen & Charlier from Cologne-Deutz were shown. The flooring in this railroad car came from Clouth.

Various employees from the first years of the company Clouth, among them also company masters, later founded their own, not insignificant companies of the rubber industry, mention here Saul in Aachen and Marx, Heiner & Co in Leipzig.



Clouth about 1900



Bike Tyres Exhibition Nürnberg 1900

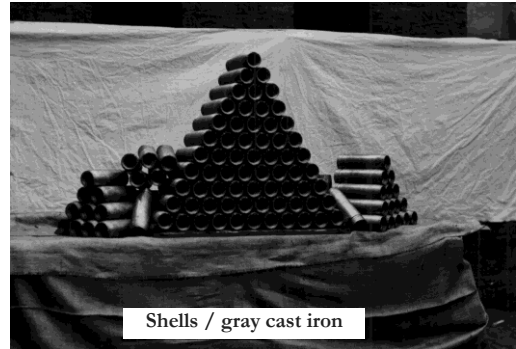


Diploma loan at the industrial exhibition 1902 Düsseldorf

In the first World War

The First World War brought a complete conversion of the production to war-important things. The majority of male employees were recruited. In the former balloon hall, a sewing room was set up, in which team and medical beds were made by newly hired female employees.

On the changed machine tools of the mechanical workshop from the beginning of the war until July 1915 grenades were made from gray cast iron. From this point onwards, only grenades made of steel were produced, for which Clouth's machine tools were not suitable.

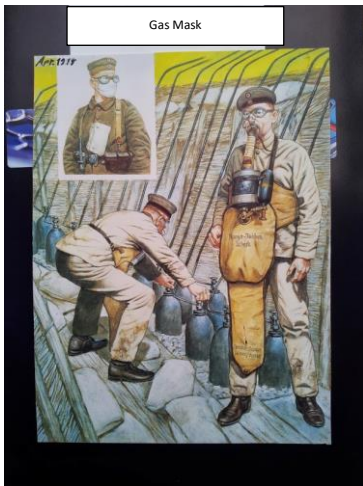


Because of the scarcity in the production of rubber often only waste was used. For the submarines, hard rubber accumulator kits were produced from synthetic rubber. Clouth also participated in the acquisition of merchant ships and commercial submarines for the "Deutsche Ozean-Reederei" in Bremen, which should break the English sea blockade.

Already from the first two trips of the submarine Germany the company Clouth received a share of rubber. In 1918, Clouth received crude rubber, which had been taken from the aid cruiser "Wolf" by enemy ships. Through the state rubber bureaus in Berlin and under the sponsorship of the rubber consortium, founded in 1915, in which the company also participated, it was possible to procure Kautschuk by means of seizures, purchases and said cape trips, but this was subject to strict monitoring. Finally from 1915 car tires and from 1916 bicycle tires were confiscated and a new production to-led. Finally, there was also a need to confiscate carriages and billiards, but there was no more. The cooperation with Bayer for the production of artificial rubber was intensified again. Max Clouth, Geheimat Duisberg and Prof. Hofmann from Bayer AG met regularly. Methylene rubber "W" was developed and at the same time a process which combines hard rubber rubbers with brown coal tar to form a new hard rubber band.

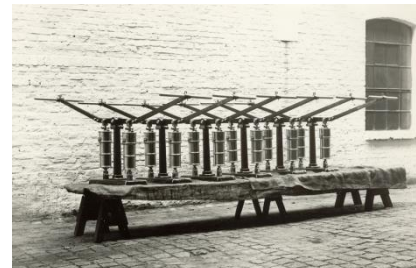
After the accumulator factory in Hagen in Westphalia by Clouth had been made aware of the possibility of producing battery boxes made of methyl rubber "H" and even of Clouth produced test boxes for delivery to the imperial shipyards, there were disputes. In Hagen, the businessman Adolf Müller, Clouth had contact with, had founded the likewise new company Büsche & Müller in 1880, laying the foundations for the future VARTA, also producing car batteries. The Hagen company declared to the imperial shipyards that they could only guarantee a guarantee, even if the boxes were produced exclusively in their factory in Hagen. For this reason Clouth had to withdraw from this production area.

At the beginning of 1916 the company Clouth, on the Schiefersburger Weg between Nippes and Ossendorf, rent a plot of 10 acres from the farmers' family Contzen to start the production of pedicels and explosives for the weapon- und ammunition procurement office, called "WUMBA". In May 1917, 45 women and 8 men worked in new factory buildings. In cooperation with the Rheingian-Westphalian explosive A.G. in Troisdorf, a facility for the packaging of the said weapons, which limited the risk of explosion. Other wartime productions were rubber mixtures for ammunition factories and rubber mats used for gas masks and aircraft construction.



In the year 1917, the company of Clouth donated 10,000 marks for the "German National Foundation" and for merchant recreation centers. On the occasion of his 25-year company anniversary, company manager Max Clouth also donated 10,000 marks for the Franz-Clouth-Foundation. This year, Fritz Zillcken, his first and closest co-worker, died. In addition to his professional and social tasks, he had devoted his spare time as a chronicler of the company history Clouth - this work was continued by the authorized officer Richard Bechtle.

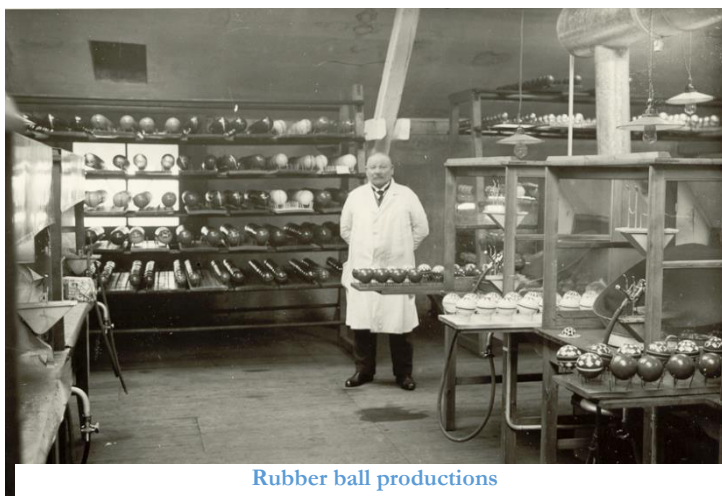
Up to 1917, the "Deutsche Gasglühlicht-A.G." (Auergesellschaft) gas-tight materials for **gas masks**. From this year, Clouth was also successful with the production of dental gums for artificial dentures, which was delivered to the main anesthetic depot in Berlin and was particularly honored in a testimony of the Berlin University Dental Clinic. In 1919 a patent claim was made about the "process for the production of a tooth rubber improved in color and quality". In addition, Max Clouth was chairman of the "interests representation of the rubber processing industry of the occupied territories" about the middle of the war.



Airpump Equipment for divers

The company and the family Clouth participated in various collections and services throughout the war, including the foundation of two complete hospitals for the army, a total of 10,000 marks for the municipal war collection, participation in the "Kölsche Boor in Eisen" collection. A donation to the Bulgarian Red Cross and the German submarine club. The widow of Franz Clouth sent food packs every week to the employees in the war service, Christmas with clothing, tobacco and food. The employees also sent parcels to the front. As a result of the general scarcity, these actions had to be ended in 1918. In 1917, the company established its own grocery store, where the employees shop at discounted prices could. In contrast to many other companies, the remuneration of the military service staff was continued.

In the Weimar Republic



Rubber ball productions

Immediately after the end of the war, the previous collaboration between Clouth and the IG Farben led to the idea of whether the latter would participate with 49% in Clouth. This was prevented only by a law from the war period, which prohibited transactions exceeding the sum of 180,000 marks.

The direct post-war period in Cologne was determined by the British occupying groups: of letters only after approval by the Chamber

of Commerce, cancellation of telegrams only at certain hours, etc. The shipment of freight was made only after submission of multilingual applications and at the earliest after eight to fourteen

days approved. Rubber and cotton were only allowed to be processed for the most necessary items. The production of rubber balls for children was initially forbidden. From 1919 onwards, tubs and bicycle covers and solid rubber tires were manufactured. There were so many orders for technical articles and rubber goods that initially only old customers were supplied and no new orders were accepted from December 1919 onwards. In 1920 the conversion of the Clouth plants into a stock company took place and the production continued to flourish. Max Clouth became a member of the Board of Clouth AG.



CLOUTH Vouchers



He was also active in the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Cologne. He had joined the "Association of Industrialists" in Cologne as successor to his father, and for many years he belonged to him as Deputy Chairman. He was also a member of the Main Committee of German Industry in Berlin and the Deputy Chairman of the Berufsgenossenschaft der chemische Industrie, Section IV in Cologne and Member of Rotary International .

Until 16.11.1923, Clouth was forced to issue **emergency money**.

The name Felten & Guilleaume is still today in Cologne inseparable from the development and manufacture of international wire and cable technology. The first transatlantic telephone cable was produced in Carlswerk, opened in 1874 in Cologne-Mülheim, and from 1904 onwards, North America and Europe combined. After Felten & Guilleaume

had already acquired the majority of the shares in the land and sea cages in 1905, the entire share package of Clouth was taken over in 1925. The capital of Clouth then amounted to 2,310,000 reichsmarks. The plants were merged and technical equipment moved from Mülheim to Nippes.

Felten & Guilleaume (The origins of Felten & Guilleaume lie in the craftsmanship of the Felten family: In the Middle Ages, the family belonged to the guild of the master of ropery and enjoyed a high reputation. The ropes were used in shipping and mining. The rope factory was located in Cologne on the corner of the streets „In the cave“ and „Great Sandkaule“. At the beginning of the 19th century the Felten daughter Christina (1788-1853) and Karl Guilleaume (1789-1837), pharmacist and chemist from Denklingen, son of the Solingen notary Christoph Guilleaume (1741-1804) Karl soon became active in the business of his father-in-law Theodor Felten (1747-1827)). took over the majority of the shares in Clouth in 1922. This saved Clouth, as the aftermath of the stabilization of the Reichsmark after 1924 and the considerable rise in rubber prices put the rubber manufacturers in economic trouble. From about 1925 there was therefore a regular fusion wave among the rubber manufacturers. Clouth also produced and distributed everyday items such as bicycle covers and hoses during these years, as an advertisement in a Cologne newspaper on

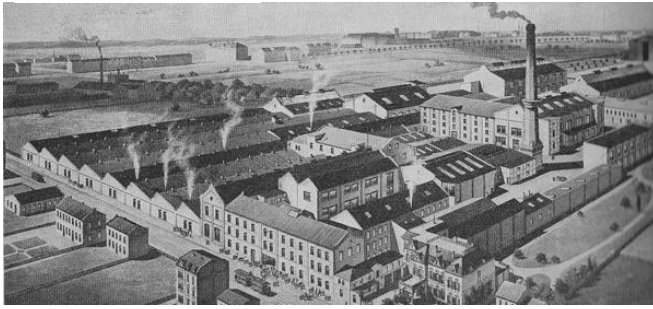


Funny mistake in wording of advert 1923: "Schläuche" but correct „Schläuche“

January 27, 1923 shows.

Likewise, in times of economic bottlenecks, truck tires and bulk goods were made of rubber. The Department of Corrosion Protection, founded in 1926, developed a process for lining containers for the purpose of anti-corrosive protection by means of hard rubber.

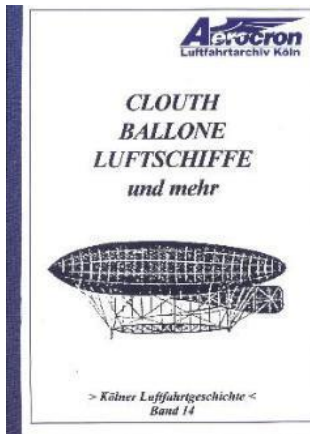
Clouth Factory 1925



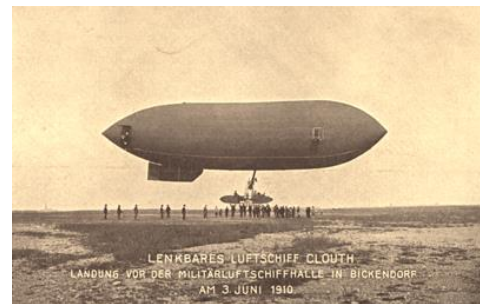
The chairman of the board was Max Clouth in 1927, his representatives were Franz Dru-ckenmüller and Dr. Derenbach. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Clouth took over from 1927 Director-General Dr.-Ing. Georg Zapf from Felten & Guilleaume. Eugen Clouth resigned from this body on

a regular basis this year.

