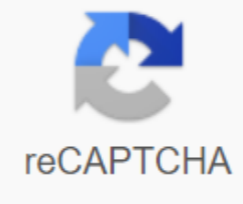




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Paper tower facts

There are already beer and gin bottles that light up when you touch them because of electroluminescent ink on the labels. Soon we will also have interactive birthday cards, animated brands and paper toys that integrate digital games. With lights, moving images, sound and even remotely activated features, printing can gain a whole new lease of life. What makes all this possible is electronic inks that allow you to print chains on paper - you can even print a battery electrode to power your creation. Of course, you need the right type of paper too, and Arjowiggins has just launched a stock that allows electronic printing called Powercoat. Arjowiggins Powercoat Paper is flexible, smooth and allows high-definition printing right up to five nanometers. It can also withstand high temperatures and does not require expensive silver ink to be printed electronically. It is also FSC certified and is recyclable and biodegradable. To learn more about the options on offer with electronic printing, watch our upcoming feature issue of 211 Computer Arts, on sale from Thursday 7 February. Now is a good time to start dreaming of ways to use this technology for your future design projects. Getty There is a reason this famous landmark is synonymous with Paris: It's a tall, flashy, and rich story. But you might be surprised to learn that some Parisians weren't always so eager for this monument because they thought it was obstructing the city skyline (now, most would argue that they are doing it!). Here are the more fun facts about this iconic tower: 1. It was built in 1889 to mark the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. And was part of the Paris exposition (aka the World Fair). The designs of any Eiffel et Compagnie architecture firm won more than 100 artists. 2. But the owner (Gustave Eiffel) does not actually settle the tower. It was one of his structural engineers, Maurice Koechlin, who came up with the concept - although he doesn't clearly often get credit when credit is due. (The permissions of these names should be locked, buddy.) 3. Several hundred workers spent two years assembling the grill tower. The final design called for 18,000 pieces of saddle iron and an incredible 2.5 million rivets. Of course, this sounds much harder than the 3-D Eiffel Tower puzzle we had as children. Getty 4. The plan was to demolish it after 20 years. Quael horreur! But yes, it didn't have to be permanent. But city officials kept it because it was a valuable radiotelegraph station. Not that it was a beautiful, iconic landmark or anything. 5. He played an important role in World War I. Taking over many enemies radio communications. Later in The Second World War, it was almost demolished when ordered to destroy him, but that the acting general refused to obey. 6. He was previously the highest highest World. For 41 years he was the reigning champ 1,050 feet tall, but the Chrysler building in New York surpassed it in the 1930s. Getty 7. There are more than 40 copies worldwide. Including a half-scale version of Las Vegas, Nevada and a full scale in Tokyo, Japan. Perfectly, in Paris, Texas one cowboy hat on top. Getty 8. It decreases when it's cold outside. About six inches in total! It also sprung two to three inches of wind. 9. Since it was opened, almost 250 million people have visited it. And about seven million a year, making it the most visited monument in the world. Each visitor can choose by taking 1665 steps up or using an elevator. Getty 10. He gets a fresh layer of paint every seven years. Which is not an easy feat: It requires 60 tons of paint, 1,500 brushes, and a team of 25 painters. 11. On the third floor there is an apartment. It was originally designed by Gustave Eiffel as a private quarter entertainment, but now the public can view it when they visit. 12. It takes 20,000 bulbs to make the tower sparkle every night. And it takes 43 technicians to replace them (woof). This explains why bulbs are only changed to different colors on very special occasions. Getty This content is created and maintained by a third party and imported to this page to help users submit their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content piano.io what is the main difference between the full, mid-tower and mini tower cases charts and how many slots they images group/REX/Shutterstock But one of his staff engineer Maurice Koechlin-did. In fact, Eiffel rejected Koechlin's original sketches, calling them too minimalist and asking for a little more oomph. After confirming Koechlin's final design in 1884, Eiffel began shopping for his company's masterpiece around. Everett Historical/Shutterstock It just so happened that Paris was looking for a monumental, 300-meter-high archway to serve as an entrance to the World Fair commemorating the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. The Design of Eiffel and Co. was chosen among more than 100 competing submissions and construction began on January 28, 1887. Courtesy of the Library of Congress in 1879, a man tapped into the interior of the World of Design Freedom Education (as it is officially named) has died. Eiffel was hired to replace it, designing a flexible metal skeleton for the Statue of Liberty, which keeps its standing to this day. In a way, that makes Lady Liberty and the Eiffel Tower cousins. If you want to hear the facts of America's little things than the Eiffel Tower, check out that American little things have never learned at school. Everett Historical/Shutterstock