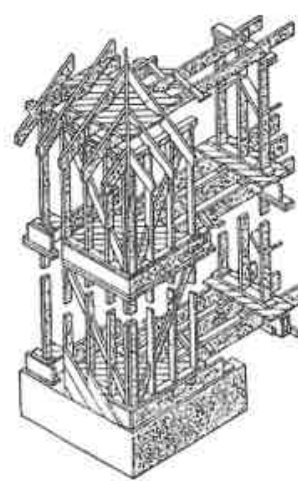
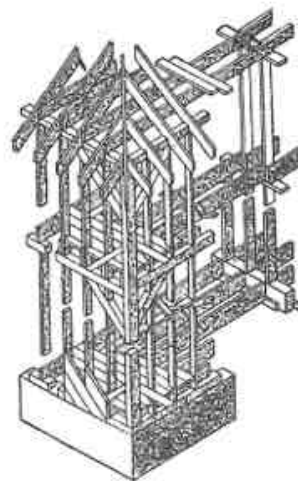
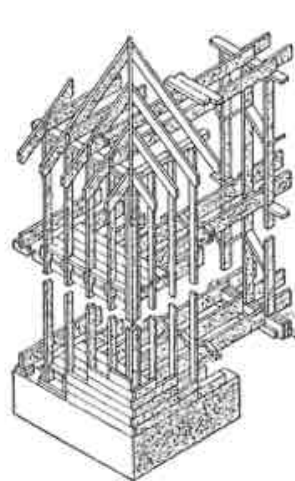
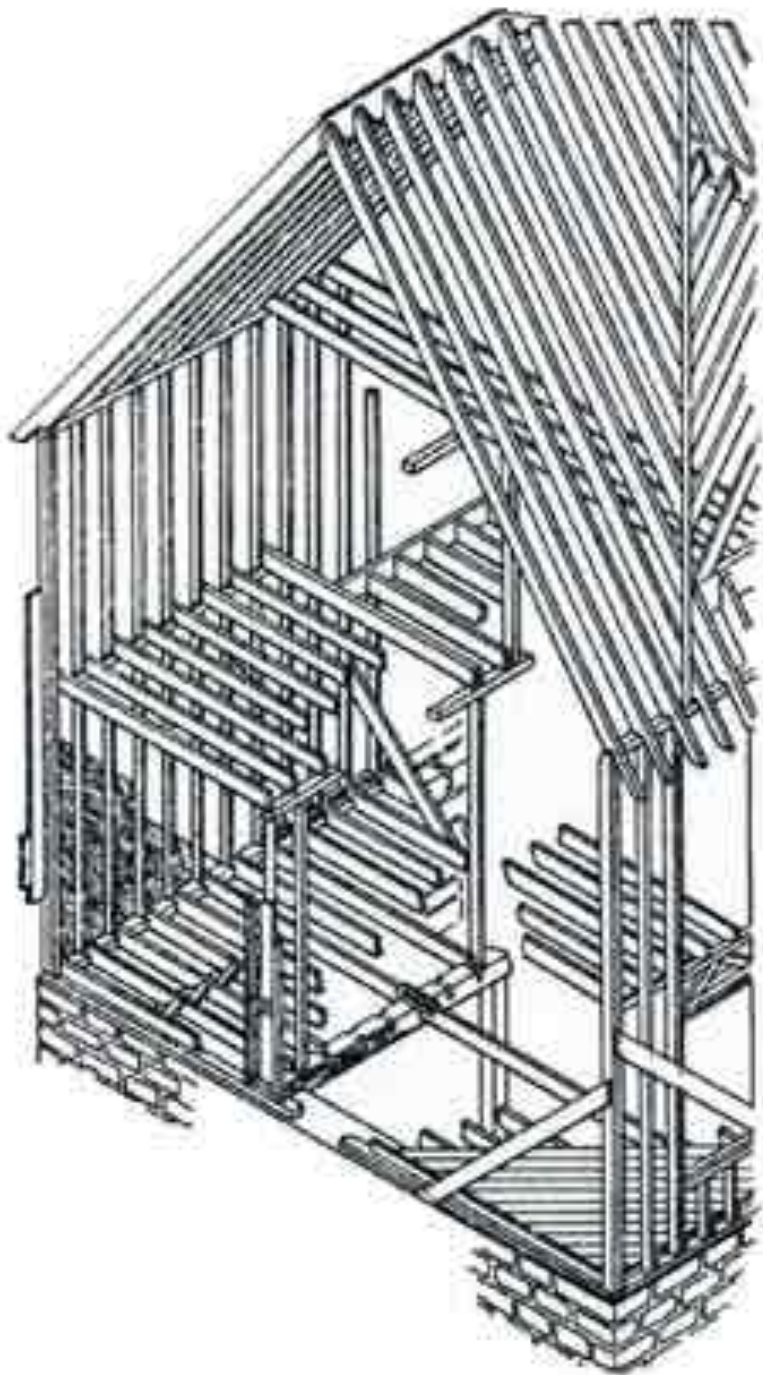