In the global economic crisis, dramatic breakthroughs occurred in the rubber sector after some time before the competition from the USA and other European countries had hit the German companies. In 1931 only ten German large companies of the rubber industry existed. Around 1928, Clouth published a comprehensive illustrated brochure on belts and conveyor belts. In 1930 the company, in cooperation with the IG Farbenindustrie, succeeded in producing 100% BUNA, ie artificial rubber, which were known for their longevity.



The model of the airship "Clouth" was given by the member of the executive committee Dr. Max Clouth in 1931 to the historical museum Cologne.



Max Clouth joined the company's supervisory board in 1932. He was decisively involved in the founding of the rubber cartel. Despite great difficulties Clouth succeeded in using the artificial

rubber BUNA. BUNA conveyor belts were used in the Rheini lignite and in the coal mines. The rubber-metal product VIBRO solved many problems in the automotive and mechanical engineering with its vibration absorption capacity.

In the population, the area north and northwest of the Clouth plants was called "Klein-Moskau" („Little Moskau“). However, in the elections to the works council in 1930, no member of the "Red (Revolutionary) Trade Union Opposition" (RGO) founded by the KPD was elected to the Works Council. The neighboring rubber factory Plaat on Niehlerstrasse / corner Friedrich-Karl-Strasse, on the other hand, was a high-rise of the communist RGO). Why this was so is not handed down.

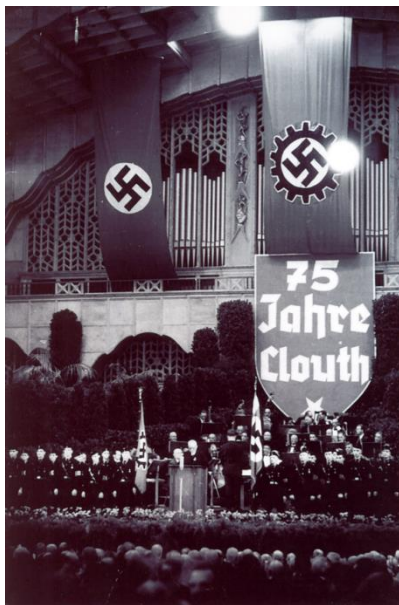
In the Nazi era and in the Second World War



Due to the policy of self-sufficiency, the German rubber industry lost its position on the world markets during the Nazi era. Most companies now had to produce aircraft and vehicle tires, and they also depended on synthetic rubber. At the same time, the number of large companies rose to 15 and the number of employees rose to 69,000 in the Reich region. In 1935 the construction of a branch started in Ballenstedt in the district of Quedlinburg / Harz in Saxony-Anhalt. In 1936, on the factory grounds in Nippes, the wooden airship hall burnt down and was no longer erected. Later, terraced houses were built for the company. To the left of Clouth's house, opposite Gneisenaustraße, there was already a small company

museum. Here was also the study of Franz Clouth. From the Gneisenaustraße one could see and the model of a balloon recognize.

The 75-year company anniversary was celebrated in 1937 in the Cologne exhibition halls under-waving flag-flags. The memorandum on the occasion, which was drafted on this occasion, scarcely related to the Nazi period. It should also be noted that a photograph of the first company headquarters in Sternengasse 3 was retouched to conceal the names of Jewish traders. At the same time, Dr. Max Clouth was also represented on the Supervisory Board by his long-standing brother Eugene in England.



In the Jubilee year, the following departments existed at Clouth: the rolling mill with the first large - diameter kneader built in Germany from 1927, the laboratory, the rolling mills with a grinding machine for rollers of 8 meters bale length and 3 meters diameter from 1929 for Durabilit protective linings for the lining of metal parts to protect against corrosion, for belts and conveyor belts with a production, which in 1929 made up half of all conveyor belts produced in Germany, the department for coated fabrics, balloon materials and folding bottles with a high export share Muffendichtungsringe, which at the same time produced almost everything on rubber parts, which the customers wanted, the department for body requirements, which among other things Which had developed vibrometal for the damping and dampening of vibrations and vibrations in

automobiles.

From 1939, the Clouth / Land and Sea cabling plants produced almost exclusively equipment items for war purposes. As a belligerent enterprise, Clouth also took on so-called "service" persons from other, mostly smaller, businesses. As in the parent company Felten & Guillaume, foreign forced laborers were also employed by Clouth and Land & See in the NS period. Thus HermannBackhausen, as an apprentice at F & G, experienced the employment of a very young Russian forced laborer or war prisoner. This was provided, in spite of prohibition, by workers with food. The companies Clouth and Land- und Seekabelwerke had two own forced labor camps. One of these was located at Niehlerstrasse 100 to 118, the owner of the property being the joint company sickness fund "Land- und Seekabelwerke and Franz Clouth" and the company. In the first place were prisoners of war, and later so-called civilian workers, who compelled the company to compel. The number was 60 persons, including French, Ukrainians and Belgians. At the latest after the heavy air attack on October 3, 1944, when Clouth was almost completely destroyed, this camp would have been disbanded. Another joint forwarder of Clouth / Land- und Seekabelwerke was located at the corner of Friedrich-Karl-Straße / Niehlerkirchweg in Cologne-Niehl. These forced laborers were Russians and Frenchmen. The corresponding documents were destroyed, in the address book of Cologne 1941/42 the land was still as unbuilt.

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30-5-1951

ENQUÊTES SUR LES PRISONS ET LES CAMPS DOUTEUX.
Nachforschungen über die Verhältnisse Gefangenen und Lager.

A. - Le Camp: Du Lager: **Pa. Franz Clouth - 100,118, Niehlerstrasse -**
 - Dénomination exacte: **Pa. Franz Clouth - 100,118, Niehlerstrasse -**
 - Situation géographique (Land ou Sud-Orient, Ruisseau, Rivière, etc.): **Edin - Siepen**
 - Géographie: **Edin - Siepen, Edin**
 - Nature: **Edin - Siepen**
 - Nombre approximatif: **2 baraquas**
 - Le camp était-il situé dans une fabrique ou dans une usine? **à l'extérieur**
 - Son aspect: **entouré de murs de barbois, de miradors, de postes de guet, etc.**
 - Avec ou sans gardes: **non**
 - Genre de garde: **parmiants**
 - Par cela ou genre de uniforme (genre: gardes prison, Sicherheitsdienst, SS, etc.): **Sicherheitsdienst, SS**
 - Arrêté ou non? **oui, mais sans sanction**

B. - Le Prisonnier - Le Travailleur: (Le Prisonnier - Le Travailleur)
 - Contraint-il ses vêtements civils? **oui**
 - Si non, quelle tenue? (description sommaire)
 - Possède-t-il un numéro matricule? **non**
 - Travail ou autre occupation? **non**
 - Librement ou non? (pour qui, quel ou quelle, quel ou quel) **oui, par la Wehrmacht**

C. - Régime: (L'Administration)
 - Heures de travail, heures de travail appel?
 - Où était situé le lieu de travail (à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du camp) **à l'extérieur**
 - Si oui, quelle heure? (heure de travail) **à pied 1/2-hr**
 - Librement ou non? (pour qui, quel ou quelle, quel ou quel) **oui, par la Wehrmacht**

In the carpentry there was around 1942 among other things. Two French workers, one of whom was a prisoner of war, the other a forced laborer. The latter was single, had his own apartment in Cologne-Ehrenfeld, and was associated with a Cologne woman. After a bomb night

He could save several children from a burning house in Cologne. The first name of this forced laborer was Pierre. By 1944 he was between 25 and 30 years old. He is also known to have practiced sports. Both Frenchmen were secretly supplied with extra food by a Belgian woman in the factory, and the German workers who were present in the case watched as a rule, or even gave the impression that they did not want to see anything.

The Dutch forced laborer Jan van Eindem worked also in the joinery. The married man was lodged in one of the camps of Clouth. He was remembered by the German company as a great man who had worn wooden shoes during working hours. Around 1944 he was about 35 years old. All three of these foreign workers were integrated into the general work process at the joinery. It was not known whether there was any prohibition of contact; Despite language difficulties, he also tried to speak openly with the French. The two camps were not necessarily known to all employees. However, a Clouth employee of many years reported that his father, also Clouthian, had told him after 1948 that he had a prison camp and that some of the prisoners had worked at Clouth and Land & See.

In the camps, nothing could be known about the security teams. Company documents do not exist. The prisoners of war were always taken by a soldier in uniform, and in the evening they were fetched again.

A former Belgian forced laborer reported on October 14, 1948, to an investigative officer that 20 French, 10 Belgians and 30 Russians had been accommodated in the two camps of Clouth. They were prisoners of war, and later also volunteers. The forced laborers would have done eight hours of different activities every day. The prisoners wore civilian clothes, had a work permit and were not guarded within the company grounds. They were guarded by members of the factory guard during the quarter-hour walk to the camp at Niehierkirchweg and in the camp. The plant guardians had carried weapons, but without ammunition.

Proof of the employment of domestic forced laborers, e.g. Of members of privileged mishhs, have not yet been managed. However, since such workers were demonstrable in the neighboring Rheinkabelwerk on Amsterdamer Straße, it can be assumed that they also worked at Clouth.

At Clouth, however, forced laborers from other camps were also employed. The Polish Irena Rajewska, who was born in 1929 in Poland's Polish town (on the former Polish-Ukrainian border), was dragged to Cologne. First, she had to work for the company Rheinlandwolle Albert Neubeck KG in the Friedrich-Karl-Straße, where the warehouse was located. From the middle of 1944 she was compulsorily at Clouth. During their work they came into contact with harmful solvents. In her memory, the red brick buildings, the French civilian workers, and the former champion Bruno Jankowski remained. She also remembered the many bombings and the following cleaning up. In one of these attacks, she was severely injured on the leg and had to go with a comrade for a long time to find a hospital prepared to treat a Polish forced laborer. At the end of 1944, a foreign worker was able to hide them in the Rhineland wool camp when the French prisoners of war were transferred. In 2002, Irena Siodowicz, nee Rajewska visited the Clouth factory site.

From August 1943 until the liberation, the White Russian, born in 1925, worked. Anantchikowa near Clouth. At first she was lodged in a camp in Mülheim. After the destruction of this camp, they moved to the vicinity of Clouth. In the camp in Cologne-Mülheim was the white russian

woman, who was compulsorily under Clouth, Wera Koslowa, born in 1927. There she was assigned to the then master Otto Butt. It was not doubtful whether the Ukrainian Olga Pawlowa from 1942 to 1945 was employed as a forced laborer at Clouth. In 2000, she stated that she had worked at Clouth in a Galvanian workshop. However, such a workshop is not known.

The company Clouth was unable to participate in the compensation scheme for the German economy for former forced laborers, since it no longer existed as an independent company since 1997. From 1990, Clouth was already a 100% subsidiary of Continental. The parent company, Continental, in Hanover, was therefore included in the compensation fund.

In the years 1933 to 1940 there was probably no major political action against the regime at Clouth and also at Land & See, and also special reprisals against Clouth employees are not known from this period. In more or less regular intervals meetings were held in addition to "follow-up meetings", which were originally called employee meetings, in which only members of the NSDAP were allowed to participate.

Since Clouth produced warp-heavy rubber articles, there were violent air raids from 1942 to 1944, as witnessed by the destruction of neighboring residential settlements. Still in 2004 the corresponding war sequences could be visited at the building corner Niehlerstraße / Gneisenaustraße, since this house has not been restored since.



