



DISCOVER THE CHIMNEYS IN SABADELL DOWNTOWN

The city of Sabadell, during the Industrial Revolution of Catalonia, led the textile sector. It was one of the first woollen cities of Southern Europe and one of the most important industrial cities. For that reason, Sabadell was known as “the Catalan Manchester”. This process of industrialization has left a deep imprint on the collective memory of the city and also, a patrimonial heritage of a high cultural, architectural and historic value. The chimneys are part of the industrial heritage that remains in the city. Most of the factories and steamers to which they belonged were demolished. Scattered chimneys throughout the urban landscape and the river Ripoll’s area are still preserved. During this route you can see nine chimneys that are placed in the city centre and as an outdoor museum.



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Approximate time: 1,5 hours walking
Travel distance: 3,4 km walking

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+34 937 453 150

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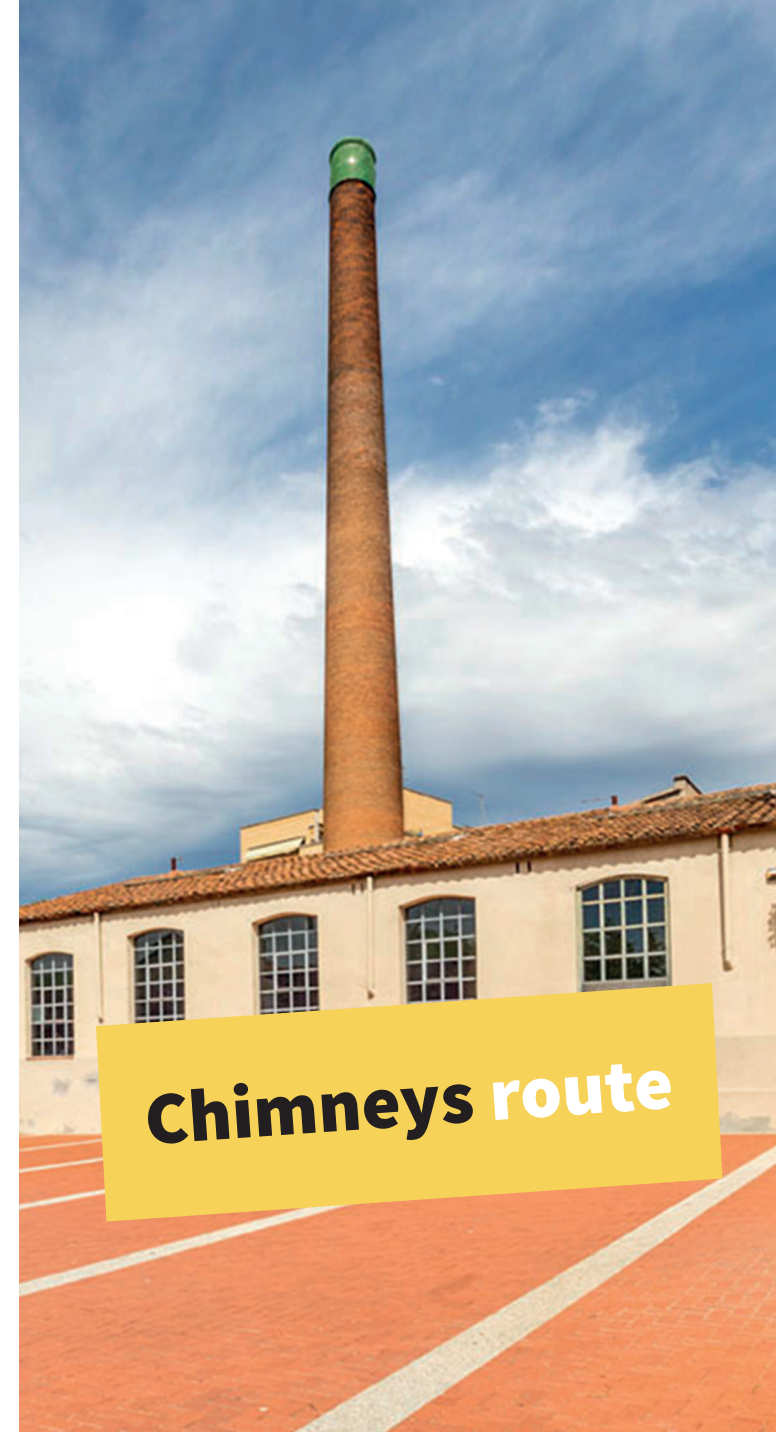
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VAPOR CAL MOLINS CHIMNEY

(Plaça de les Vaques)

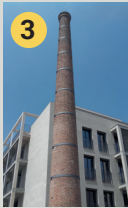
The construction of the steamer began in 1872. It was dedicated to the wool textile industry. Currently, only the second chimney, dating from 1901, a piece by Manuel Folguera i Duran, an engineer from Sabadell, is preserved. It has a truncated cone-shaping body ending with a simple crown formed by a protruding ring. It is 29,62 m high.