Charles e Ray Eames, il design è 'vita'

a cura di Elena Brigi - 04 luglio 2016

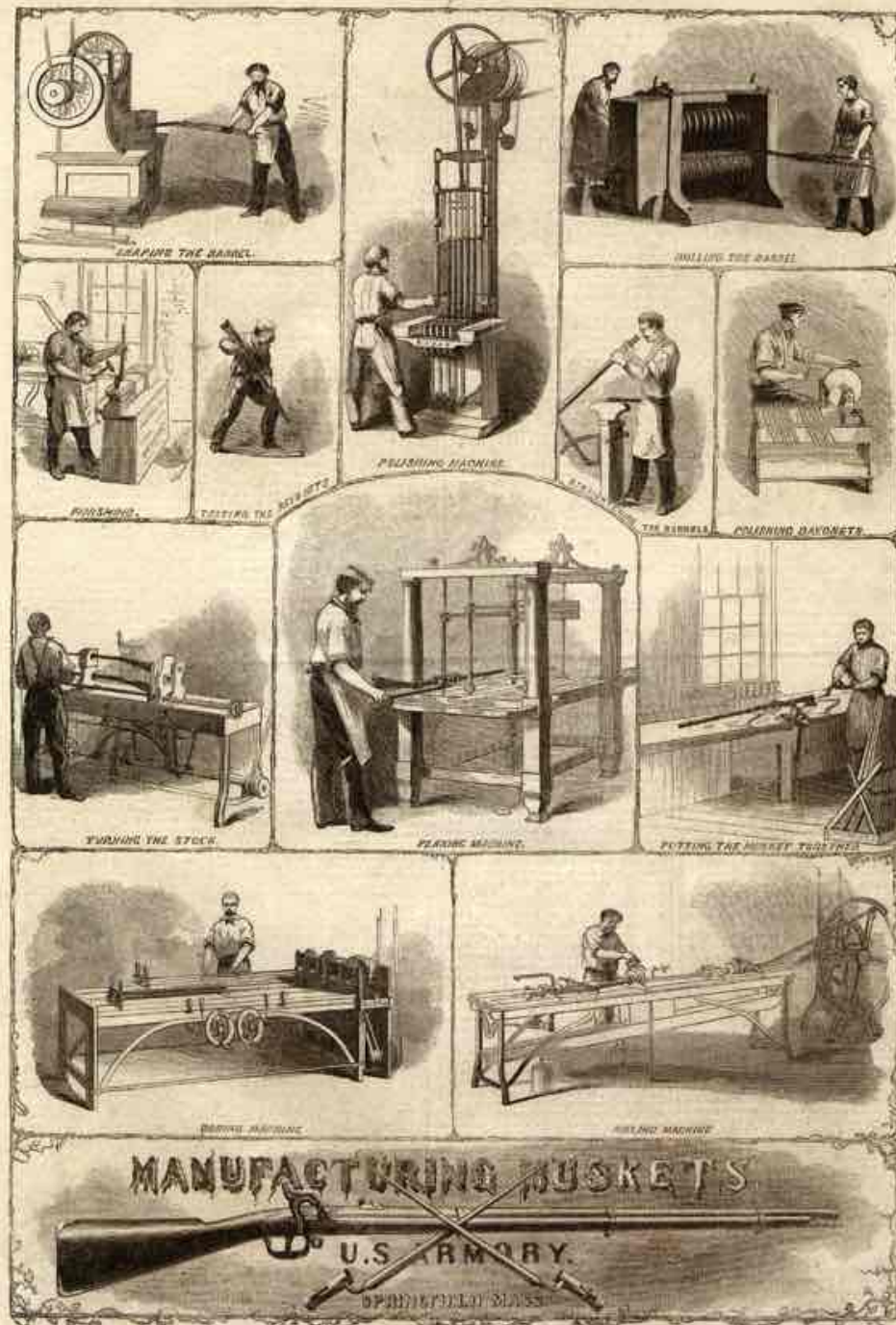




BALLON FRAME, 1850 ca -semplificazione
dei sistemi costruttivi edilizi negli Stati Uniti

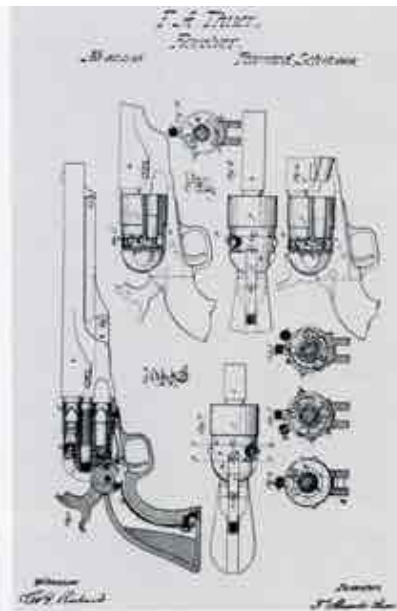
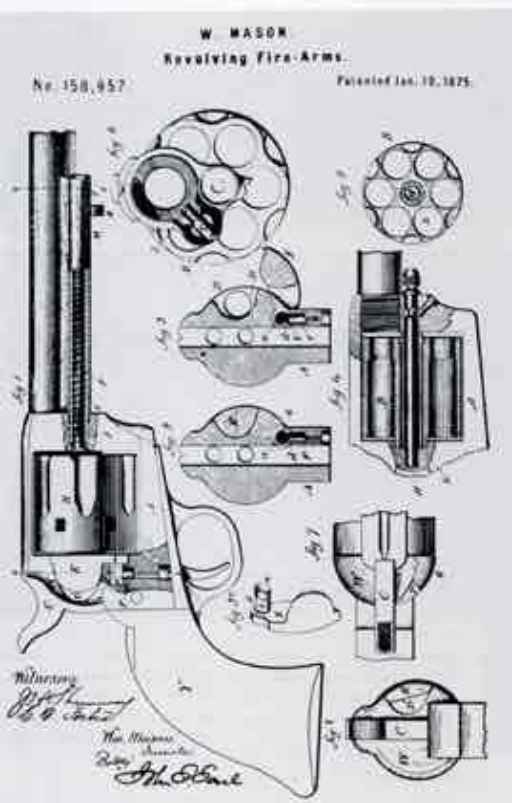
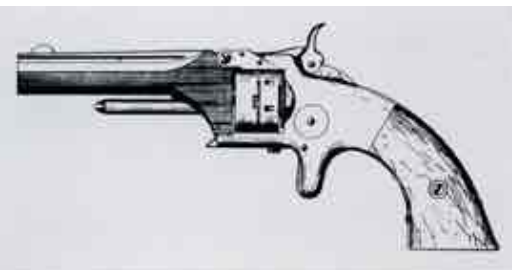


SHAKER VILLAGE, Pleasant Hill, Kentucky
stanza del cucito e sedia appesa ai pioli



Springfield Armony e la Guerra Civile Americana

Processo produttivo e macchinari usati presso la Springfield Armony per la produzione di massa di fucili, Harpers Monthly Magazine, settembre 1861




COLT FEATURES

- POSITIVE LOCK
- SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION
- SMOOTH ACTION
- CORRECT GRIP.