War damages on houses still in 2004



destroyed production hall 1944

In particular, the residential buildings in the immediate vicinity of the company premises were strongly affected. Thus, e.g. Two of Johann Backhausen's machine builders had been bombed out in the street at Kevelaer Strasse, the family lost everything and lived in a cellar-washing-room until after the end of the war. In the immediate vicinity of the factory, at Franz-Clouth-Strasse 5, the troops 17 and 18 of the municipal maintenance service were each with a "leader" („Führer“) and 23 men.

On the night of the 13th to the 14th of March, 1942, Clouth was destroyed by about 80% and Land & See was about 70% destroyed. On February 14, 1943, another heavy air attack took place. After the attack of 14 October 1944 Clouth was again destroyed to 90%, the production was then stopped. Many of the male employees, who were no longer to be employed and were actually "indispensable", were sent to the defenses, so to say "five minutes before twelve".

It was true that some important machines had been taken to the Ballenstedt branch, but the destruction had been so great that, for instance, A displaced press had to remain in the open. On the building to the left of today's Gate 3, there was a flak observation position, which can still be seen today, for air defense. Often it was claimed that there was also a flak division here, but all the surveyed company members from this period consistently testify that it was only an observation point. At the beginning of the war, the then director, Adolf Rohrmann, commanded an anti-aircraft battery in Eil. It was not possible to determine whether it was later used in the

factory. In this respect, The Flakstellung in the Nippeser Blücherpark or the EisenMönninghoff is known to be an aircraft operator and a member of the Luftwaffe, but no time has yet been set.

Despite the employment of all employees, the almost complete destruction of the company could not be prevented. Clouth, like most large companies in the rubber industry, was particularly hard hit by air attacks. On March 6, 1945, US troops also occupied the Clouth plants or better: what was left of them!



"The Zero Hour"

On June 15, 1945, the destroyed company Clouth was visited by Mr. W. L. White and R. A. Schatzel of the US Foreign Economic Administration, the US Department of Foreign Trade. On behalf of the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee (CIOS), Chief Executive Officer Vossen, Production Manager H. Heinzelmann, and the engineer Alex Nienhaus were interrogated by Clouth. In the subsequent evaluation report it was pointed out that Franz Clouth had been combined with the land and sea cable works and that the technical management was responsible for both plants. The required rubber mixtures would be produced and used jointly by both companies.

The extent of the destruction was recorded as follows:

The mixing chamber shows very little damage. While the vulcanization building no longer exists, the vulcanizing boilers are intact. The building in which the crude rubber mixtures were produced was not destroyed. On the other hand, all presses and drive belt systems (transmissions) are completely destroyed.

Furthermore, the production range was listed, as well as the production methods and the different mixing ratios of the rubber products were described in detail. Regarding the production of wear plates for soft rubber linings, it was stated that Clouth used a very labor-intensive and slow process. It was also possible to hand out intercultural papers to the workplace, since in the evaluation report, which was subsequently prepared by them, there are various entries in the German language. These are extremely precise and can therefore not be based solely on verbal statements.

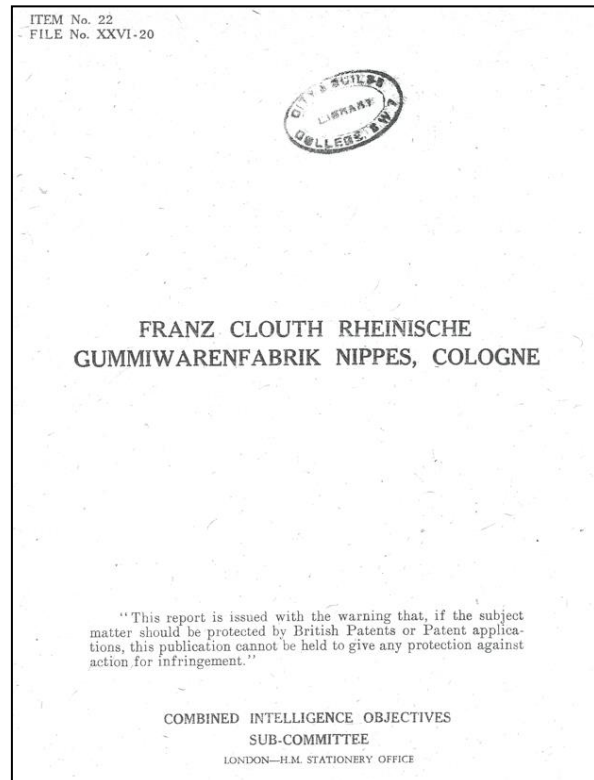
The interest of the Allies in the company Franz Clouth, however, continued for a long time even after this detailed report. At the end of June / beginning of July, a new survey took place, this time the members of the board, Walter Lieven, and Voss. The corresponding report presented inter alia. That the factory was destroyed by 80%. On July 23, 1945 Walter Lieven was questioned again. It was mentioned that the factory was not producing since 1944 because of the bomb damage. The main production consisted of rubber compounds for chemical purposes. Between October 20 and 30, 1945, a comprehensive report on the German rubber industry was prepared. A Mr. Forster was interviewed about Clouth.

In January 1946 Walter Lieven was again asked questions and concluded that the production of high-quality rubber had already been completed in 1937. Only technical goods had been produced. It was also stated that most of the work and many machines were destroyed. After a visit on 7.5.1946 three reports were produced, which equal or even complement

each other. This time, Messrs. Lieven and Moll, the then operations manager, were interrogated. The fact that the factory was severely damaged and had produced nothing until October 1945 was recorded. In the meantime, she would have been partially reactivated and would, among other things, Rubber linings, rubber lined containers, battery boxes and other chemical apparatus. The reactivation would continue. In an unspecified report from 1946, it was confirmed that Clouth's painters 'and painters' tools, e.g. Prägerollen independently would work in a cooperation with the Hamburg company DECOTRIC.

The company's history says that General Manager Joseph Horatz, with the help of ARBED in Luxembourg, which had now taken over Felten & Guillaume and Clouth, had succeeded in saving certain machines before dismantling. At the same time, he should have been able to produce conveyor belts again. These statements were confirmed by the report on the return of officers to Clouth on 11 October 1946. The officers found that the company is again producing, but is referred to in parallel to the massive destruction of about 80%. Finally, it is a terse fact that there is no particular interest in the machines available. Thus the dismantling was averted. After that, Allied officers only sought the company twice. On 5.3.1947 Messrs. Moll and Lovens reported on the production of seawater pipes and explained the mixing conditions of various rubber products.

It is striking that, with the exception of the directors Walter Lieven and Vossen, the former was almost exclusively a member of the middle management. Director Adolf Rohrmann could not be consulted since he was in warfare until the end of 1948. Members of the Supervisory Board were not consulted. The impression arises as if the Allies had gathered their information from the "actual" specialists. In the last survey, Mr. Butt, who is also responsible for clutches for cladding, also had the chairman Fritz Paasche, who had been responsible for Clouth since February 1947. However, the report only shows that Clouth is producing Ebonite rubber, rubber containers, resistant plastic containers and metal-rubber compounds.





The evaluation reports and the other records of the Allied officers suggest that it was primarily the "investigation" of the technical possibilities of the competition. On the other hand, the past and responsibility of the leading persons between 1933 and 1945 seemed to be little or no concern. The Cold War had already begun. In the relevant **OMGUS report** (The Office of the Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) was the highest administrative institution of the American occupation zone of Germany and the American sector of Berlin in the first four years after the Second World War. OMGUS was headquartered in Berlin, and there were also outsourcing offices in Frankfurt am Main. The tasks of the OMGUS staff included the denazification and thus the reinstatement by the national socialism of unaffected Germans in all positions of the public life. A further focus was the procurement of detailed information about the entanglements of the German economy in the Nazi regime. This extensive documentation (also called "OMGUS files") was used as evidence at the Nuremberg trials. In a final report, OMGUS recommended, among other things, the liquidation of the three major German banks

(Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank) and the I.G. To dye.) the companies Clouth and Land & See were **not mentioned.** (The "defeated host state" Germany was by idea of the allied forces, mainly America, to be built up to a Western-oriented democratic alliance partner in the sign of the advancing Cold War against the Soviet Union: re-orientation rather than re-education. In September 1949, OMGUS carried out over 70 surveys in the American occupation zone, which were to be used to examine the attitude of the German population to the occupying forces, denazification and democracy. Gradually, the focus was increasingly shifted to the direction of anticommunism.)

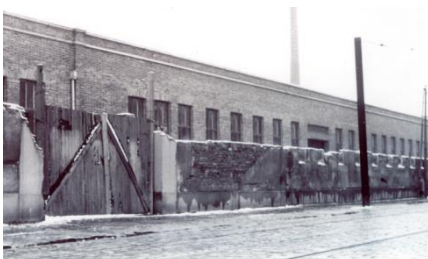
How radical socialists (NAZIs and Neo-Marxists, same medal, 2 sides) survive

And what happened on the German side? What happened within the company itself? Apart from a few exceptions, the "old" were also the "new" gentlemen, what exactly also happened recently in Germany's reunification with former leading neomarxistic members of the GDR regime and their **STASI** (secret service).

"Little" Parteigenossen, also called PG, was terminated, even if this measure was later often reversed. Or they had to "knock stones" longer than other employees before they could work again in their original professions. Thus, even after the end of the war, many "PGs" did not dare to ask Clouth or Land & See for further employment. If one leaves in the clutches of Clouth, but also from Land & See after 1945, one has the impression that the Nazi period in the "work" did not exist. References to destruction, fate and reconstruction yes, national socialism, armaments operation, military economist, leader principle, forced laborer no. After 1945, armaments for the Luftwaffe became "simple containers" and even before photo-puppets, by blacking the hooks and the flags of the German labor front, Here, as in the case of the state, the churches, and the economy, the "method of the white spot" was used after 1945. Usually the relevant files are now destroyed, sorted out or simply lost. Witnesses can hardly be questioned yet, therefore, approx. 60 years later, this failure can no longer be clarified.

1945: the reconstruction began

necessary front wall to secure firm area during repairs



Shortly after the end of the fighting in Cologne, the first members of the company reported and asked for work. They had to be consoled first, but they were promised to inform them immediately if the work could be resumed. Gradually,



Extensions on southern firm area

employees from production and administration resumed their activities. As reported in the reports of the Allies, the clearing work began at the beginning of 1946 at the Cologne factory. People who often lived in emergency accommodation began to build tents, crates, and emergency shelters. In the middle of 1946 a small production could be started despite the quota of coal, raw materials, etc. Gradually the conveyor belt hall, the boiler house and the transformer station were rebuilt. Many machines still worked for many years under the open sky. In the basement of the Hartgummi-Halle the BUNA stores smelt for two weeks because they could not be extinguished with the existing simple means. Almost all employees, who gradually, From captivity, had to remove rubble for several months.

Many "dripped" evenings after the actual work the terrain. Machines were damaged, spare parts could not be found. But here, too, one knew how to help. In the factory first worked the model carpenter Wilhelm Meier, who was however shortly before his retirement and then from January 1950 the young model builder Hermann Backhausen, which could produce models for certain machine parts, bicycles etc., of which subsequently casts were manufactured.



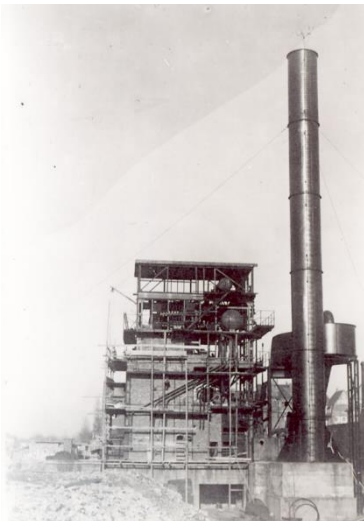
The employees were partly paid for with blankets and tubes for bicycles. Many employees ransacked the rubble of the former school in the neighboring Kretzerstraße after recoverable residual wood. Many a cupboard and some chests were assembled from this wood after the end of the year at Clouth.



