

Altona Variable

ICONS & SYMBOLS



Designed by Albert-Jan Pool, Julia Uplegger & Antonia Cornelius
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Altona's Icons


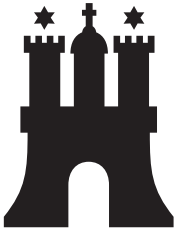

Altona's extensive set of 160 icons, designed by Antonia Cornelius, is inspired by Hamburg's districts, 60 of which are directly related to Altona's history. This district was an independent 'red' Prussian city until it was annexed to neighbouring Hamburg by the National Socialists in 1937 under the 'Greater Hamburg Act'. Altona, which was initially governed by social democrats during the interbellum, was a cosmopolitan industrial and commercial metropolis characterized by shipping and fishing. Modernism found its way into the architecture of the large social housing projects and many new industries were founded. Altona's icons show the characteristics and products of this short period of time. They illustrate world-famous landmarks of the Hanseatic city of Hamburg, various types of ships and means of transport. They are emblematic of Altona, which was on the rise and modernizing at the time. For today's users, Altona offers a range of maritime symbols with Hanseatic flair and typical products from Hamburg or Altona such as the Hamburger and the so-called Franzbrötchen.

Altona's icons are available in the weights Light to Black and have been adapted to their stroke widths. In Altona Variable they can be infinitely varied in their stroke width, and some icons also contain animation effects. Let yourself be animated!


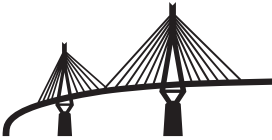

Altonas Icons

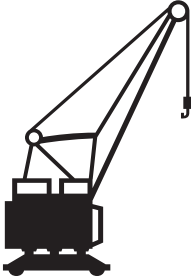
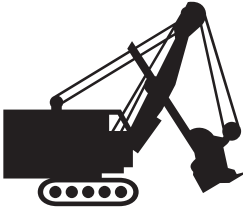

Altonas umfangreiches Set von 160 Icons, gestaltet von Antonia Cornelius, ist von Hamburgs Stadtteilen inspiriert, 60 davon haben einen direkten Bezug zur Geschichte Altonas. Dieser Stadtteil war eine selbstständige »rote« preussische Stadt, bis es 1937 kraft dem »Groß-Hamburg-Gesetz« von den National-Sozialisten dem benachbarten Hamburg zugeschlagen wurde. Das während dem Interbellum zunächst sozial-demokratisch regierte Altona war eine weltoffene, von Schifffahrt und Fischfang geprägte Industrie- und Handelsmetropole. Die Moderne hielt Einzug in der Architektur der großen Projekte des Sozialwohnungsbaus und viele neue Industrien wurden gegründet. Altonas Icons zeigen Eigenheiten und Erzeugnisse dieser kurzen Zeitspanne. Sie illustrieren weltbekannte Wahrzeichen der Hansestadt Hamburg, verschiedene Schiffstypen sowie Fortbewegungsmittel. Sinnbildlich stehen sie für das damals aufstrebende und sich modernisierende Altona. Für die Anwender*innen von heute bietet die Altona eine Reihe von maritimen Symbolen mit hanseatischem Flair und typische hamburgener oder altonaer Produkte wie der Hamburger und das Franzbrötchen.

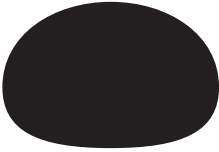
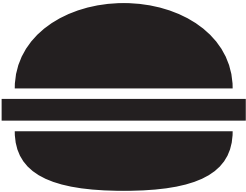


Altonas Icons sind in den Schnitten Light bis Black enthalten und wurden an die Strichstärken angepasst. In Altona Variable können die Strichstärke stufenlos variiert werden, einige Icons enthalten außerdem Animationseffekte. Lassen sie sich animieren!



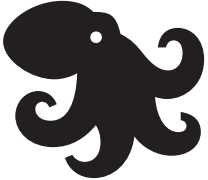
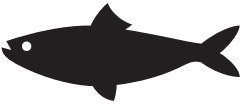

