

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 674.2:330.341.424(497.412)"1864/1960"

Prejeto: 6. 12. 2017

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Začetki industrializacije mizarstva v Mariboru

IZVLEČEK

V prispevku so predstavljene prve evropske asociacije, ki so bile odgovor na slabo kakovost izdelkov, proizvedenih v času, ko se je začela uveljavljati industrijska proizvodnja. Obravnavali bomo tudi čas uvajanja obdelovalnih strojev v obrate lesne industrije in uvajanje specializirane delitve dela zaradi povečanja njegovih učinkov. Začetki industrializacije mizarstva v Mariboru segajo v leto 1864, ko je Johann Theodor Lacher ustanovil tovarno masivno upognjenih lesenih izdelkov. Ferdinand Potočnik je bil s svojim leta 1900 ustanovljenim Parnim mizarstvom zadnji lesni tovarnar v Mariboru. Njegovo podjetje je bilo najstarejše med številnimi lesarskimi obrati na območju današnje Štajerske, ki so bili leta 1960 s političnim dekretom združeni v Marles.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

mizarstvo, industrializacija, Maribor, Lacher, Potočnik

ABSTRACT

Early industrialization of joinery in Maribor

The article presents the first European associations that provided an answer to the poor quality of products made during the emergence of industrialized production. The article also touches upon the time marked by the introduction of machinery into wood works establishments and the first occurrences of specialized division of work to enhance its effectiveness. The beginnings of industrialized joinery in Maribor date back to 1864, when Johann Theodor Lacher founded a factory of massive bentwood products. With his Steam Joinery Works, founded in 1900, Ferdinand Potočnik was the last wood factory owner in Maribor. His enterprise was the oldest among numerous woodwork establishments in the area of present-day Styria, which were merged by a political decree of 1960 into the wood construction company Marles.

KEY WORDS

joinery, industrialization, Maribor, Lacher, Potočnik



S U M M A R Y

Early industrialization of joinery in Maribor

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Slovenian territories witnessed a transition from manufacture to machinery industry. In the last third of the nineteenth century, a considerable number of bentwood furniture factories emerged in Slovenian Styria, most probably due to influences that reached local joiners from Vienna through Graz. Since the process of wood bending involves complex technological procedures, we may, despite the lack of preserved pieces of furniture, reasonably assume on the basis of demonstrated provenience that joiners who undertook the production of such furniture must have possessed a high level of technological competences. The beginnings of industrialized joinery in

Maribor are documented by the first Styrian factory of massive bentwood products, founded in 1864 by Johann Theodor Lacher (1838–1882). While the joinery trade lost many areas of activity, the wood industry was continuously enhancing its competitive advantage. With his Steam Joinery Works founded in 1900, Ferdinand Potočnik (1872–1944) was the last wood factory owner in Maribor. His enterprise was the oldest among many Styrian woodwork establishments that were merged by a political decree of 1960 into the wood construction company Marles in 1960. After the Second World War, the wood industry continued to grow and small woodwork establishments stagnated. The founding of Marles had a decisive impact on Slovenian and particularly Styrian joinery in the twentieth century. Its primary importance lay in that it built on the legacy of knowledge about wood processing that was left behind by workers in numerous Styrian woodwork establishments before the Second World War.