View to Xantener Road, left Land&Sea Cable

Despite the beginning of reconstruction efforts, there were also reflections to rebuild something else. After the commercial

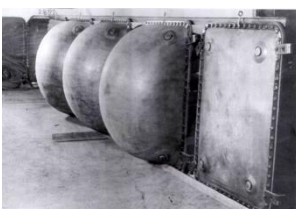
Boiler House



departments of Clouth and Land & See had been relocated to Altenkirchen / Westerwald in 1944, the idea was to create a new conveyor belt factory in Neitersen in the district of Altenkirchen in 1946. With parts of the workforce, the responsible people talked about these plans. The director, **Paasche**, who was also responsible for Clouth from February 1947, initiated the first test lengths of steel cable straps A new building was built in Cologne for the conveyor belt production. Director Paasche, Mr. Schönfeld, was the new director of the rolling mill from Berlin. The initial capital after monetary reform was initially 3.6 and later DM 5 million.



Paasche



Bunker Cushion

As early as 1949 and 1950, additional buildings could be erected from the first proceeds. Important contacts with foreign countries were resumed. Having experimented with rubber tile flooring in 1902, such tiles became an integral part of the production process from 1950 onwards.

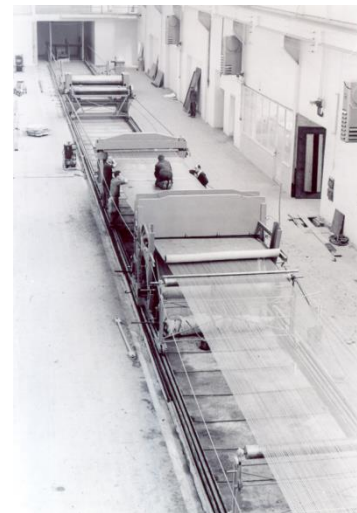
In 1951, the son of the founder **Max Clouth**, who received the dignity

of Dr. Ing. H.c. Lent. His burial took place with the participation of many employees in the family cluster Clouth in the cemetery Me-laten. In September 1952 Clouth celebrated its 90th anniversary; For this reason a memorandum appeared. This year also appeared in the French magazine "La Metropole" a review of Clouth. In 1953 the Director of Finance, responsible for Finance, was replaced by Director Huppertz for age reasons.



The year 1953 brought great success for the company through the elastic, spreadable anti-corrosion agent "Dura-Korropren". Two years later the production of steel cable straps was started. After the "System RWE" the plant produced Clouth-,Bunkerkissen“(**Bunker cushions** were used in particular in silos in which, for example, grain, coal, flour and other goods were stored, which could solidify during the storage period and could not fall down through openings; Inflation of the wall cushions caused a material buildup.). It was thus possible to dissolve coal in silos and bunkers in coal mines in order to be able to empty them. Other areas of application were the lime, cement, food and feed industries.

In these years, Clouth did not only offer skilled workers a place to work. Even people with little or no qualifications found a job at Clouth or at Land & See. Thus, in almost every area there were workers who were responsible for the cleaning of the factories. The employee of the carpenter Wilhelm Silbach remains an unforgettable one, an original who picked up the sawdust with a self-made handcart, and drove away all the year. In the field of rubber production, women often found employment. Their task was to cut off the rubber drive with large special shears - a work called "cleaning".



New Conveyor Belt Production Hall

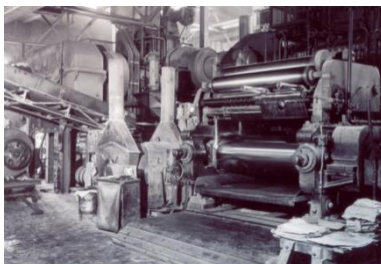
Clouth produced and supplied automatic and rubber spring elements for the automotive industry from 1959. For caterpillar vehicles, chain parts and wheels were rubberized. In 1961, the long-standing Supervisory Board member Dr. Friedrich Carl Freiherr von Oppenheim resigned from office. The company's profit this year amounted to approximately DM 850,000, of which 16% was paid, the remaining remained with Clouth.

For the period between about 1960 and the mid-1980s, the aim is to assign the individual employees and departments of Clouth the associated employees:

The directors responsible for the personnel department were Dr. Ludwig Horatz, Dr. Peter Abels and Andreas Horn.

Responsible for commercial questions and the staff was Dr. Waldecker for many years.

rolling mill for rubber sheet production



Johann Feiter became his successor for the Human Resources division. Mr. Feiter was known in the company, - that he was imprisoned in the Nazi era because of differing political opinions, possibly because of his Catholic attitude. He was followed by Mr. Hürten, who went to Hanover in the 1980s, and Mr. Wolfgang Opfergeld. Franz Schilling headed the payroll accounting for workers, represented by Erwin Hillebrand.

Christoph Schanz succeeded Franz Schilling, followed by Wolfgang Krebs. Long-standing employees in the personnel area were Ms. Homann and Manfred Kessler. The commercial managers of the company were Messrs. Winninger, Empt and Irlenbusch.

The father of Mr. Irlenbusch has also worked for a long time in the field of bookkeeping. One of the long-standing procurers and head of the purchasing department was Mr. Leufertz, followed by Karl Frevert, while the cash desk was administered for many years by Fraulein Feiten. Another employee was Mr. Schnitzler.

Hubert Ruland, the head of the department, was responsible for selling conveyor belts for many years. Responsible for the shipping was many years Georg Rüssel.

The main department for rollers, rubberized fabrics, linings and hoses was managed by Messrs. Hermann Schiffner, Dr. Pizzel and Mr. Heinrichs from about 1972 onwards for a long period.

Master of the "hose room" was Mr. Fischer for many years, followed by Mr. Annas. In the production area conveyor belts were later responsible for the steel cable straps Gerd Spaar and for the fabric straps Hermann Spaar. Master in the field of conveyor belts was one of the brothers Schwenzer for many years. In the field of rollers there were the masters Karl Ernst Sassenhagen and later Hermann Bunse.



Moulded Components Store in the 50s

The company manager Willi Solich later entered the annals as "Mister Walzen". Ferdinand Straßfeld headed the department for warehouse door moldings in the 1950s rubberized fabrics, also called "Spreiter", among others. For the balloon covers. He was instrumental in the construction of the balloon Clouth VIII in 1952. Tubing and spreaders were placed in a building.

Mr. Hartmann and Jankowski shared the responsibility for the production of molded parts. Mister in this area were Hans Godo and Theo Schäfer for many years. For the area of linings, the authorized representative of Robert Heinrichs was responsible for many years. Horst Schulz was at this time production manager for linings.



Conveyor belt transport onto lorry

Patent engineers were Messrs. Braune and Happe. Long-term laboratory managers were Mr. Ruft and later Dr. Thurn. In addition to the production facilities, the personnel department, the commercial area and dispatch, Clouth always had internal service areas:

For many years, the technical department was headed by the engineer and works councilor Fritz May, and later by Martin Gilles. Fritz May was also a security engineer, his employees were Fritz Thiel and Heinz Godo.

After the death of Fritz May by Helmut Witt, the management company, which was established in 1967, was the leading safety engineer. After his retirement, Willi Bloch became his successor in the 1970s.

As an "auxiliary enterprise", the company management was responsible for the construction department with carpentry, (head Hermann Backhausen), fire and sanitation, factory guard and gatekeeper, social facility (director Fritz Thiel), in-house transport (manager Kurt Ebel, later Jürgen Gritzmann) and garage (Director Theo Stickdorn).

The company management was also responsible for the contacts with the trade supervisory authority and the professional association of the chemical industry. Heinz Godo supported Fritz Thiel in the organization of plant protection. He was represented at this time by Fritz Schall. Willi Bloch later assumed the responsibility for the entire internal services as chief department manager. During this time a reorganization took place, in which a main department and several departments were created. The writer for Willi Bloch was Gisela Ebach.

There was a large carpenter's workshop, which produced cable drums and harness drums, but was also available for all other woodworking activities. For Clouth mainly large drums were manufactured for conveyor belts up to a weight of 32 tons. For land and sea, the majority of smaller drums were produced for cables. The quality of the Clouth drums was good, which was also recognized by the competition. When, during a loading operation in Bremen, one of these heavy drums fell from the crane into the harbor basin, this drum was completely undamaged. The carpentry was managed by carpentry carpentry, father and son, and later by the master builder Hermann Backhausen. Anton Häck, Konrad Kössinger and Martin Szyba were foreman. In the mid sixties, more than 60 carpenters worked here. Willi Bloch and Hermann Backhausen succeeded in the development of a Nagel machine in the seventies. Thus, a whole operation was saved and both employees received bonuses after patenting.



View to Xantener Road, left Land & See area, right: hose production hall

The area "Rohrleger" was first by Mr. Dapprich and later by the technician Günther Bell. Master was Hans Wirtz and foreman Helmut Hirt, who got the nickname "Kromm Botz" (meant: „bent knickers“).

For many years the departments "technical office" and "mechanical workshop" were headed by Martin Gilles. Overmeister were Willi Görig and Josef Moll. Masters were among others. Heiniger Weyer, Peter Haberland, Franz Scholz, Mr. Arndt, Josef Schmitz and Josef Schulz.



Firm entry No2 to firm administration

Peter Haberland and Heinrich Weyers, who had been involved in the post-war years for Clouth in Poland, were, as they reported later, impressed by the willingness to help Polish people who had helped them selflessly; At a time when German-Polish reconciliation treaties were far from being discussed.

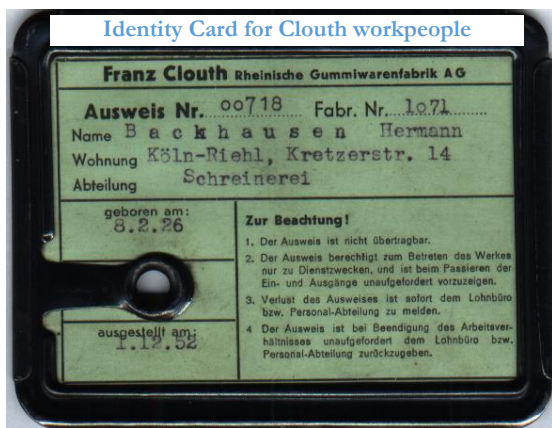
In the 1990s, the Mechanical Workshop and the Department of

Steam, Gas, Water and Günther Bell were put together. After 1945, the electrical engineering division was led by Ingenieurgesellschaft, later by engineer Willi Bloch, whose successor was Mr. Schuster. Master was Peter Pitzschel. For many years, the electricians had been the masterminds of Mr. Brück, Hans Lauter and Anton Lüttgen, later Theo Eichelmann.

Arnold Pelzer was the master craftsman in the loading station for the factory electric transports, also known as "lizards".

From the beginning of the sixties to the end of the seventies, Emil Esser was the head of the painter's department, while the so-called Hofkolonne was headed by Kurt Ebel. During this time Josef Viktor was responsible for the construction sector.

Another service area was the transport service, which was run by Fritz Baclein for many years, who had been a driver before 1945. A long-time employee of the driving service was Aenne



Schilling, the later wife of staff chief Franz Schilling. Director was Mr. Simmler. A longtime driver and at the same time an "original" was Hans Kassel. He had made his truck driver training even before the Second World War company. His then instructor did not smoke, but consumed chewing tobacco. When a piece of "Priem" was finished, he would put it into the non-synchronized and up-open manual transmission of the truck. He claimed that there was no better gearbox lubrication than a piece of chewing tobacco chewed to the end.

FELTEN & GUILLEAUME, CARLSWERK, MÜLHEIM-ON-RHINE.

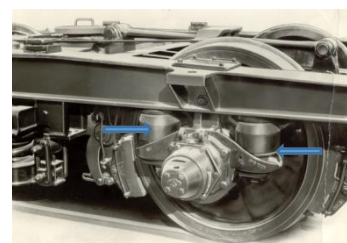


1962 to 2005: a company is developing

In 1962 the "Clouthians", so they called themselves, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the company. On this occasion, the company was again issued with a comprehensive document. The Jubilee celebration took place in Cologne Gürzenich. The chairman of the supervisory board, and at the same time general director of Felten & Guillaume, Dr. Heinz Horn, held the speech. The close connection with the company Felten & Guillaume was also shown by the fact that at that time the F & G orchestra under the direction of Hans Dierks was responsible for the musical framework.