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F3DB classicalBuilding	<p>ELBPILHARMONIE Modern concert hall in the Hafencity quarter near the harbor. Built on a brick warehouse from 1963 combined with an impressive glass front construction on top. Hamburg's recent landmark is the tallest inhabited building in Hamburg, with a final height of 108 metres (354 ft).</p> <p>Construction period: 2007—2016 Inauguration: Jan 11, 2017 Architect: Herzog & de Meuron Use: Concert hall, hotel with 244 rooms, residential building (45 apartments), parking garage, restaurant Height: 110 m Floors: 26 Elevators: 29 Capacity: 2 100 (Großer Saal) + 550 (Kleiner Saal) + 170 (Kaistudio 1) Construction cost: 866 mio €</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elbphilharmonie https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elbphilharmonie</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_elphi_</code></p>
	26EB castle	<p>HAMBURG'S CITY ARMS This city arms exists barely changed already since 1241. It shows a castle and/or city wall, a tower in the middle with a cross and two stars. Probably, it shows already the Marian cathedral. Castle and wall are interpreted as an expression of the citizens' ability to defend themselves. The castle might be the "Hammaburg" (built: around 800), which is eponym and birthplace of the city Hamburg. "Hamma" refers to an old German term describing a river's curve. "Burg" described a fortified settlement.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammaburg https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hamburg#Etymology</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_hamburg_</code></p>
	1F6AA door	<p>ALTONA'S CITY ARMS On Aug 23, 1664, due to Friedrich III. from Denmark Altona became a city and got its city arms. It shows a city gate at the water with the gate open and an open portcullis. It is intended to symbolize a cosmopolitan city at the river Elbe. The colors red and silver represent Holstein, blue for the Elbe. The city arms was last approved by the Prussian king in 1904.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bezirk_Altona#Wappen_und_Flagge https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altona,_Hamburg</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_altona_</code></p>


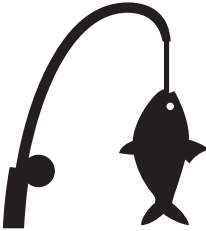

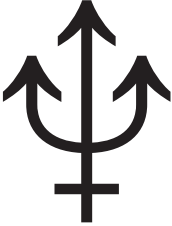
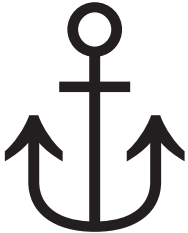
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F689 station	<p>ALTONA STATION Reception building made of brick in the Neo-Romanesque style with its towers reminiscent of the Altona city coat of arms became a landmark of Altona.</p> <p>Construction period: 1893—1898 (several phases). Destroyed in WWII; reconstructed in 1950s; Demolished in 1974 despite massive public opposition and replaced by a shopping center made of concrete components.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahnhof_Hamburg-Altona https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburg-Altona_station</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_station_</code></p>
	26EA church	<p>ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH "MICHEL" Hamburg's most important landmark and most famous church. According to city law, no other building in the city center can be taller.</p> <p>Construction period: 1751—1786, destroyed by fire in 1906, till 1912 reconstructed true to the original. Major Baroque church in northern Germany.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hauptkirche_Sankt_Michaelis_(Hamburg) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Michael's_Church_Hamburg</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_michel_</code></p>
	F0003 (private use) waterTower	<p>"ALTONAER BAHNWASSERTURM" Water tower Altona station Built: 1954/55 Height: 37 m Water Tank's Capacity: 500 m³ Material: reinforced concrete structure</p> <p>This tower is the last evidence of the steam locomotive era and the once very important railway depot at this location and therefore an important part of the heritage of industrial culture in Hamburg.</p> <p>https://second.wiki/wiki/wasserturm_bahnbetriebswerk_hamburg-altona https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wasserturm_(Bahnbetriebswerk_Hamburg-Altona)</p>





Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	26EF mapSymbol- ForLighthouse	<p>LIGHTHOUSE WITTENBERGEN & TINSDAL Location: Hamburg-Rissen beach Construction period: 1899—1900 Height: 30 m Weight: 4 metric tonnes</p> <p>Since 1900, these two light houses constitute the light-house line for ships traveling down the Elbe in Hamburg’s quarter Rissen. The lighthouse Wittenbergen has been a listed building since Mar 31, 2004 and is one of the oldest steel lighthouses of the stair-tube construction with hip rafters.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leuchtturm_Wittenbergen</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_lighthouse_</code></p>
	1F309 bridgeAtNight	<p>“KÖHLBRANDT-BRÜCKE” Cable-stayed bridge spanning the 325 m wide Köhlbrand, an arm of the Southern Elbe. The traffic connection of Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg with autobahn 7 is important for goods transport from the harbor and a landmark ever since.</p> <p>Designed by civil engineer Paul Boué & architect Egon Jux Construction period: 1970—1974 Length: 3 618 m (2,25 mi) Width: 17,6 m (57,74 ft) Clearance: 53 m (173,88 ft) Vehicles per day: 30 000 Due to fatigue of material and clearance that is too low for modern ships, this bridge must be replaced by 2030.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Köhlbrandbrücke https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Köhlbrand_Bridge</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bridge_</code></p>
	26F2 fountain	<p>“STUHLMANN-BRUNNEN” Fountain in Altona on the “Platz der Republik” near Altona station.</p> <p>It’s a multi-figure fountain system with water feature that shows two centaurs fighting for a giant fish. Several aquatic inhabitants spout water indignantly from the basin’s edge. The scene allegorizes the two revitalizing cities, Altona and Hamburg, competing for fish harvest and processing.</p> <p>Built: 1900 Basin: 10×20 m (32,8×65,62 ft) Height: 7,5 m (24,61 ft) (+fountain)</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuhlmannbrunnen https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuhlmannbrunnen</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_fountain_</code></p>





