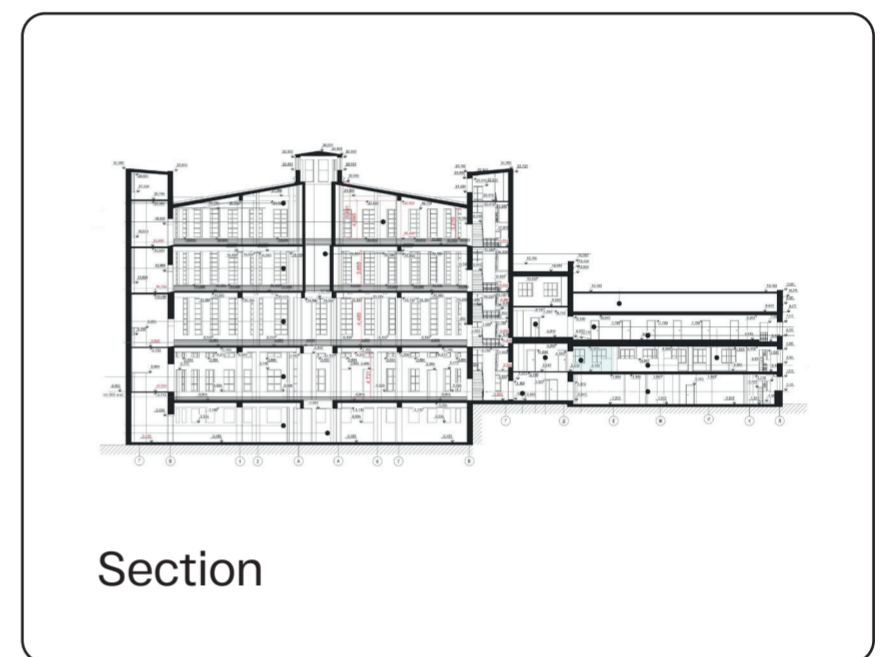


Ground floor



Section

The historical building of the automated bread factory No. 5 was constructed in 1929-1931 and was the first of five circular automated bakeries implemented in the USSR by engineer Georgy Marsakov. The core element of the system was a circular conveyor, which made it possible to almost completely automate the process of baking bread (the ingredients moved step by step in a circle from top to bottom), and this largely predetermined not only the functional arrangement of the building, but also its volumetric and spatial composition.

Today, the building of the automated bread factory No. 5 has a cultural heritage status of regional significance and serves as the compositional center of a new multifunctional residential complex, one of the high-rise dominants of contemporary Moscow. The building of the factory has been carefully preserved and now functions as a cultural and educational center.

Work on the restoration and adaptation of the building began in 2018. The key principle of the architects in working with the factory's interior spaces was carefully identifying and conserving all of the surviving original elements of interior decoration in the form in which they were found. In other words, the restoration preserved all the various layers of time, showcasing not only the original constructivist architecture of the building, but also how the building has transformed due to operation processes, as well as shifts in eras and owners. For example, on the first floor of the former production building one can see the original brickwork of the walls, in some places filled in

with sand-lime bricks during the 1990s, and the concrete ceiling with its numerous "patches". The upper level has retained the cylinder of the former conveyor (its cladding of white glazed tiles observed at the time of restoration remains and the damaged places are marked by plaster) and the wood ceiling there is now painted with just a single-layer of white, which made it possible to show and emphasize the texture of wood and at the same time ensured the visual unity of the space which today serves as a lecture hall.

The basement floor of the former production building (the cylindrical building) now houses technical, utility and storage facilities (including the ventilation chamber, electrical panel room, storage, pump room, refrigeration system, etc.). On the ground floor there is a so-called forum – a universal common and exhibition space open to the public. Exhibition halls are located on the second and third floors. The nearly pillarless circular spaces allow for a wide range of possibilities for exhibiting works of art, including large-scale installations and sculptures, and transformable partitions will make it possible to implement exhibition projects of various sizes.

Also significant is the fact that all utility communications have been placed under the floors and in the former conveyor cylinder area on the second and third floors, which made it possible to provide an optimal microclimate in the exhibition halls and at the same time preserve the original concrete coffered ceiling of the factory and make it part of the new museum's interiors.