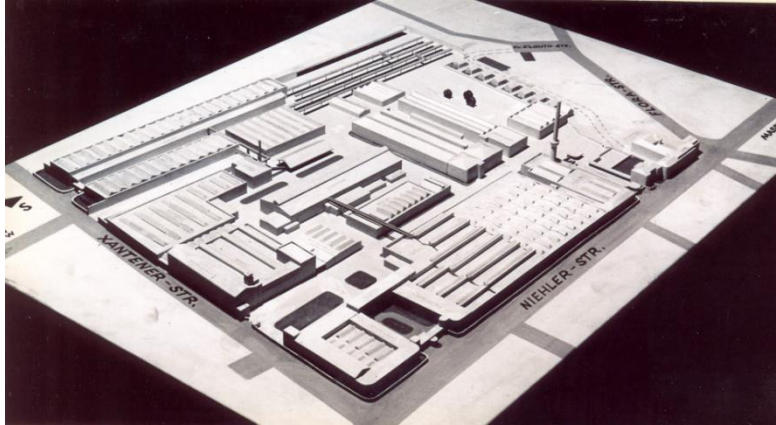
The company's workplace statistics (see Appendix) showed steady increases until 1962. In the anniversary year, the Supervisory Board members Carl Overhoff and Dr. Josef Horatz left the Supervisory Board. A profit and loss transfer agreement was concluded with the main shareholder Felten & Guillaume. In 1963, the capital stock amounted to DM 5 million. While the number of employees declined slightly for the first time, business volume, sales revenues and exports increased.

The Hamburger Hochbahn was equipped with Clouth-**Rollfedern** in 1964, which was produced since 1958 (Screw tension spring: A spring is a metallic technical component which can be sufficiently elastically deformed in



practical use. The most common is the coil spring, a wire wound in helical form, encapsulated in a rubber jacket as protection on train wheels.) In this way, significant savings were achieved in design elements.

Further insulation developments for rail transport followed. Finally, the signature floor mat was developed and used at the Cologne subway. It serves for large-area structural sound insulation. In the same year, the company supplied a steel cable belt for a belt installation in the Canadian Peace River. Various production plants could be expanded, while other production facilities and the



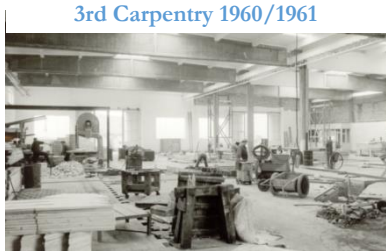
Layout of Clouth works and Land & See Units

magazine building already had plans. At the same time, Clouth was active in the field of railway vehicle technology. A bogie according to the drawing set 17031 for VTG tank wagons was developed by Rrma LHB and built in two sets. Remarkable were the rubber roller springs, which many years later on bogies for rolling country road cars and

the Talbot DRRS reappeared, the missing head crosspieces. The welded upper consoles gripped the racks around the head pieces so that a double-acting brake without a center of gravity suspension could be carried out. Both cars equipped with these bogies were patterned in 1985.

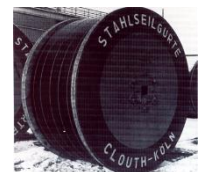
In 1965 the production of fire protection hoses began, in 1981 asbestos-free production. In the tubes of the canal tunnel from France to the UK we find, among other things, about 70 km of such tubers from Clouth. Furthermore, special hoses, complex moldings in small series and rubber compensators were produced as compensating pieces on pipework.

Since 1925, Felten & Guillaume became the main shareholder at Clouth. In 1966, 50% of the shares went to Continental in Hanover. This year, Clouth made a turnover of approximately 265 million marks. Of the profit of 840,000 DM, 16% dividend was paid. Also in 1966, Clouth and Continental USA co-operated in the automotive sector. The start-up of coal mines in the Ruhr region led to a reduction in domestic sales. The shares of the company Felten & Guillaume went 1982 to their successor company, the company Philips communication industry AG (PKI) in Nuremberg.



3rd Carpentry 1960/1961

From 1967, the two-ply fabric belts were developed rapidly. These belts are particularly suitable for shorter center distances because they are characterized by a low elongation. The traditionally good cooperation between Clouth and brown and hard coal companies contributed to a continuous improvement in the quality of steel cable and fabric belts.



Wooden drums for steel cable straps from the own joinery

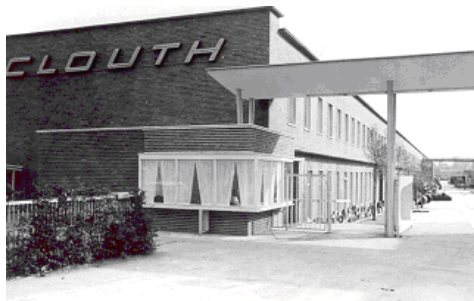
In the same year, Clouth published a series of articles on the various rubber products in the years 1959 to 1967. In the case of steel cable straps, the highest share in 1966 was 63.7%, the lowest in 1959 at 41.4%. In the protective rubber / hard rubber segment, the highest share was 48.7% in 1959 and the lowest in 1963 was 40.7%. These figures testify to the importance of Clouth in the German rubber industry. Around 1968 the export share of total production was 18.5%.

There was a pleasing development in the conveyor belts, especially in the Duoply woven belts used in underground mining. Felten & Guillaume took over 86 employees from their so-called auxiliary companies. From this year onwards, services and deliveries were first charged to the sister company Land- und See-kabelwerke. Also in 1968, Clouth was awarded the contract for the world's largest conveyor belt plant in the then Spanish colony of the Spanish Sahara. The export share this year was 18.5%, the largest part was the conveyor belt production.



Conveyor Belt Production

A new boiler installation was installed in 1969 to achieve a higher steam capacity. The boiler house was not built until 1950 on the former sports facility of the Nippes handball club "HBV", since the old boiler house near the entrance 1 had proved too small. Shortly after the installation of the new boiler system, a deflagration occurred which covered parts of the roof. Fortunately no one was hit by the falling large roof slabs.



Gate 4 in the 60s

In the rubber quarries, 1969 came to the new development by self-vulcanizing mixtures, whereby rubber could be rubberized in place. Because of the size of the autoclaves (boilers), there have always been restrictions with the size of the parts to be vulcanized. This operation was mainly carried out in the areas of sewage treatment plants, tankers, storage tanks, power

plant components and especially ship linings. Between 1971 and 1992, 14 seagoing vessels were used to transport phosphoric acid.

The trapezoidal large fender (If a boat is docked or moored, it is best to protect the boat's hull from dents and scratches. Fender helps) developed at Clouth was used for the first time in 1970. It has been used in port facilities for ships up to 250,000 tdw. The highest rate of increase has so far been achieved in the field of molded articles. Nevertheless, in 1970 Clouthians were also affected by short-time work for the first time.

Conveyor belt for Mauritania Loading in American aircraft 1965



At the end of the 1960s, in the beginning of the 1970s, a conveyor belt hall was built following the existing buildings in the direction of Amsterdamer Straße. In the middle of the eighties another cultivation was established. Due to the size of a calender, the city of Cologne had to grant a special permit at this time because the exterior wall works were being built at one point. The planting with trees makes this hardly recognizable today.

One could say without exaggeration: Clouth is considered as the special company for technical Rubber articles absolutely. Products have grown all over the world, with special business relationships in and with Greece and India. At the beginning of the 1970s the founding of a Branch in India, several Clouth employees traveled to this country. However, the project was abandoned.

In 1970/1971, Clouth employed 2100 people.



Exhibition stand in the 60s

After the construction of a second factory in Cologne was planned for 1970, when it was necessary to open a warehouse in the Niehlerhafen and at the Nippes station, the capacities of the Nippes plant had reached the capacity limit, despite the constant expansion and expansion. In 1978, Felten & Guillaume succeeded in acquiring land on the Nippes factory site. In 1986, Clouth extended the property again. In

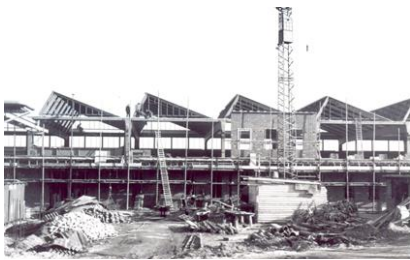
Labourers Lounge end of the 60s



1992, the factory floor was approx. 146,000 square meters.

While sealing elements for power supply systems were successfully produced and sold, the manufacture of elastomer bearings for low-voltage, high-bridge and bridge construction, as well as highly elastic couplings for the propulsion of hand and passenger ships, began in 1970. In 1971 exports rose from 16% to 33%. A strike lasting four

and a half weeks still meant that sales losses were still to be made this year.



Construction of the conveyor belt hall

The task of the employees in the rolling mill was to produce rubber raw rubber compounds. In 1972, a new fur cooling system was developed there. In 1975, a rollerhead extruder was installed in a rolling mill for the first time, with which crude rubber mats of 2 to 22 mm could be produced in one

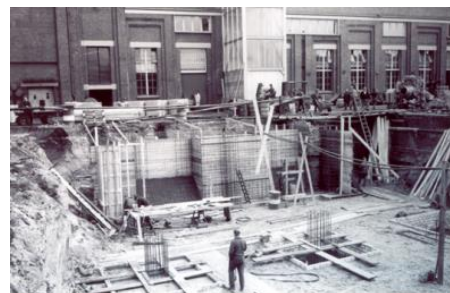
operation. In Mülheim an der Ruhr the "Wer fliegende Musketier" ("The Flying Musketeer"), whose cover was supplied by Clouth, was launched for the first time.

In 1973, in cooperation with the Krupp Anlagenbau company from Continen-tal AG and Clouth, the already mentioned worldwide conveyor belt system in the Spanish Sahara was put into operation. With a width of 1000 mm. 2,000 tons of phosphate per hour were



Rubber Sheet Production

transported. With such a length it took every 10 km of a corresponding relay



Construction of the rolling mill raw rubber cellar compartment at the end of the 60s

station. When the liberation movement POLISARIO blew up one of these stations a few years later, a distance of 20 km was temporarily set up by ClouthTechnikern. A procedure that worked. Responsible for this was the installation manager Jansen.



The share of foreign employees during this period was 21%. Most of them came from Greece. Also in 1973 the company IMAΣ A.E. was established to secure the important Greek market. (IMAS.SA) was founded in Volos, Greece, where it was set up under the leadership of Clouth to manufacture steel cable and fabric belts.

The oil crisis caused extreme cost implications in 1974. The export share decreased to 28%. The areas of conveyor belts and molded articles contributed to 2/3 of total sales. The profit of DM 2.6 million was fully distributed for the first time. While normal rubber conveyor belts had been produced at Clouth since 1870, and the company was one of the few full-range centers in the field of conveyor belts, the company pushed the development and production of filter belts for processing techniques for precious metals and ores in 1976 and 1976. Clouth was the world market leader for large horizontal belt straps. Also in 1976, a dedusting and exhaust system for the rubber mill was built. While there was a decline in fabric and steel cable straps and linings, the subsidiary IMAS made profits for the first time in 1976. In the financial year 1977, Clouth succeeded in increasing its export share from 26 to 31%.

Clouth also made a name in corrosion protection by lining rubber with ships and tank wagons. In 1978, 210 tank wagons of the former USSR for the transport of phosphoric acid and the tanker Ibn Albanna were equipped with one of the largest vessels for phosphoric acid. These linings used Durabilit, developed by Clouth and registered as a trademark in 1900. Since the corrosion protection of various containers, pipes and pipes in the chemical industry and in the water industry, etc. requires a special protective process, numerous rubber qualities have been developed and used at Clouth. Also in 1978, Clouth developed gas-tight materials for liquefied gas containers. In 1979, Clouth also received an order for the treatment of sewage treatment plants from Bayer. The Automotive Supply segment continued to be an important part of the company's business.