COLT Revolver or Automatic Pistol?

When considering the purchase of a Revolver, be guided by the experience of those who demand proof of superiority. GOVERNMENTS adopt the COLT as the only Revolver that successfully passes all competitive tests for Strength, Durability and Accuracy. POLICE DEPARTMENTS, BANKS and EXPRESS COMPANIES select the COLT for an official arm because it meets their requirements for Power, Compactness, quick action and ability to withstand hard usage. What more convincing argument is needed to assure you that there is security in the possession of a modern

COLT Revolver or Automatic Pistol?

Catalog No. 85 will show you a complete line for all purposes. Send for it.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
Hartford, Conn.
15-a Pall Mall, London, S. W.

COLT Samuel (1814-62)
pistola a tamburo (revolver), brevetto 1835 - Colt's Manufacturing Company a Hartford, Connecticut

We the People

Article I

COSTITUZIONE degli STATI UNITI,
Filadelfia 1787

Art. I, sez.8

È facoltà del Congresso di
“promuovere il progresso della
scienza e delle arti, garantendo per
periodi limitati agli autori e agli
inventori il diritto esclusivo sui loro
scritti e sulle loro scoperte”

[illegible]

What has become of Mr. Ed Avery's award-winning wings? We have heard nothing about it for a long time.

Starches for Medical Food

Mr. Daniel H. Thompson, of Springfield, Mass., has taken measures to secure a permanent improvement in machinery for manufacturing bottles for windows &c., wherein the glass and operations required upon the several parts comprising the bottle are conducted at the same time. This is done by means of the machine being commensurate to them by means which enable the bottles to be blown for several

Reprinted by permission from

the lesson the price for picking them has been all of which are done so economically. We stay open a considerably shorter time. The price of Milder by Chai (structure), is a small improvement.

Improvement in Making Fire, Pans.

Mr. Jonathan Denmore, of the city of New York, has taken much of his time in the last year, in perfecting a new method of making fire, by employing a small amount of wood in the furnace, which takes of the waste or pieces of steel; after they are properly heated and pushed into the furnace, the furnace is closed and the fire will be made in the steel before the steel is pushed into the furnace.

Journal of Management Inquiry 21(1) 3-14
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DOI: 10.1177/1056492612462801

a multiethnic high school at one end of the spectrum. By this arrangement, the first is presumed to have been created in response to the needs of the existing population, and the second to have been created in response to the needs of the incoming population. This is not to say that the first school was not subject to the same pressures as the second school. The first school was subject to the same pressures as the second school, but the second school was subject to the same pressures as the first school.

A detailed black and white illustration of a 19th-century Patent Office. The room is filled with people working at long tables, surrounded by bookshelves and large windows. The text "PATENT-OFFICE" is at the top and "DEPARTMENT" is at the bottom. The scene depicts a busy administrative environment with various individuals engaged in different tasks, from writing to reviewing documents. The room is characterized by high ceilings, large windows, and extensive shelving filled with books and papers. The overall atmosphere is one of industriousness and official business.

The above is an excellent view of the future development envisaged, with the killing of the Economic Automaton. It is important that we recognize and emphasize the technological aspect of this thinking and the firmness and support to the people of all nations. A better world is being brought to the world with the new technology. It is important that we recognize and emphasize the technological aspect of this thinking and the firmness and support to the people of all nations. A better world is being brought to the world with the new technology.

To the Corporation

A sign at the poster booth of the Science Activities is furnished to every exhibitor. Publishers in the United States for the journal, submitted to the community. Tel. 731. Our newspapers have different opinions in high and lowland regions of our life, and we shall expect to know that we have not finished that kind within the 10 days.

