Next to the Sprudelhof, the Trinkkuranlage is the most important building in the new spa complex erected in Bad Nauheim in the early 20th century. In 1910, architect Wilhelm Jost, who was responsible for the entire layout, designed a complex that opened towards a park while remaining secluded from the town.

Apart from the main entrance, decorated with Doric columns and Oriel windows, the outer façades are rather plain. They do not reveal how the interior of a horseshoe-shaped area encloses two colonnaded courtyards to either side, leading to several pavilions and a large hall for sampling the mineral waters.

Despite being the most important of the site's constructions, considering its significance for the spa services, the Trinkkuranlage even appears modest. It is a temple-like building which raises a dome over the spring in its basement. Here young girls in traditional Hessian costumes would hand out the salty water to guests early each morning. Then the partakers would wander leisurely about, sipping water, and listening to the orchestra. As occurred at other spas, the Trinkkuranlage was an important social gathering point, and the covered colonnades were designed accordingly. In front of the shell-shaped music pavilion, the architect conceived a pond to create a free space in the centre of the large courtyard, where in former times a small spring bubbled up from beneath a filigree metal dome with spiral ornaments. When the weather was fine, a small orchestra would play for the spa's guests seated around the large pool. Like the preserved metal domes over the other springs, the decorative metal parts were produced in the studio of the goldsmith Ernst Riegel, a member of the artists' colony of Darmstadt.
Following Jost’s ideas, this solemn, monumental-looking architecture typical of the late German Jugendstil should have been more richly provided with building decoration and mosaics, but this was only partially realised due to financial constraints. Thus, the pavilion housing the basement spring, open on three sides, looks simpler and sparser than originally planned despite the gilding on its gateways, its decoration of flowers and birds and wall-reliefs featuring mounted putti and figures from Greek mythology. Rather more impressive is the sacral effect in the large hall’s interior which adjoins the open octagonal temple above the spring. Placed in the centre, the dispensing fountain with its gold-plated dome of glass and metal and tiled interior gives the impression of a precious shrine devoted to health. The hall’s interior design is unusual for Jugendstil architecture in Germany: The walls made of concrete (at that time a new material), have been combined with green, white and gold-glazed relief tiles from the Grand Ducal ceramics workshop in Darmstadt. They display floral ornamentation and also Bacchus masks, while the columns are lined with ceramic elements. To one side of the fountain hall, beautifully tiled gurgling rooms, separate for men and women, were available.

Because construction work was only possible in Bad Nauheim during the off-season winter months, the completion of the Trinkkuranlage took until 1912. By then, Wilhelm Jost had already been employed as municipal architect in Halle an der Saale. In recent years, extensive historical research followed by a careful restoration has returned the construction to its original splendour. A new lounge has been added featuring a café and an exhibition gallery managed by the Bad Nauheim Jugendstilverein (Art Nouveau association), and have become popular attractions for both locals and tourists in this 100-year-old Jugendstil spa complex.