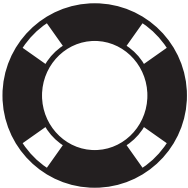
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F3D7 buildingConstruction	<p>DOCKSIDE CRANE Luffing jib slewing crane at timber harbor Altona. This model ranks among the first electrically operating cranes that can be driven on rails. These cam-type cranes were decisive for the development of Hamburg's harbor as they speeded up the dispatch of goods tremendously. From the 1930s to 1980s more than 1000 cranes of this kind shaped Hamburg's quayside.</p> <p>Built: 1939 (company Kampnagel) Load: 3 metric tonnes</p> <p>https://www.holzhaafen-hamburg.de/standort_krane.html https://indukon.eu/holzhaafen-krane-hamburg-altona/</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_crane_</code></p>
	F0002 (private use) digger	<p>“MENCKEN-BAGGER” Cable excavator by Menck & Hambrock Model: M152 Built: 1949—1961 Number built: 496 Power: 110—133 PS Working Weight: 44,1 t Length: 3,824 m (12,54 ft) Height while driving: 4 m Tear-out-force: ≥ 22 000 kg</p> <p>Established in 1868 in the village Ottensen (today part of Altona), the company started as a metal foundry and boiler maker. It evolved gradually and at the turn of the century they offered diggers that could swing 360° in a circle. It became the largest excavator manufacturer in Germany by 1914 — also internationally known. For decades, Menck was one of Europe's most important excavator manufacturers. The longevity of the Menck machines is demonstrated by the large number of machines from the 1950s to 1970s that are still in operation. For keeping memories alive, a still working face shovel excavator (M152, built 1954) was set up in a park near the former factory site in 1998. Demonstrations take place regularly.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menck&Hambrock https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menck</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_digger_</code></p>
	1F956 baguette	<p>COMMON BUN</p>

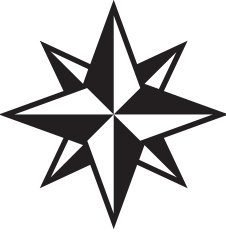
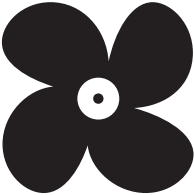
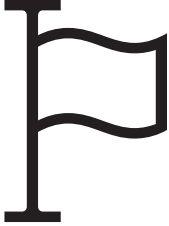


Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F35E bread	<p>“HAMBURGER RUNDSTÜCK”</p> <p>A round or very slightly longish wheat roll, without any nicks, folds or creases. Its tradition goes back into the 17th century.</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bread_</code></p>
	1F354 hamburger	<p>“HAMBURGER RUNDSTÜCK WARM”</p> <p>consists of day-old pork topped with either beet root, pickles, tomato slices, or even chives. It’s sandwiched between two round buns (a sliced Rundstück) and doused with pork gravy.</p> <p>Centuries back, especially for dockworkers this was a handy, quick, but satisfying meal. After arriving in America, German immigrants adapted the concept and developed it further — the Hamburger evolved eventually.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20141121-is-this-the-original-hamburger https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rundstück_warm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rundstück_warm</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_burger_</code></p>
	1F950 croissant	<p>“FRANZBRÖTCHEN”</p> <p>Hamburg’s most iconic bakery product: sweet and buttery puff pastry with cinnamon, delicious sticky! In the meantime, it has spread nationwide — but the really true Franzbrötchen can only be found in Hamburg.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franzbrötchen https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franzbrötchen</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_franz_</code></p>
	1F3A1 ferrisWheel	<p>“HAMBURGER Dom”</p> <p>Hamburg’s fair is called “Dom” referring to its origin in the 11th Century, when merchants and craftsmen, but also jugglers and quacks sought shelter from bad weather in the cathedral “Marien-Dom”. 1804 the church got demolished and the carnies wandered through the city. Since 1893 the fair is located at the “Heiligengeistfeld”. Since 1948 the fair takes place three times a year.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburger_Dom_(Volksfest) https://www.hamburg.com/dom/11617118/history/</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_dom_</code></p>





Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F41C ant	RINGELNATZ' ANTS “The Ants” is the title of a poem by Joachim Ringelnatz (1883—1934). It was first published in 1912. The poem tells in verses a fable about abandoning grand plans. Since 2014 there has been a sculpture by Peter Schröder (*1947) dedicated to the poem in Altona showing the two title ants larger-than-life in bronze scrawling over a copperplate. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Die_Ameisen_(Ringelnatz) Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_ant_</code>
	1F433 spoutingWhale	WHALE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_whale_</code>
	1F419 octopus	OCTOPUS Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_octopus_</code>
	1F41F fish	FISH 1 Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_fish_</code>
	1F420 tropicalFish	FISH 2





Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F421 blowfish	FISH 3
	1F3A3 fishingPoleAndFish	FISH AT FISHING POLE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_fishing_</code>
	1F9B4 bone	FISH BONE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bone_</code>
	2646 neptune	TRIDENT
	2693 anchorSymbol	ANCHOR Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_anchor_</code>



Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1FA9D hook	HOOK
	1F514 bell	SHIP'S BELL Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bell_</code>
	1F4E3 cheeringMega- phone	SHIP'S HORN Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_horn_</code>
	1F9E2 billedCap	“ELBSEGLER” In Hamburg people don't wear traditional costumes but several sailor caps, such as the Elbsegler (“Elbe sailor”). It's a former dockworker's cap with the shortest peak of all. It's made of very robust black or dark blue naval cloth. It has a border about three centimetres high and has leather straps at the front of the hat band, which can be pulled under the chin during storms. Nowadays, plastic is often used instead of patent leather. https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schiffermütze#Elbsegler https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariner's_cap https://fischkopphats.de/keine-tracht-aber-tradition Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_cap_</code>

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1FA97 accordion	<p>ACCORDION</p> <p>This model referres to actor and singer Hans Albers (*1891 Hamburg, †1960 Bavaria), who became iconic for hits like “Nachts auf der Reeperbahn um halb eins” (“On the Reeperbahn at Half Past Midnight”). The Reeperbahn is the core of Hamburg’s nightlife district St. Pauli since 1840.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auf_der_Reeperbahn_nachts_um_half_eins_(1954) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the_Reeperbahn_at_Half_Past_Midnight_(1954_film)</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_accordion_</code></p>
	1FA96 MilitaryHelmet	<p>DIVING HELMET</p> <p>As water plays a central role in Hamburg, at all times, workings are done not only near or on the water but also under water.</p> <p>This model is from the early 20th Century with three glass viewports. Usually it’s a spun copper shell with soldered brass or bronze fittings.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_diving_dress</p>
	1F9ED compass	<p>COMPASS</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_compass_</code></p>
	2388 helmsymbol	<p>HELM</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_helm_</code></p>
	1F6DF ringBuoy	<p>LIFE BUOY</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_buoy_</code></p>

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	F0000 (private use) windRose	WIND ROSE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_windrose_</code>
	F0001 (private use) screw	SCREW Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_screw_</code>
	2690 whiteFlag	WHITE FLAG
	2691 blackFlag	BLACK FLAG Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_flag_</code>
	1F6A9 triangularFlag	TRIANGULAR FLAG

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F3F4 wavingBlackFlag	<p>PIRATE FLAG referring to Hamburg's most famous and legendary pirate "Störtebeker". Klaus Störtebeker is said to be one of the most notorious captains sailing the North and Baltic Seas in the 14th century. But probably, these legends built on three different persons.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klaus_Störtebeker</p>
	1F480 skull	<p>SKULL</p>
	1F6A2 ship	<p>CONTAINER SHIP All along, thanks to its harbor Hamburg achieves considerable prosperity. Today, it's the biggest seaport in Germany and the third largest port in Europe (in 2020; first Rotterdam, second Antwerp). Measured by the turnover of standard containers of 2020, with its four container terminals Hamburg belongs to the 20 biggest harbors worldwide.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburger_Hafen https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_of_Hamburg</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_containership_</code></p>
	1F6F3 passengerShip	<p>PASSENGER SHIP "EUROPA" The largest German ship built during the interwar period. Line: North Atlantic Shipping Company: Norddeutscher Lloyd Built: 1930 Type: Ocean liner Tonnage: 49 746 GRT Displacement: 55 500 long tons (56 400 t) Average Speed: 27,9 kn (50,9 km/h; 31,6 mph) Length: 283,5 m (936,7 ft) Beam: 31 m (101,7 ft) Height: 45,9 m (150,6 ft) Decks: 12 Installed Power: turbine steamer, generating 105 000 shp Capacity: 2195 total passengers Crew: 965</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Europa_(1928) https://www.hamburger-fotoarchiv.de/bilder_hafen/frames_2/frames_5_778_197a_historische-schiffsfotos-europa.html</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_ship_</code></p>