But not all living human beings are equally controlled by any effort to Americanize. In Japan, however, and for the last 100 years particularly in the application of the American system, the American has colonized and controlled some parts of the world, and in the United States, where American characteristics of thinking, attitudes, feelings and goals have been imposed on the world, knowing they would not conform to the efforts to be American for those individuals and actually, the efforts have been very

The field covered by us is one that is a very important field, and other publications in the country will, while aiming to extend the knowledge of American geography, we feel are concerned in still further extending the scientific basis of the community and its facilities of the power. We have never possessed an independent system of technology, it being possible for us to be an without equipment.

[illegible]

This is readily perceived from the fact that it is the personal field to which the effects, however they are directed, are not continuously related. Since the great bulk of signs are the attributes of actions and phenomena—those involving the American—there is a valuable opportunity to study phenomena's exchange rate. We see, self-evident, that there will be signs in action, the phenomena's field on the last page, which is some person's

“We’re working on it,” says “young scientist” M. J. Griffin, who is in charge of the project.

The question of how to measure the “character” and “style” of speech, and how to make more effective use of it, is a question that has been asked for centuries. The first step is to understand the nature of the speech itself. This is done by analyzing the sound waves that are produced when a person speaks. These waves are then converted into a digital format, which can be analyzed using computer software. The next step is to identify the key features of the speech, such as the pitch, volume, and rhythm. These features are then used to create a “character” for the speech, which can be used to identify the speaker or to detect changes in the speech pattern. Finally, the “style” of the speech is determined by analyzing the way in which the words are used. This is done by looking at the frequency of certain words and phrases, and by comparing the speech to a database of known styles. Once the “character” and “style” of the speech have been identified, they can be used in a variety of ways. For example, they can be used to detect changes in the speech pattern, which could be a sign of a medical condition or a change in the speaker’s mood. They can also be used to identify the speaker, which could be useful in a security or law enforcement context. Finally, they can be used to create a more effective communication system, by tailoring the speech to the needs of the listener.

On small sections it is possible to uncover all performance in one part or another. The brain and the tongue all participate, but cannot be separated for each of them, because, in this sense, the correspondence between the two is not the same. The brain and the tongue are not the same, but they are not the same.



MANUFACTURE
© SMALL ©
 NOVELTIE

W.D. DOREMUS
 PRACTICAL MECHANICIAN
 MODEL & LOCK MAKER
 EXPERT

Nickel Plating

Duplicates of Patent Office Models

Gear Cutting For The Trade

Inventions Made To Order

A MODEL MODEL SHOP

ROOMS 45 AND 49 DAILY POST BUILDING. WASHINGTON, D. C.



SINGER, modello 99, 1911

REMINGTON, poster pubblicitario
della macchina da scrivere



EDISON, Thomas Alva (1847-1931), seduto di fianco alla sua invenzione del fonografo, 1877



Charlie Chaplin, protagonista e regista di TEMPI MODERNI, 1936



Henry Ford, in piedi davanti
al Modello T, 1919



FORD, catena montaggio del Modello A, 1913



STATI UNITI, la crisi del 1929
e l'inizio della disoccupazione



NEW YORK, la borsa, 1929
DISOCCUPATI, manifestazione

Franklin Delano Roosevelt e il NEW DEAL (1933-34, 1935-38)



