THEART



Passion, ingenuity and experience sing in perfect harmony at the Steinway piano factory in Hamburg

by Nick Scott

school-like building set in an industrial $zone\ in\ the\ northwest$ of the city, Steinway's Hamburg production centre is entirely unassuming from the outside. These red-brick walls, however, are hallowed, and the instruments handcrafted within them virtually deified in certain circles: "Steinway," as Russian-born conductor Vladimir Ashkenazy once put it, "is the only piano on which the pianist can do everything he wants. And everything he dreams ..."

C.F. Theodor Steinweg, a carpenter born in mountainous Lower Saxony, Americanised his surname and founded Steinway & Sons in a loft on Varick Street, Manhattan, in 1853. The New York premises continues to manufacture for the Americas, while in this factory, which opened 27 years later, 250 Steinways - each comprising 12,000 parts – are assembled each year by 300 craftspeople, and sent to far-flung corners of Europe, Africa, Asia and Australasia.

To tour this building is to explore the varied emotional tributaries that lead to artisanal endeavour at its best. In the timber yard, patience is not so much a virtue as an imperative. Timber is stacked with a 12mm space between each board so that airflow will season it naturally over two years, reaching a humidity content of 15 per cent; a kiln then reduces it to the optimum six to eight per cent.

Steinway shuns the use of the kiln for the whole drying process: it would massively increase production, but the quality and longevity of its products would suffer.

In the rim-shaping room, it's all about cooperation and dogged adherence to time-honoured methods. For a full-sized instrument, seven-metre-long layers of maple and mahogany are glued together

and wrapped around a giant banding press to be set in that sinuous grand piano shape – determined by the lengths of the strings housed inside – with which we're all so familiar.

Steinway will end up using only 45 per cent of the maple, mahogany, whitewood and bubing athat it orders. In the case of soundboards - Sitka spruce, for superior amplification – they discard around 90 per cent, with 'qualitats kontrolle' duties falling on one Claus Sammann, who has worked here for 32 years. "A good soundboard is the soul of an instrument," explains Sammann, referring to a piano's large wooden diaphragm, to which a wooden bridge is fixed to transfer the strings' vibrations. "We make sure the wood is faultless and fine - for example, I make sure it has the smallest possible annual rings."

Close by Sammann, a group is working on the cast-iron plates that largely contribute to a finished concert grand weighing

450 kilograms. The plate is an entirely functional component, braced around the rim to prevent the piano being weakened by constant vibrations, yet they're watersanded to remove even fine scratches.

In one room you'll find someone weighing and adjusting each felted hammer, sometimes using a small flame to tweak the wood's cellular structure (for obvious reasons, this is the only fire allowed in the factory). In another, squinting workers wrap copper wire around steel to create the thicker strings. Further along, colleagues feed those strings through tuning pegs and wind them until a total of 20,000 kilos of tension is distributed perfectly across the keyboard.

But the individual with the most esoteric function is the factory's Chief Voicer, Wiebke Wunstorf, who today is sitting among six grand pianos in a sound-proofed room. Though Wunstorf works with her hands and ears, her job is not like that of tuning an instrument to measurable and precise frequencies. Her duty is to ensure that each piano can express a repertoire of emotions - from the doleful serenity of a Chopin *nocturne* to the dissonant bluster of an avant-garde modernist – with equal clarity and resonance.

"I started here as a trainee piano builder 39 years ago," explains Wunstorf, who became Steinway's first female apprentice aged just 17 and works on seven instruments a day. "I was very involved with tuning, but I quickly discovered that working on the sound characteristics suited my skills best. The instrument needs to be able to express both softness and loudness, pleasantness and harshness – a lot of modern classical music is very discordant, cacophonous. Emotions can be sad, frustrated, beautiful, upset, poignant."

Between her explanations, Wunstorf hammers away at staccato scales, placing little rubber dampers between the higher strings (in sets of three per note) so as to isolate each one. A more mellow tone can be achieved by perforating the hammer's felt with small needles to reduce its stiffness; a brighter tone with the application of some lacquer to the hammer.

While most quality control professionals seek uniformity between a brand's products, Wunstorf is looking to make



each piano distinctive in character. "I don't know where or who the instrument is going on to – but I do get huge sheets full of notes with requirements for sound characteristics," she says. "They even want specific notes on a keyboard to sound a certain way. So it's not the key I'm checking - it's the flavour, how the touch feels, the relationship between player and instrument and what they can get out of it. It all needs to be harmonious, and this is different for every customer."

Wunstorf, whose nickname is 'The Ear', demurs when asked if she's an accomplished pianist herself. "A musical ear is not really the most important part about this job. More important are steady nerves. I have to hit sounds all day - some of them pretty, others discordant."

There's little else discordant about the dayto-day activity in this remarkable production facility: one in which the visitor will soon deem the instruments being created, which can cost as much as £120,000, to be a sound investment indeed.



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(clockwise from left) Steinway Chief Voicer Wiebke Wunstorf; many of those working on Steinway instruments have been with the company for decades; the finished product



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