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F6E5 motorBoat	ALTE HAFENFÄHRE
	26F4 ferry	<p>HVV FERRY</p> <p>Contemporary public transport ferry by HADAG Seetouristik und Fährdienst AG in Hamburg. Founded as a corporation which owned the concession to operate ferries in the Port of Hamburg since Aug 8, 1888, already in 1918 the company was taken over by the city to secure the financing and development. Today, 26 ships operate 7 (8) ferry lines with a total of 20 landings.</p> <p>Type: HADAG Typ-2000 Built: 1997—2013 Length: 29,95 m (98,26 ft) Beam: 8,15 m (26,73 ft) Draft: max. 1,7 m (5,57 ft) Installed Power: 2 diesel engines Cruising Speed: 12 kn (22 km/h) Capacity: 250 passengers</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/HADAG_Seetouristik_und_Fährdienst</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_ferry_</code></p>
	26F5 sailboat	<p>“PFAHLEWER”</p> <p>Pfahlewers were once the most distinctive boats of the fishermen from Hamburg’s suburb Blankenese. Dutch people had brought it to the Elbe river at the end of the 11th century. Up to 140 of them sailed under the Danish flag between 1640 and 1866. Most were built in Finkenwerder vis-à-vis at the other river bank, before the emerging fishing boats overtook them. Today, the Ewer can still be found symbolically in many corners of Blankenese.</p> <p>Length: 15—20 m (49,2—65,6 ft) Load: ≤ 20 t</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ewer</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_boat_</code></p>
	1F682 steamLocomotive	<p>STEAM ENGINE</p> <p>Since 1844, the railway network expanded gradually from Altona station, building connections to the north (Kiel) and the west (Glückstadt). Until the mid-1950s steam locomotives were in use.</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_locomotive_</code></p>

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F683 railwayCar	<p>“PRUSSIAN COMPARTMENT CAR”</p> <p>From 1895 to the end of the 1950s, these robust trains shaped the image on the rail network around Altona and Hamburg.</p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preußische_Staatseisenbahnen#Personenwagen</p>
	1F684 highSpeedTrain	<p>RAIL ZEPPELIN</p> <p>It was an experimental railcar which resembled a Zeppelin airship in appearance. It was designed and developed by the German aircraft engineer Franz Kruckenberg. Propulsion was by means of a pusher propeller located at the rear: it accelerated the railcar to 230,2 km/h (143 mph) setting the land speed record for a petrol powered rail vehicle. Only a single example was ever built, which due to safety concerns remained out of service and was finally dismantled in 1939.</p> <p>Constructed: 1929 Scrapped: 1939 Number built: 1 Capacity: 40 people Body construction: Aluminum Length: 25,85 m (84 ft 9 3/4 in) Height: 2,8 m (9 ft 2 1/4 in) Maximum speed: 230,2 km/h (143,0 mph) Weight: 20,3 t (20,0 long tons; 22,4 short tons) Prime mover: BMW VI Engine type: Water-cooled V12 petrol aircraft engine Cylinder count: 12 Power output: 600 hp (450 kW) Transmission: Compressed air (driving a propeller)</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schienezzeppelin</p>



1F686
train

“**FLYING HAMBURGER**” (“FLIEGENDER HAMBURGER”) was both Germany’s first fast diesel train and the first streamlined train in scheduled use. The diesel-electric powered train was used to carry passengers on the Berlin–Hamburg line. As it only needed 138 minutes for the 286 km (178 mi) route, it is credited with establishing the fastest regular railway connection in the world in its time. It took 64 year (1997) for a Deutsche Bahn ICE train to beat the record (132 min). Thus, the DR 877 was the prototype for many other express railcars. It consisted of two cars — each having a driver’s cab and passenger cabin — and was designed for upper class travelers.

Model: DR: 877 a/b // DB: VT04 000 a/b

Manufacturer: WJUMAG Görlitz

Constructed: 1932

In service: 1933–1957

Route: Hamburg central — Berlin Lehrte

Number built: one 2-car set

Capacity: 102 (98 in 2 saloon coaches + 1 four-seat buffet)

Length: 41,92 m (137 ft 6 3⁄8 in) (over buffers)

Width: 2,83 m (9 ft 3 3⁄8 in)

Height: 4,08 m (13 ft 4 5⁄8 in)

Maximum speed: 160 km/h (99 mph)

Weight empty: 77.4 t (76.2 long tons; 85.3 short tons)

Weight service: 85.0 t (83.7 long tons; 93.7 short tons)

Prime movers: Maybach G05 (× 2)

Engine type: 12-cyl diesel engine

Traction motors: 2 × 302 kW (405 hp)

Power output: 604 kW (810 hp)

Transmission: Diesel-electric

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DRG_Class_SVT_877

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/DR_877



1F68B
tramCar

TRAM CAR

The Hamburg tram had one of the oldest and largest German tram networks. The first horse-drawn tram line was opened in 1866 and the first electrically operated line in 1894. In 1958, the Senate of the Hanseatic city decided to gradually shut down the entire network; the last line was converted to bus service in autumn 1978.