Not at all, at least. As soon as the Eiffel Plans were public, 300 Parisian luminaries grumble signed a petition protesting the construction of monolith, called it useless and monstrous, stupefying stupidity, and an unpleasant column of screwing metal. Even after the monument was completed two years later, writer Guy de Maupassant made a point of eating lunch every day in a café right underneath it, just outside Paris, where he couldn't see the Eiffel Tower. pisaphotography / Shutterstock Standing 984 feet high after completion on March 15, 1889, the Eiffel Tower became the world's tallest structure. He maintained that honor for 41 years before the Chrysler building topped it in the 1930s, standing at 1,046 feet. In Melis/Shutterstock in 1957, a 67-foot antenna was added, making the Eiffel Tower six feet taller than its old nemesis. (Of course, by then, the Empire State Building skunked them both. Andrei Yurlov/ Shutterstock Thanks to thermal development, the Eiffel Tower can grow up to six inches higher on warm days, and lean a few inches from the sun. Courtesy Library of Congress eiffel tower was born not with the perfect bronze tan; it has been repolished 18 times, about once every seven years (other colors the tower wear included red-brown, yellow ochre, and chestnut brown). How much is that paint? About sixty tons cover the surface of the tower, plus 50 kilometers of ropes and five acres of netting. But it's not just the maintenance costs- it's how much it costs to light up the Eiffel Tower every day. Michal Bednarek/Shutterstock All that paint is not just on show by regularly applying several layers of paint prevents tower metal from oxidation (a.k.a. turning green, like her sister Lady Liberty). According to the Eiffel itself, the more thorough the work of paint, the longer the tower will endure. Shutterstock Located on the third level of the tower, 1,000 feet in the air, The Eiffel's cozy apartment was built with rustic wooden furniture, a grand piano, and all the cutting-edge lab equipment of the day. He used the space to host visiting notables like Thomas Edison, but today, you can tour yourself, and tip his hat into the life-size mannequin re-creations of Eiffel and his guests. Find out which other famous monuments hide little-known secrets. Courtesy Library of Congress Created specifically for the World Fair, the tower was originally designed to be a temporary structure with a 20-year life span. City officials decided to save it as tensions mounted toward The Second World War, when the height of the tower became a property for the transmission of the radiotelegraph. Kharbine-Tapabo/REX/Shutterstock 1914 In the Battle of Marnes, the tower's wireless telegraph transmitter was used for German communications jam, helping to turn the Allied wave. Over the next five years, the Eiffel Tower became a comms hub to listen to enemy transmission, expulsion of emergency reinforcements, and even misguided German zeppelins tried to improve the signal of the tower. The tower helped save France, so in The Second World War saved the tower. Images of the Group/REX/Shutterstock When Germany occupied Paris in the 1940s, city officials cut elevator cables to the Eiffel Tower so that the Reich would climb all 1,710 steps to the summit if they wanted to hang a swastika out of it. The Germans actually tried to hang the swastika out of the tower, but the flag was so high and groidly it quickly blew away the wind. Courtesy of the German federal archives as the allies depressed Paris to liberate him in August 1944, Hitler ordered General Dietrich von Choltitz to raze the Eiffel Tower along with the rest of the city. Fortunately, as a quick look at the Paris skyline will show you, Von Choltitz defied the order, having too much appreciation for the city and believing, finally, that Fuhrer went crazy. WDG Photo/Shutterstock Legendary con artist Victor Lustig had a knack for strangers to knock him. So much so that in the 1920s Lustig persuaded two separate investors to buy the Eiffel Tower from it, which he claimed was sold for scrap metal. Lustig claimed a \$70,000 bribe from his first victim, but was never caught or punished; poor sap was too ashamed to report their losses. Ditty_about_summer/Shutterstock in 2007, American archer Erika Labrie held a commitment ceremony with the Eiffel Tower, claiming to be her spouse and changing her name to Erika Eiffel. When a documentary about her unconventional romance was met with contempt and cruelty, Erika found solace in her new relationship with the Berlin Wall. Tom Eversley/Shutterstock Although the tower's similarity has long been in the public domain, brand managers became a little more difficult to capture their iconic image in 1989 when a French court ruled that lighting screens projected from the tower are an original visual creation protected by copyright. Technically, even today it is illegal for anyone to post a photo of a lit tower at night without permission from France. (Your Facebook photos are probably safe though). Here you will find more information about why you can not take pictures of the Eiffel Tower at night. Business Stocks/Shutterstock from London to Las Vegas to Lahore, Pakistan, scale copies of the world's most famous tower stand in front of the skyline. The semi-scale model tower that stands within Paris' Las Vegas hotel was originally meant to be a full-size duplicate- it just happened to be too close to airport comfort. For the Eiffel Tower facts and beyond, learn 50 interesting facts about basically everything. Originally Published: June 28, 2018 2018