Since the Clouth plants were always leading in the area of passive defense technology, they were commissioned in 1979 to manufacture an integrated armor for the then new German Army Leopard 2. In order to protect against ever-increasing ammunition, the tank and the tower of

the tank were protected by various layers of rubber, steel, glass and ceramics which could be exchanged at any time and a seven times lower surface weight than one Ordinary armor. In addition to this "sandwich armor" were at Clouth since 1971

Chain shrouds for tanks that embed the steel sheets into a rubber / fabric joint. The ballistic protection could be increased and the chains were much more durable than pure steel chains. Building on the experience in defense technology, Clouth also developed helmets and protective vests. From around 1986, ceramic composite panels, "clouth sandwich panels" were produced and used by authorities and companies. They were used in the main area for the protection of objects in vehicle and facade construction



as well as floor protection systems in banks and aircraft. The ceramic composite panels are about two cm thick and as resistant as a 16 cm thick concrete slab. They are also protected against bombardment and hand grenades, thus also acting against explosives and chips.



Loading of "Conti-Tech-Clouth" conveyors

At the end of the 1970s, the "drum pool", based in Cologne, played a decisive role in Germany, with the participation of Clouth and Land & See. According to the example of the Europaletten, certain standard sizes were set for drums, which were then produced for all companies.

Having been established since then, company names have been dispensed with. Later, the wood drums were often replaced by metalwork constructions. During this time, Clouth provided great support for the Aachen company Uniroyal. When the mill was completely burnt down, Uniroyal was supplied daily with ready-made rubber mixtures from Clouth.

At the beginning of the 1980s, the rolling mill was modernized under the decisive use of the mixing-room director Paul Schöcke and the roll-mill manager Dr. Thurn. To cover the product range, there were 900 different recipes and 400 different raw materials. In the technical rollers department, a roller grinder bench was used for the processing of rolls up to 13 meters in length and a SPS-controlled grinding machine from Waldrich was purchased at the same time to improve the surface quality. In order to avoid vibrations, a special fundament was cast for this grinding machine.

For the first time, the annual report for the year 1980 showed six business areas. This year, Clouth also introduced a new finishing and grinding process in the production of elastomeric roller covers, adapting the production process to the modified requirements profile of elastomeric rollers.



Clouth shares draft

Roller covers were manufactured at Clouth as early as 1873; They were mainly used in paper making as well as leather, wallpaper and cloth factories. Around 1980, Clouth offered a range of over 100 different coating grades made of rubber and polyurethane. Clouth's sales this year amounted to approx. DM 200 million, the profit of DM 1.44 million was completely distributed. This year also confirmed that

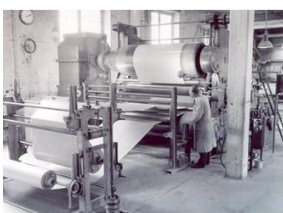
Clouth is a small but fine company, which always makes only so much profits, in order not to annoy the shareholders. She had never made any losses, and what was left was to be left in the company wherever possible. The computer director of the Clouth rubber works Hermann

Vehicle of carpentry



Kietzmann published in 1980 a much noticed article in a computer magazine about weak points in the DV organization.

In the years 1978 and 1981, Continental tried in vain to acquire a majority stake in Clouth. It was only in 1990 that Continental took over the shares of the Philips Group and became the sole owner of Clouth. The participation of the Philips Group with 50% in the Clouth plants between 1982 and 1990 was not a matter of co-operation, but exclusively a financial participation. After closing the neighboring Rheinkabel plant in 1981, Clouth took over 25 employees from there.



Rubberized Fabric Production

In 1876, Clouth's **rubberized fabric** found its use in car and horse docks, in suits for miners and sailors. In addition, horse careers, aprons and rubber gloves, tents, transportable bathtubs and portable beach baskets were made of waterproof fabrics. Around 1981, this tradition

continued its successful continuation in the production of rubber dinghies, lifeboats and lifejackets as well as in public transport and aircrafts.

The areas of defense technology and molded articles were combined this year. For the Leopard 1 tank, deliveries were made to the Dutch forces. Sparkling wine cellars began to use Clouth's food-grade tubing from 1981 onwards.

One of the most famous developments of the company Clouth was the "**Kölner Ei**" (Cologne Egg). This alternate rail bearing enabled the development of the "fixed track" system (for



Kölner Ei

example ICE route Cologne / Frankfurt) for fast driving distances. This is the vibration-absorbing elastic rail bearing, "1403 C", which has a life span of about 30 years, in 1982. The "Institut für Landverkehrswege" of the Technical University of Munich awarded the license in 1982. Since then, Boston / USA and since 1991 also in the Asia-Pacific region and in Australia.



"Egg Cologne" for subway tram

Under the headings "The Clouth Group hastened the competition" and "Clouth rubber works well in business", the two Cologne daily newspapers reported particular economic successes for the year 1982. After that, Clouth recorded a double increase in turnover as the rubber sector in the Average.

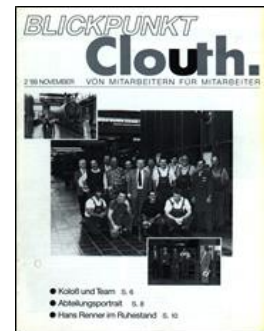


Early attempts at noise damping in Cologne subway construction

Together with the Greek subsidiary, Clouth came to an annual turnover of DM 270 million. The net profit for the year rose from 2.2 million to 2.9 million DM, mainly due to the newly developed "Kölner Ei" and increased exports to India, Poland, Chile and the African countries.

Chief Executive Officer Dr. Krainer pointed out that all

business units wrote black figures in 1982. The main conversion medium was the conveyor technology with about 40%. Clouth was therefore one-third of the lead in Germany on this, even before Continental.



In fact, the sale of Philips' shares from Clouth to Continental was initially unsuccessful, as the Clouth-Conti group had become market-dominant in the opinion of the Bundeskartellamt. The expectations for the year 1983 were regarded as extremely favorable. However, Philips intends to sell its shares in Clouth. Clouth has been an important supplier to the automotive industry for footboards, auto-mated machines, car hoses and various moldings for many years. In 1983, the "vibration damper" became a high-tech high-end article, a rubber-metal compound for noise and vibration damping in motor vehicles.

The subsidiary "**Ing. Büro Clouth Stahlkontor GmbH**" was founded in Hagen / Westphalia in 1983 to better control the extensive steel purchase. Clouth AG held 40% of the company's capital of DM 100,000. However, due to unfavourable developments on the steel market, the experiment was abandoned in 1986. Since then, the GmbH i.L. With DM 1.00 in the annual

balance sheets. Ingenieurbüro Clouth Stahlkontor GmbH (ICS) stayed separately from Franz Clouth included in the development and testing of additional armaments without limitations from Clouth's side, and beyond other things carried out the shell tests on a military shooting range in Meppen still in 1988.

The company has been strengthening its activities in the areas of conveyor belts and defense technology since 1983. The company employed 279 foreign employees. This year 51% of retirees faced the active employees. The area of linings decreased by 10% in sales. The development of linings for flue gas desulphurization systems was a major problem. Also, not all the results corresponded to the planning in advance. For this area, further new developments were pursued with simultaneous restructuring. Since Clouth invested in initial and continuing education, a company-specific training course on "plastic and rubber molds" was offered starting in 1985. In 1990 a concept for continuing vocational training was developed. In 1992, 15 young people were formed in the company, two in the commercial sector and thirteen in the commercial sector. Clouth's apprenticeship as tradesman, toolmaker, machinist, shopkeeper, industrial salesman, IT merchant and technical draftsman.

The rubber coating of flue gas desulphurization plants for lignite-fired power plants in 1986 led to considerable problems from the many years of experience with corrosion protection in exhaust gas purification plants at coal-fired power plants. More successful

The installation of partition walls made of rubberized fabric in Airbus transporters. Clouth elastomeric bearings were delivered for bridges in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. For the last time, Clouth performed better than the entire rubber industry in Germany, but the competition from Asia pushed the international market, and Clouth was only able to withstand the global competition.

In 1984/85, Felten & Guillaume relocated his remaining rubber production from Nippes to Mülheim. Clouth bought the vacant halls and the associated administrative tract. Clouth had already used the administrative route anyway, and the new storage areas were let to Ford and Huppertz as an open warehouse. In September 1986 a heavy fire destroyed parts of these halls. The buildings were rebuilt, the car parts manufacturing moved into a part, the company Ford and the forwarding company Huppertz hired the remaining part of these halls. During reconstruction, a "landmark" of Clouth, the 50 meter high cable tower, was blown up.

For the airborne vehicle Wiesel of the Bundeswehr, Clouth developed a rubberized endless chain in 1987.

When production started in 1955 and the production of steel cable straps in 1957, another production line for steel cable straps was put into operation in 1988. This allowed an annual output of up to 90,000 meters of steel cable straps. Due to their high tensile strength, these belts were used in the brown coal and hard coal industry in Germany and abroad. In Peru, there is an appropriate belt road with clouth belts for mineral resources over several hundred kilometers. Another area of application for the conveyor belts was Canada, where Clouth was involved in the exploitation of oil fields. There is also the largest conveyor belt with a diameter of 4,575 meters. Other export areas were the USA, South Africa, Nigeria and Mauritania.

Under the heading "126-year-old Cologne rubber factory paid a lot in environmental technology", a Cologne newspaper reported in September 1988 on the problems at Clouth in the field of lining in flue gas desulphurization plants. These not only led to the replacement of the Managing Board but also the loss of some 175 jobs. The corrosion protection division was then sold to Keramchemie in Siershahn.

Despite the long-standing existence of the company, the company logo was rarely changed. In the middle of the century, the star of the Sternengasse and the cathedral of Cologne were located, among them the lettering Clouth in white on dark ground. Many years later the simple lettering CLOUTH was introduced in white on a black background, called "Clouth-briquet". Finally, the white lettering was replaced by a silver one. The black "U" and "the directly attached "T" in "Silver" represents the material metal and "black" the rubber, both the rubber-metal connection. The company presented the new logo for the first time at the International Mining Fair in Düsseldorf in May 1989.

Because of the further decline in hard coal mining in Germany, orders in the field of conveyor technology fell. In 1989, the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger reported in its series "Made in Cologne - products for all world" in detail about the company Clouth. In the article, Horst L. Kraft expressed the hope that "the old and new products will be proven ... the company that has slumped ... has stabilized again." From 1991, Clouth was included in the central financing of the parent company Continental in Hanover, which in the future provided the financial resources. The year 1991 also marked a caesura for the old-established work. The parent company wanted to sell Clouth. There were protests by the trade union and the works council. In the press it was pointed out that the situation at Clouth illustrates the "special" Cologne structural deficit. "The dependence of large factories on corporate decisions falling outside of Cologne" would be typical.

In October 1991, the decision was taken that Clouth should remain as an independent company. Production was streamlined and the employees accepted pay cuts to reduce costs. This month, the company also sold parts of the plant with the factory apartments and at the same time dismissed 200 Employee.

The firm was awarded the "1 Award" of the Ford company by the company's "Quality" guidelines, which were to ensure the consistent quality of the raw materials and their processing, following the consistent implementation of the directive Clouth was honored by the Volkswagen Group. Finally, the Federal Office for Defense Technology confirmed that the Clouth Quality Assurance System met the NATO requirement for an industrial test system.

At the 130th anniversary of the company in 1992, a memorandum was issued which was simpler than its predecessors and concentrated on technical processes within the company.

Management and works council tried to take over the company Clouth on the way of a management buy-out. However, the negotiations with the parent company Continental in Hanover failed. In 1992, production of rubberized fabrics was discontinued on March 31st. In the area of conveyor technology alone, sales increased. On the occasion of a visit in March 1992, Klaus Heugel, head of the Cologne SPD, declared that his group was behind Clouth. At the same time, the government was called upon to support the company. At the annual press conference, the hope was expressed that in the year 1992 again black figures to be written. In addition to the regional newspapers, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the Frankfurt Rundschau also reported on this.