Electric tram era: 1894–1978

Route length 1909: 167,17 km (103,87 mi)

Route length 1955: 217 km (135 mi)

Model: Z1/Z2

Construction period Z1: 1894–1897





Modernization + reconstruction Z1 to Z2: 1921–1955




Withdrawal from service: around 1959 (Z1), 1961–1965 (Z2)





Type: four-wheeler, electric



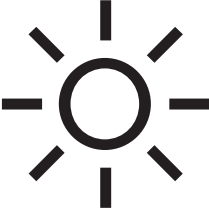


https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Straßenbahn_Hamburg#Zweiachser

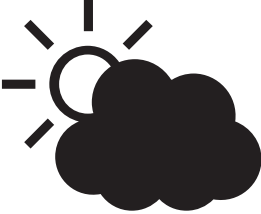




Accessible via discretionary ligatures: `_tram_`




Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F697 automobile	CAR Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_car_</code>
	1F691 ambulance	AMBULANCE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_ambulance_</code>
	1F68C bus	BUS Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bus_</code>
	1F69A deliveryTruck	DELIVERY TRUCK <p>Three-wheeled delivery pick-up by Hamburg based automobile manufacturer TEMPO.</p> <p>The company VIDAL & SOHN TEMPO-WERKE GMBH was founded by Oscar Vidal in 1928 to build delivery trucks. Due to a law from 1928, motor vehicles with fewer than four wheels and an engine capacity of less than 200 cm³ could be driven without a license and were tax-free. That's why there was a great demand for corresponding vehicles. The Tempo factory has been producing many different trucks for around 40 years, which were designed to be modular. The three-wheeled model HANSEAT as well as MATADOR and WIKING are particularly well known.</p> <p>Model: Hanseat (flatbed, several superstructures available) Manufacturer: Tempo Wheel base: 2,87 m or 3,17 m Construction period: 1949—1956 Number built: 37 131 Engine type: two stroke, twin cylinder engine by ILO Power output: 13 PS Gear: non-synchronized three-speed gearbox Brake: cable brake Payload: 750 kg Price: 3 300 DM</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tempo_(automobile) https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vidal&Sohn_Tempo-Werk#Tempo_Hanseat_und_Tempo_Boy https://tempo-dienst.de/fahrzeuge/</p>

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F699 recreationalVehicle	<p>STATION WAGON</p> <p>“Kombinationswagen” based on Tempo’s model “Hanseat”. It was designed in the 1950s for both the transport of goods and for leisure use. Since financial resources were limited among the general population after WW2, cars were a luxury that hardly anyone could afford. Thus, company vehicles were also used for private purposes. This is how the Tempo delivery vans developed into multifunctional multi-seater models.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tempo_(automobile) https://www.ndr.de/geschichte/Tempo-und-seine-Fahrzeuge,tem-powerk104.html</p>
	1F69B articulatedLorry	<p>TRUCK</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_truck_</code></p>
	1F692 fireEngine	<p>FIRE ENGINE</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_fireengine_</code></p>







Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2708 airplane	<p>AIRPLANE</p> <p>The Ha 135 was the first aircraft produced by the new aircraft subsidiary of the German company BLOHM & VOSS in 1934. It was a two-seat biplane designed for training purposes. The company used it for flight development, flight characteristics and performance tests. Later it flew as a sport aircraft.</p> <p>Model: Ha 135 Type: two-seat biplane Manufacturer: Hamburger Flugzeugbau Construction period: 1934—1935 First flight: 28. April 1934 Number built: 6 Crew: 1 or 2 Length: 6,83 m (22 ft 5 in) Wingspan: 9,9 m (32 ft 6 in) Empty weight: 520 kg (1,146 lb) Gross weight: 860 kg (1,896 lb) Powerplant: 1 × BMW-Bramo Sh 14A , 120 kW (160 hp) Maximum speed: 205 km/h (127 mph, 111 kn) Range: 795 km (494 mi, 429 nmi) Service ceiling: 5 750 m (18,860 ft)</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_plane_</code></p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburger_Flugzeugbau_Ha_135 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/HFB_Ha_135</p>
	1F6B2 bicycle	<p>“HAMMONIA” BIKE</p> <p>HAMMONIA FAHRRADFABRIK A. H. UELTZEN (est. 1894) was a German manufacturer of bicycles based in Hamburg. (They also produced one motorized tricycle and sewing machines.)</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_bike_</code></p> <p>https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammonia_Fahrradfabrik_A._H._Ueltzen https://nfg.hypotheses.org/2155</p>
	1F3CD racingMotorcycle	<p>MOTORCYCLE</p> <p>The WILLIBALD MEYBEIN MOTORRADFABRIK, HAMBURG company produced light motorcycles in the 1920s.</p> <p>Built: 1924 Engine type: two-stroke engine Power output: 1 ½ or 2 ½ PS Gear: two-speed gearbox (optional)</p>
	1F32B fog	<p>FOG</p> <p>Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_fog_</code></p>