FRANCESC SAMPERE I GERMANS CHIMNEY

(Plaça de Frederic Mompou)

It remains as originally. The area of this factory was built and configured next to the old Rovira's steamer, between 1897 and 1920. It was dedicated to the wool textile industry but it is no longer preserved. The chimney, built in 1918 and designed by the Sabadell-born engineer Francesc Izard i Bas, has a circular floor plant, rises on a circular plinth and is finished with a complex crowning. It is 36,70 m high.



CHIMNEY OF THE MONTLLOR FACTORY / COOPERATIVA DE PAQUETERÍA Y ASTRACANS

(Plaça de Dolors Miralles)

The chimney of this factory, built in 1923 according to the project of the Sabadell-born engineer Miquel Samperé i Oriach, is 23,57 m high. It is kept whole, has a truncated cone-shaped body with a circular ground plan, which rises on a cylindrical base and it is finished by a complex crowning. Up until 1936 it was known as the Montllor factory (dedicated to textiles); later, as the Cooperative of Packaging and Astrakhan. The industrial complex was demolished in 2004.



It is the oldest preserved chimney in Sabadell, built in 1880 and designed by the engineer Narcís Nonell Sala. Consists of a truncated cone-shaped body, with a circular ground plan which is built on a base in the form of a truncated pyramid, and is finished by a complex crown formed by a combination of ring and chimney sectors.



GARRIGA GERMANS CHIMNEY

(Plaça de Beatriu de Dia)

It is the most recent of the chimneys preserved in Sabadell, dating from 1962. Is preserved in its entirety and is the work of the engineer Arnau Izart Llonch. The factory to which it belonged was involved in the textile industry, worsted yarn spinning, weaving and dyes and it was demolished in 1992. Consists of a truncated cone-shaped body, which rises on a prismatic base and is finished by a simple crown. It is 26,14 m high.



The first industry that was established in this place was in 1863, the steamer of Josep Barella, which burnt out in 1864; hence the popular name of Burnt Steamer. Between 1884 and 1886 Joan Mateu's woollen spinning mill was set up. In 1895 Gorina family settled, until 2005, when the factory stopped working. The remaining chimney, practically intact, belongs to the second steamer phase, between 1886 i el 1895. Consists of a truncated cone-shaped body, with a circular ground plan, which rises from the ground without a distinct surface base. The factory was demolished in order to build houses, commercial spaces, parking lots and a square.

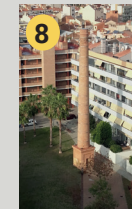


CHIMNEY OF VAPOR BUXEDA VELL / LA MERCANTIL SABADELLENSE

(Carrer de Sant Pau amb carrer de Cervantes, 68)

The chimney, since 2001, is part of the Sabadell Historical Museum dedicated to explaining the energy transition from steam to electricity as a driving force for industry. The Buxeda's family built the steamer between the 1852 and 1854, with carding, finishing and dressing, washing and dyeing sections that occupied the entire island of this part of the right widening of the Rambla, until 1876, when it went bankrupt. In 1905 La Mercantil Sabadellense, was constituted with the association of creditors of the company Buxeda, and they conditioned the industrial buildings of the steamer to rent and to be able to recover the debt; this society was the owner until 1989. In 1906 the current chimney, 38,70 m high, and the new room for the installation of the 300 hp Wolf semi-fixed steam engine were built. The chimney, which has been preserved almost in its entirety, and the construction of this installation, were a project of the engineer Francesc Izard i Bas.

This set of heritage also forms part of the 150 essential elements of the Industrial Heritage of Catalonia. (<https://150elements.mnactec.cat/>)



Gran del Cotó steamer was one of the first mechanised modern factories of the city, one of the biggest in the XIX century, and one of those which had the most workers (XIXth and XXth century). Construction started in 1854 and finished in 1881. Was focused on cotton spinning and weaving, and later on, bleaching and dyeing were added. It ceased production in 1970 and it was demolished between 2000 and 2001 for building flats. The chimney has a circular ground plan and a truncated cone-shaped body, rises on a prismatic base and is crowned by a single ring, with a height of 29,81 m.



The chimney was built in 1943 according to the project of the Sabadell-born engineer Antoni Forrellad, with a height of 25,77 m. One of the city's first steamers had been on this place, and it had several name throughout time. Over the years, the Ricard Soler and Cia's factory took shape, which from 1946 onwards will be called Fieltrós y Tejidos Industriales SA (FYTISA). Was operating in the woollen textile industry, producing carding tapes and felts. The old chimney of the first steamer was demolished and the current chimney was built, with a circular plan and a truncated cone-shaped body, which stands on a prismatic base finished by a simple crown.