In April 1992, Greek Minister of Labor Dr. Aristidis Kalantzakos visited Clouth. This visit focused on the integration of Greek employees and the Greek subsidiary IMAS S.

After 20% of the factory buildings had already been let, Clouth planned to reduce its size in 1995. First negotiations with the monument authorities began as parts of the Clouth plant on the Niehierstrasse and the Xantener Strasse are protected buildings. In order to prevent a complete

sprawl of the site, city administration and district representation were active. In the same year, IG Chemie demanded "Clouth must remain independent".

The company was able to stabilize sales in 1996 in the area of elastomeric coatings (technical rollers, hoses, freehand articles) despite difficult conditions. In the field of protective and industrial technology, sales were even increased by 20%, while further collieries caused considerable problems for the conveyor technology sector. From this year onwards, the integrated SAP software system R / 3 was used by the company.

On the 1st. January 1997 marked the end of the legally independent company Clouth. Clouth was part of the Continental group in Hanover from a wholly-owned subsidiary. There were now two companies in Cologne-Nippes: ContiTech Vibration Control GmbH and ContiTech Transportsysteme GmbH, both registered at the IHK Cologne on 4.8. 1997, as well as the Rollers division of Continental AG. Clouth Gummiwerke AG, Cologne, was inactive on July 22, 1997, and merged.

In 1995, a development team led by Prof. Dr. Ullrich Masberg developed the idea of developing a new system called ISAD (ie integrated starter alternator damper). With the presentation of the first functional patterns of starter generators, ISAD presented a solution for the effective supply of future automotive vehicles with electrical energy. Suddenly, many engineers in the automotive industry were able to realize dreams that had hitherto failed due to the poor efficiency and low performance of conventional systems. As a result, ISAD has become a pioneer in the electrification of the automobile in order to reduce consumption for the user, to increase comfort and safety. The subsidiary ISAD-Systems was founded in early 1997 to further develop the system developed by Clouth, which after the merger of Clouth AG with Continental AG was assigned to the Continental Automotive Systems division on January 1, 1998, and its own business area Under the name Continental ISAD Electronic Systems GmbH & Co oHG. The company is headquartered in Landsberg am Lech, with a branch office in the American Auburn Hills / MI.

From 1998, 95% of the Opel engine range will be fitted with Clouth crankshaft filters.

In 1999 it became apparent that the Continental company for Clouth saw only a future in the conveyor belt sector. The works council and trade union were looking for an investor to take over the entire company. The offer of the Luxembourg financial group Audita GmbH in the year 2000 was not accepted by the Continental, the negotiations failed. Several talks between Continental and the Works Council were unsuccessfully aborted. The Nippes district council was called upon by the trade union to work to secure jobs at Clouth. The roller division was sold to the Swabian company C.Hilzinger-Thum in August 2000, which still continues to operate this segment as Clouth-Gummiwalzen GmbH & Co. KG having moved to Technologiepark West, Zum Frenser Feld 1, D-50127 Bergheim.

In October 2000, under the patronage of the then Minister President of the State of North-Rhine



Westphalia **Wolfgang Clement**, the works council established a civil society company to take over parts of the company. In November of 2000 it seemed as if the site of the company Clouth would be sold to the real estate company Lammerting. Lammerting intended to build a technology park here. The aforementioned society of civil law, together with Lammerting, wanted to found a rescue company for Clouth. This concept sparked a political discussion as the hope arose from various sides to find a solution that would keep the company completely and thus save jobs in Nippes. However, the concept developed by the works council



and IG Chemie on the preservation of self-employment was ultimately unavailable as there was a lack of suitable investors. The sale of the entire site to the company Lammerting failed in April 2001. Clouth's car sector was relocated to the Czech Republic and Hanover as of July 2000 including the machines.

In September 2001, the mayor of Cologne, Fritz Schramma, who wanted to keep the city of Cologne "on the maintenance of commercial and industrial use of the core areas of the Clouth site". At the same time, it is said from the Cologne city hall that they are "trying to accompany the site security of the remaining parts of the company and the preservation of the jobs at the site".

A further incision was found in the adjustment of the crude rubber mixture production in nippes. The rolling mill was completely dismantled in 2001. Parts were relocated to Mexico and Hanover, residues were scrapped. The building was then gutted. Under this former rolling mill are still the double-toned vaults of the former Feldschlößchen brewery.

In the autumn of 2003, the entire business area was sold to the city of Cologne. Meanwhile, the city of Cologne has issued an architectural competition for the planning of the Clouth site and has awarded three prizes. The winners and other participating architects presented their drafts to the public on 20 September 2004 in the Domforum in Cologne. The main objectives of the city were the preservation of the park, which is located east of the Clouth site, the preservation of the monumental street front on Niehlerstrasse with the gate 2, the corner building and the former rolling mill. There should also be sufficient space for traders to use. The drafts should be so attractive that even missing investors are won for the project. Presumably a lot of water will flow down the Rhine until the beginning of the construction project Backhausen thought.

In fact: the firm was ript down in 2015.



Before that the production of conveyor belts and rollers had still continued unimpressed while discussions were on. In the second half of the year, the Clouth site received a major order from Deutsche Steinkohle AG for the supply of steel cable straps. Also an order from India on the delivery of eight different filter belts with a total length of over 400 meters. The operation was fully utilized. In the same year the

site received a new vulcanization press. This new machine provides a workplace for the severely handicapped.

The purchase of a new press unit in 2003 made it possible to decouple the two textile belt presses from the final processing. Until then, this was done on the existing presses. As a result of the new unit, capacities were released and good stand results were achieved between 2003 and 2005.



In connection with this, the management of ContiTech Transport-Bandsysteme GmbH issued a site guarantee until 31.12.2005 and communicated to the workforce. At the same time, efforts continued to be made to secure a continuation of the site beyond the aforementioned date. One of these efforts was to provide laboratory services for external testing institutes.



In mid-2004, the question was whether the location could be continued for a period of 2 to 3 years beyond 31.12.2005. After two large-scale shareholders of the Phoenix had signaled their intention to sell their shares in the autumn of 2004, a takeover bid from Continental A.G. To the Phoenix shareholders. Following the adoption of this offer by the shareholders, there was nothing to prevent a merger between the two

major German subsidy producers. ContiTech Transportbandsysteme GmbH, located in Northeim and Cologne-Nippes, added a further location in Bad Blankenburg with nearly identical products and processes. Continental AG therefore took the strategic decision to consolidate the production facilities from three to two, which sealed the final point for the Nippes location.



On 23.11.2004 the location manager in Nippes, Frank Kriechel, informed the workforce about the end of the production as of December 31, 2005, during an information event. And social intercourse with the works council were included on 28 February. The chairman of the works council was Petra Müller, Peter Korth sen., Michael Schulz and Vornbaum-Heinemann. The employer's website was created by Frank Kriechel, the Personalleiterin of ContiTech Trans- portbandsysteme GmbH Bärbel Sadek-Geipel,

the Personalleiter of the ContiTech A.G. Holmer Struck and lawyer Wolfgang Opfergelt. Since an agreement could not be reached in the conversation, it was declared a failure by both sides. At the same time it was decided to call the unification body. Their meetings were held on 3, May and 6 June 2005, under the direction of the chairman, at the Bonn Labor Court, Mr Besgen.n 2004 a new assembly line for special belts was put into operation and in all areas the productivity of the plants was



increased by small and very small optimizations.



In difficult discussions, agreement was finally reached on the balance of interests, the social plan and the appointment of Transfair GmbH from Hürth as a personnel service provider for a transfer company.

On 28.06.2005, the announcements by Bärbel Sadek-Geipel and Frank Kriechel were personally handed over to the employees.

Despite the difficult situation, it should be emphasized that the "team" worked well until the end. All orders could be served timely. Multi- work was also carried out and there was no loss in productivity and quality.

In the district of Nippes, the exhibition "Experience seeks a future in Cologne" was opened on 07.11.2005 for employees over 45 years.



The last belt was vulcanized on Friday, December 16, 2005. By the end of the year, the production and the boiler house had been reduced.



In 2006, production was transferred to other sites of Contitech Transportbandsysteme GmbH. The Northeim site received part of steel cable production as well as filter belt production. The Phoenix in Bad Blankenburg steel cable straps as well as all straps for the underground use. The "Railway and Traffic Technology" ("Unterottermatten, Oil-Ex") was sold to "Calenberg-Ingenieure GmbH" in Salzhemmendorf.

The closure of the site, historically interesting files and documents, electronically secured archives, photographs, posters, advertising media, video films, old building inscriptions, old tools, models, typical Clouth products from different eras, Exhibition in the Nippes district council in 2004, etc., and handed over to the foundation Rheinisch-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Cologne (RWWA). There the integration into the existing Clouth archive took place.

In the case of the Clouth rubber rollers, a further investment was made. In 2002, a rotary casting machine was installed, which cast polyurethane rollers. In early 2004, a grinding machine was installed to machine rolls up to 12 m in length and a total weight of 20 tons.

After the city of Cologne acquired the site in 2003 from Continental AG, the days of Clouth Gummiwalzen GmbH seemed to be foreseeable at the Cologne location. Despite a long-term leasing contract, the city wanted to find an agreement that the company left the site at the end of 2006. Alternatives in the area north-west of Cologne were already in discussion. In the year 2005 came the turn in urban politics, so that the Clouth rubber works are good things to maintain the location in Cologne at an old effect for a few more years. It was only at the turn of the year 2005/2006 that the Clouth rubber rollers were converted to vulcanisation due to the closure of the central boiler house, thus creating an infrastructure which would indicate a stay for the coming years in Cologne.

The company premises were then demolished in 2015, with the exception of listed buildings.

From craft to industrial production

Family Clouth in the Rhineland

The example of the Rhine family of Clouth shows how entrepreneurs (builders, bridge builders) and civil servant families (masters, mountain administrators, postmasters, rentowners, cadastral inspectors, tax receivers, supervisors, construction inspectors, etc.) And publishing companies) and finally industrialists (lacquers and pickling machines, printing machine accessories, in-rubber, cables, etc.).

The surname Clouth is equivalent to the names Kloet, Cloudt, Kluth and Kloth. It comes from the Low German and denotes a lump of earth or earth lump. In a transcendent sense, the name was often used for an allegedly clumsy human being. On the Lower Rhine, Clouth, Clut, etc. also

means a ball of carbon dust and clay as fuel - from this came later the word "Klütten". The name Clouth was widely used in our region. Thus we find in a document from the year 1503 in Cologne already the name Clouth. In 1770 a Clouth is mentioned in the small village of Elfgen (today a district of Grevenbroich).

On October 22, 1700, Anton Kloot (also Clout) and his wife Gertrud Kool (also Koll), who had been born abroad, were qualified as "Schrein" and entered the Cologne Citizen Book. Anton Clout and his son, born in Cologne, the clerk Johannes Clout, lived in the Bottegass and were qualified in the Bundwerber-Guild (Kürschner-Zunft). At the same time, they were authorized to carry a "Stoffwinkel" (fabric shop).

In the year 1715 the Dr. Doninik (sic!) Michael Cloet, living in the TrankgaÙe, was one of the main men of Cologne, that is, responsible for several streets. From 1703 to 1736 he was a member of the Cologne Council, on 29.4.1738 he died. The citizen's letter had received the native Cologne on 29.11.1707. The bridge master Johann Cloutd, living in the St. Laurentius parish, was a councilor from 1713 - 1719. He was baptized as the son of Johann Wilhelm Kloet and his wife Eva Essers on 14.1.1673. His testament came from 9.10.1722.

In 1793 the name Clouth emerged in Merkenich near Cologne, and in 1819 a Katharina Clouth from Bergheim / Erft was named in a marriage certificate.