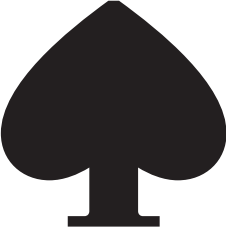
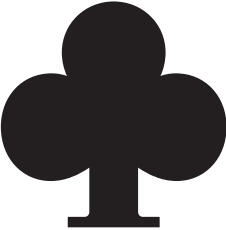
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F300 cyclone	CYCLONE
	1F30A waterWave	WATER WAVE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_wave_</code>
	263C sunWithRays	SUN Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_sun_</code>
	1F319 crescentMoon	MOON Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_moon_</code>
	2601 cloud	CLOUD Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_cloud_</code>

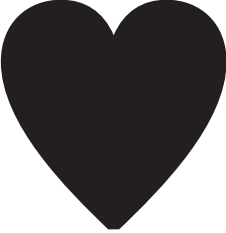
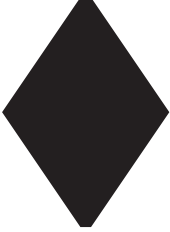
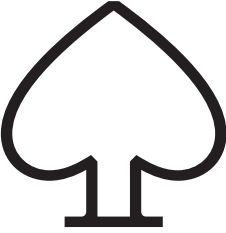
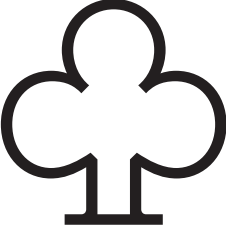
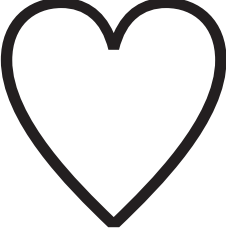
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	26C5 sunBehindCloud	SUN BEHIND CLOUD
	1F327 cloudWithRain	CLOUD WITH RAIN
	26C6 rain	RAIN Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_rain_</code>
	2602 umbrella	UMBRELLA
	2614 umbrellaWithRain-Drops	UMBRELLA WITH RAIN

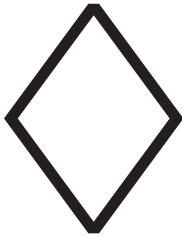




Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F4A7 droplet	DROPLET
	2605 blackstar	BLACK STAR
	2606 whitestar	WHITE STAR
	26A0 warningSign	WARNING SIGN Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_caution_</code>
	26D4 noEntry	NO ENTRY 1 Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_noentry_</code>







Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	1F6AB noEntrySign	NO ENTRY 2
	2709 envelope	ENVELOPE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_envelope_</code>
	1F4C4 pageFacingUp	PAGE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_page_</code>
	1F4DE telephoneReceiver	TELEPHONE Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_telephone_</code>
	1F570 mantelpieceClock	CLOCK Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_clock_</code>




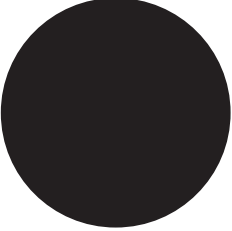
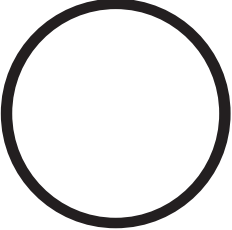
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	261A leftBlackIndex	LEFT POINTING INDEX BLACK
	261B rightBlackIndex	RIGHT POINTING INDEX BLACK
	261C leftWhiteIndex	LEFT POINTING INDEX WHITE
	261E rightWhiteIndex	RIGHT POINTING INDEX WHITE
	261D upWhiteIndex	UP POINTING INDEX WHITE
	261F downWhiteIndex	DOWN POINTING INDEX WHITE





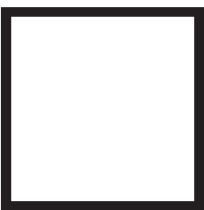
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	270B raisedHand	RAISED HAND
	1F91A raisedBackOfHand	BACK OF RAISED HAND
	270A raisedFist	RAISED FIST Referring to “Altona Bloody Sunday” (“Altonaer Blutsonntag”): On Jul 17, 1932, a recruitment march by the Nazi SA led to violent clashes between the police, the SA and supporters of the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) in Altona. 18 People were killed by police bullets — 16 uninvolved residents and two SA members. However, the investigations were undertaken solely against suspected communists. The following trial resulted in the first political death sentences of the Nazi state. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altona_Bloody_Sunday
	2660 spadeBlackSuit	SPADE BLACK SUIT Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_spade_</code>
	2663 clubBlackSuit	CLUB BLACK SUIT Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_club_</code>

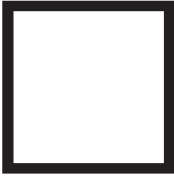




Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2665 heartBlackSuit	HEART BLACK SUIT Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_heart_</code>
	2666 diamondBlackSuit	DIAMOND BLACK SUIT Accessible via discretionary ligatures: <code>_diamond_</code>
	2664 spadeWhiteSuit	SPADE WHITE SUIT
	2667 clubWhiteSuit	CLUB WHITE SUIT
	2661 heartWhiteSuit	HEART WHITE SUIT





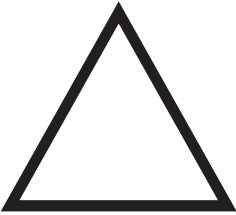
Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2662 diamondWhiteSuit	DIAMOND WHITE SUIT
	2640 venus	FEMALE
	2642 mars	MALE
	26A5 maleAndFemale- Sign	MALE AND FEMALE
	2191 upArrow	ARROW UP

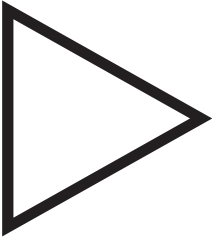
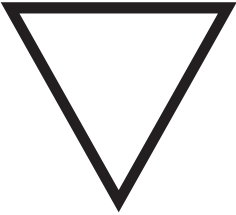
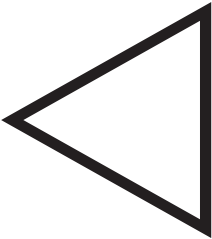


Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2197 northEastArrow	ARROW NORTH EAST
	2192 rightArrow	ARROW RIGHT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: -->
	2198 southEastArrow	ARROW SOUTH EAST
	2193 downArrow	ARROW DOWN
	2199 southWestArrow	ARROW SOUTH WEST
	2190 leftArrow	ARROW LEFT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: <--






Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2196 northWestArrow	ARROW NORTH WEST
	2194 leftRightArrow	ARROW LEFT RIGHT
	2195 upDownArrow	ARROW UP DOWN
	25CF blackCircle	BLACK CIRCLE Accessible through Contextual Alternates: (0)
	25CB whiteCircle	WHITE CIRCLE Accessible through Contextual Alternates: (())






Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	25CF fisheye	BLACK WHITE CIRCLE
	25C6 blackDiamond	BLACK DIAMOND
	25CA lozenge	WHITE DIAMOND
	25A0 blackSquare	BLACK SQUARE Accessible through Contextual Alternates: []
	25A1 whiteSquare	WHITE SQUARE Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [[]]

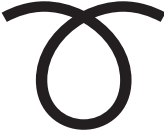


Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	2610 ballotbox	BALLOT BOX Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [[]]
	2611 ballotBoxWithCheck	BALLOT BOX WITH CHECK Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [[v]]
	2612 ballotBoxWithX	BALLOT BOX WITH X Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [[x]]
	2714 heavyCheckMark	CHECK MARK
	2716 heavyMultiplicationX	CROSS MARK

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	25B2 upBlackTriangle	BLACK TRIANGLE UP
	25B6 rightBlackTriangle	BLACK TRIANGLE RIGHT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [>
	25BC downBlackTriangle	BLACK TRIANGLE DOWN
	25C0 leftBlackTriangle	BLACK TRIANGLE LEFT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: <]
	25B3 upWhiteTriangle	WHITE TRIANGLE UP

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	25B7 rightWhiteTriangle	WHITE TRIANGLE RIGHT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: [[>]]
	25BD downWhiteTriangle	WHITE TRIANGLE DOWN
	25C1 leftWhiteTriangle	WHITE TRIANGLE LEFT Accessible through Contextual Alternates: <<]]
	26AB mediumBlackCircle	SMALL BLACK CIRCLE
	25AA medium-BlackSquare	SMALL BLACK SQUARE

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	25B4 upBlackSmallTri- angle	SMALL BLACK TRIANGLE UP
	25B8 rightBlackSmallTri- angle	SMALL BLACK TRIANGLE RIGHT
	25BE downBlackSmall- Triangle	SMALL BLACK TRIANGLE DOWN
	25C2 leftBlackSmallTri- angle	SMALL BLACK TRIANGLE LEFT
	26AA mediumWhiteCircle	SMALL WHITE CIRCLE

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	25AB mediumWhiteSquare	SMALL WHITE SQUARE
	25B5 upWhiteSmallTriangle	SMALL WHITE TRIANGLE UP
	25B9 rightWhiteSmallTriangle	SMALL WHITE TRIANGLE RIGHT
	25BF downWhiteSmallTriangle	SMALL WHITE TRIANGLE DOWN
	25C3 leftWhiteSmallTriangle	SMALL WHITE TRIANGLE LEFT

Icon	Unicode + Name	Description
	27B0 curlyLoop	CURLY LOOP
	27BF doubleCurlyLoop	DOUBLE CURLY LOOP
	3030 wavydash	WAVY DASH