One of the activities of the Clouth family was in Rheinbreitbach, where the "Clouthe-Kreuz" can still be seen today. The cross is reminiscent of the Clouth family, who came from Cologne to Rheinbreitbach at the end of the 17th century. It was one of the most prestigious families in the 18th and 19th centuries, which owed Rheinbreitbach the revival of the copper mine at the beginning of the 18th century. The family was descended from the already-named Anton Clout, who in 1682 received the great civil rights in Cologne. To the east of the Breitenheide was a copper ore passage. After the opencast mining became too deep, the excavation technology was altered, and the tunnel and shafts were moved into the mountain in order to return to the ore layer. The first proven operating period began in 1604, when Bartholomäus Brück commissioned the electoral mine. In the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), mining came to a standstill.

Anton Clout, bridge-master in Cologne, took up mining again in 1685 and received the loan from the Cologne elector Josef-Clemens of Bavaria on 21 July 1694 with the copper mine. In the same year, the land estuary was launched, which was to open up the ore deposits at the Virneberg and served as drainage and extraction tunnels. Miners worked on the chord and got 12 - 20 Reichstaler for two meters of propulsion, whereby the "tradesmen" (mining companies) had to pay for "tame and gleam" (tools and lamps).

In 1695, Anton Clout, with the two court chambermaids and canons,

St. Cassius and Florentinus, Johann Hermann von Kempis, and Johann Arnold de Reux, later the Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Cologne. Clout secured further capital. He kept the management, while the two partners were only involved in the profit. At the beginning of the 18th century, Clout acquired the castle and the estates of the Freiherrn Damian from Breidbach to Bürresheim and moved to Breidbach Castle.

Until the end of mining in 1886, the land was still a basic part of the existence of the mine. He thus secured the jobs of the Virneberg ministry and the support of the families concerned over many generations.

In 1699 the shares of Kempis were transferred to Peter Breuer (Brewer), then Deuth's deputy, who in 1705 sold them to Clout and de Reux.

Around 1700 Anton Clout also attacked the Stollen Siepen near the Virneberger-Grundstollen. In 1715 the tunnel had been driven up to a length of 654 m and an air shaft was built. In 1716, the miners came near a water-filled, tectonic basin, whereupon huge amounts of water and gravel penetrated into the galleries, and the workers could save themselves with difficulty and need. It took eight weeks of day and night work to clear the tunnel.

In 1721 Anton Clout died in Cologne in the Mühlengasse and was buried in the cemetery of St. Brigiden. After his eldest son John had succeeded as his bridge-master in Cologne, and his second son, Heinrich, in Cologne, later in Münsteriefel, exercised a spiritual office as a canon, his nephew and patensohn Anton Clouth became his successor as a mining contractor. Like his uncle, he took the residence on the castle at Breidbach. Already in 1722 the unmarried bridgemaster, landlord and merchant Johann Clouth died in Cologne and was buried next to his parents in the cemetery of St. Brigids. The quarrel between the heirs and the test-execution officer, which had arisen after his death, was carried to the Reichskammergericht in Wetzlar. In 1732 the share of Clouth's was sold to the Cologne merchants Joh. Heinrich Hüls and Joh. Franz Wierz. From 1857 to 1872 was Wilhelm Clouth, the well-known innkeeper of the Clouthschenhof, deputy spray master of the Rheinbreitbacher voluntary fire brigade. In 1780 the heirs of the Clouth family sold their shares. Their followers took little notice of an orderly dismantling of the ores. The fortune of the pit was at risk.

In 1890, members of the Clouth family erected a cross of reddish sandstone on a mighty quartz quarry to commemorate their ancestors. A warning on the front of the cross prompted those present to pray:

Hikers, whoever you may be,

Pray for the deceased

Remember your last,

Lest you sin.

On the reverse the cross bore the following dedication:

This cross was erected to the glory of God and to the memory of the ancestors of the Clouth family, who had begun investing 200 years ago and commissioned the Virne-Berg from the last of the tribes born here.

Karl Wilhelm and Mina Clouth MDCCCXC

In addition to mining, the Clouths operated a guest house, the "Clouths Hof", now known as Rheinbreitbacher Hof, a popular meeting place for poets and artists. Karl Simrock, the Brothers Grimm, and the poet Freiligrath were among the regular guests. The Clouth family in Rheinbreitbach has become extinct.

In the Second World War the cross on the Breitenheide was completely destroyed. In 1981, the new Clouth Cross, not far from its first location, received the

Inscription:

Cross to commemorate the ancestors of the Clouth family the 200 years ago

The Virneberg.

Newly built by St. Joseph-Bürgerverein

Three descendants of this family were founded in Germany. In addition to the "Franz Clouth Rheinische Gummiwarenfabrik" in Cologne-Nippes, these are the "Alfred Clouth Lackfabrik GmbH & Co." in Offenbach and "Johann Clouth GmbH & Co KG" in Remscheid and Hückeswagen.

Members of the Cologne family Clouth went to Kaiserswerth as a customs tenant, later they lived in Gerresheim and Eller. Thus, in 1741, a member of the Clouth family was a mayor of Gerresheim, and at the same time a parishioner of the parish of St. Margareta in Gerresheim. The direct roots of the family from Nippes lay in today's Düsseldorf-Eller. From there the family traces led via Windeck, Dattenfeld, Brühl to Cologne. In Alt-Windeck was the Haus Burg-Wiese. During the reconstruction of this house, an old glass pane was saved and rebuilt, which refers to a visit of all descendants of the royal forest inspector Joseph Clouth to the feast of the church on 5 and 6 August 1821. Joseph Clouth was the great grandfather of the later manufacturer, Franz Clouth.

About Neuwied, Münstereifel, Trier, a part of the Clouth family also reached Pomerania and Magdeburg. At the cadastre office of the government in Trier, a M. Clouth was published in 1877-78, as well as in 1885-86, which published the "Calendar for Messkunde 11" in 1878. Jos. Clouth served as secretary of the cadastral administrators Münstereifel (1873/1875), Neuwied (1876-1886) and Cammin / Pomerania (1887-1889) and was employed as an inspector in the cadastre administration of the Magdeburg government from 1900 onwards. Finally "we meet another Clouth" between 1875 and 1877 at the Prussian "General Wittwen-Catering-Center" as "Calculator".

The history of the various branches of the family Clouth from the Rhineland, as well as their connections among each other, were already recorded in a genealogical treatment in 1916. The son of the company founder Franz Clouth, the later CEO Max Clouth, helped at the time. This small book does not appear as a printed source in any standard work. If you look at the pedestals in the booklet "Correction print", it is to be assumed that the booklet was no longer delivered or printed. It was the time of the First World War, followed by economic crises. That the author has continued to deal with the family history Clouth proves his correspondence. In 1919, for example, he worked for the Catholic parish church in Monheim / Rhine. He did not have any success. It is easy for the author to have passed away, and the sequel announced for his part is not known.

The Clouth family in Offenbach and the CLOU works



We find a branch of the Clouth family in Offenbach. Up to 30 years ago there were still contacts between the families from Nippes and Offenbach. In 1917 Alfred Clouth, a relative of Franz Clouth, founded a paint factory in Frankfurt am Main. Two employees were used to make wood



pickling, shellac polish, shellac matting and some other "specialties".

New Clouth Factory Offenbach Bieber

As early as 1923, the company moved to its own company premises in Offenbach / M. around. Starting with the production of natural resin paints and polishes, predominantly on shellac and copal basis. The number of employees rose by 1939 to 50. The products were marketed throughout Germany. A bomb attack destroyed 1943 the operation completely. Between 1945 and 1948, Alfred Clouth set up the company again with two employees. Office and production buildings were created. The famous CLOU 500 ball mats came on the market in 1950. The company founder died in 1951, his sons Walter, Otto and Hermann Clouth took over the management. Between 1951 and 1973 the production facilities were continuously improved and the sales program expanded. New products for wood surface treatment such as nitro lacquers, SH, DD and polyester lacquers, wood pastes, aqueous and solvent-containing stains, pigmented topcoats and glazes were added to the product range. The company now had 280 employees. In 1973 the construction of a new factory in the industrial area on the outskirts of Offenbach am Main began. The grandson of the company founder Dipl.-Kfm. Alfred Clouth built the new plant as operations manager. 1989 burned down due to static discharge storage and filling of the old enterprise. In 1991 the move to the new plant Bieberl Waldhof in the industrial area of the city of Offenbach / M. completed. In 1998 the company was renamed "Alfred Clouth Lackfabrik GmbH & Co." And Alfred Clouth took over the management. The products are distributed under the trademark CLOU.



Trademark :

Family Clouth in Remscheid and Joh. Clouth GmbH & Co KG

On 6 December 1849, Johannes Clouth was born in Remscheid as the descendant of the Rheinbreitbach mining company and Cologne citizen Anton Clouth. He married Anna Duisberg in 1877 and founded a factory for saw blades and knives in Remscheid in 1874. After transferring the company to his heirs, he retired to Bad Godesberg, where he later died. Members of this family branch still live in Remscheid, Wermelskirchen and in Bad Godesberg.

As with the Clouths from Cologne-Nippes, the family was asserted at certain times that it belonged to a French Huguenot family, but this could not be proven even here.

The company "Joh. Clouth GmbH & Co KG" is now in the fifth generation in family ownership. The owners now bear the name Kochrath. The paternal grandmother of the current owner Heide Kochenrath was the last born Clouth. The company is now managed by the two managing directors Heide and Peter Kochenrath. It produces high-quality wear parts and capital goods for the paper industry as well as rubber rollers and rubber mats for printing presses. In 2003 the production sites from Remscheid to Hückeswagen were relocated, while the buildings in Remscheid remained family-owned. Hückeswagen has recently been the Johann-Clouth-Strasse.



DECO Blei P. GmbH and DECO Bly UK Ltd.



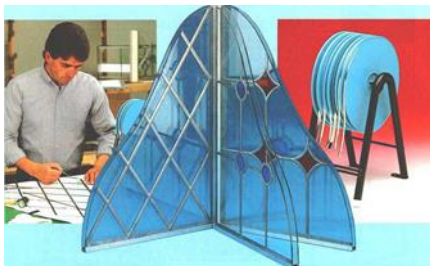
DECO Blei P. GmbH and DECO Bly UK Ltd. Leverkusen / Newcastle.

The company Deco Blei Produkte GmbH was founded in 1984, started business in Cologne by 2015, then at Leverkusen in the short term and ultimately leased to the English company DECO Bly UK Ltd at Newcastle / England. Both companies were founded by MCCF Legal & Trade Collection Ltd England



The companies sell self-adhesive lead products, in particular pencil leads for the production of leaded glazing in the gluing process, the modern form of leaded lights, work without soldering, weatherproof, inexpensive and easy to manufacture. After initial hesitation of the German craftsmen, the first successful companies with the products were copied, which went

to the German-speaking European market with a short training with the products, cheaper, partial concepts, like the birthplace of Baron von Münchhausen in Bodenwerder within the



frame of the existing legal german obligation to use double glazing in new buildings, what is not properly achieved by the conventional leaded glazing system.

Self-adhesive pencils were used for the self-adhesive lead-in glazing, these under the name "DECO Blei", meanwhile a legally protected term for this strip material. The manufacture of hand-made industrial films developed rapidly as imitations of color glasses including

their structures. In the end, Chinese products were imported in the form of glass facets, all of which were



processed by gluing. All the materials, including those from China, are distributed through England and imported to Germany where they are sold to local traders and craftsmenw buildings www.deco-blei.com

MCCF Legal & Trade Collection Ltd.



The English company sells heating products from Austrian production in England, based on the principle of "dark" infrared devices. This is about pure heat radiation as in the case of the former iron furnaces, modernized in the body and powered by electricity, charging the units a quarter of an hour, massive heat dissipation 1.5 hours. The devices do not run with the electric cover all day, but only at these intervals. The radiating heat is comparable to the sun when staying in winter in the sunlight. The principle is not based on convection, that is, not air heating. Lawyer Clouth has also run a law firm in Cologne since 1976, initially as an individual attorney, later within the framework of a law firm and subsequently as an individual attorney.

Since 1976, Clouth has successfully managed a law firm in Cologne until 2015, initially as an individual attorney, later in the framework of a law firm, and then as an individual attorney.

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