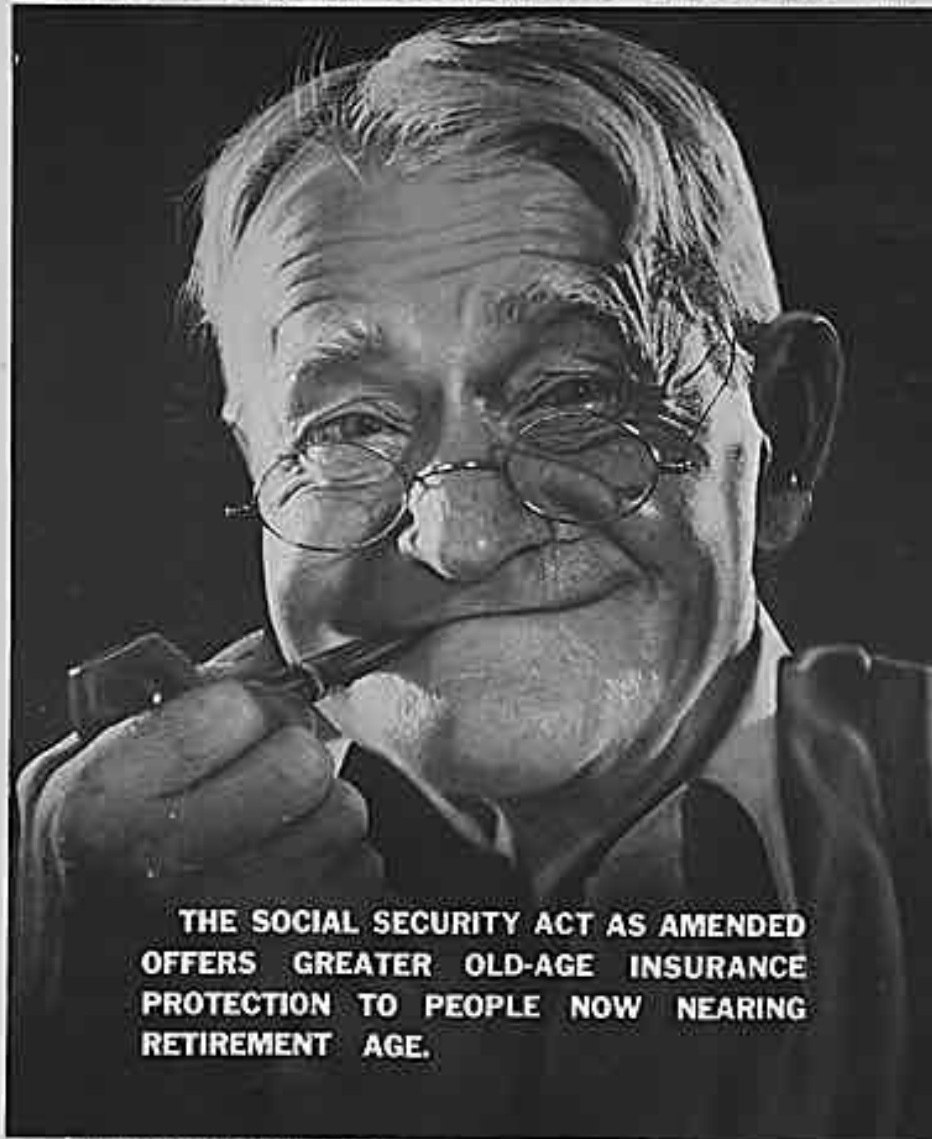
Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945), 32° Presidente degli stati Uniti, il giorno del suo insediamento, a fianco a lui il presidente uscente Herbert Hoover, marzo 1933.



LA GRANDE DEPRESSIONE

LANGE Dorothea (foto di),
Migrant Mother, 1936

MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



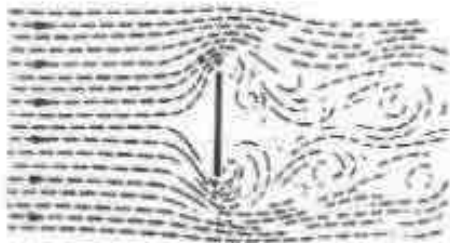
**THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED
OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE
PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING
RETIREMENT AGE.**

**FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

ROOSEVELT, il NEW DEAL e
il SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 1935



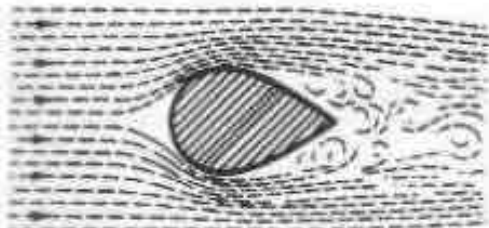
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin,
manifesto pubblicitario, 1939



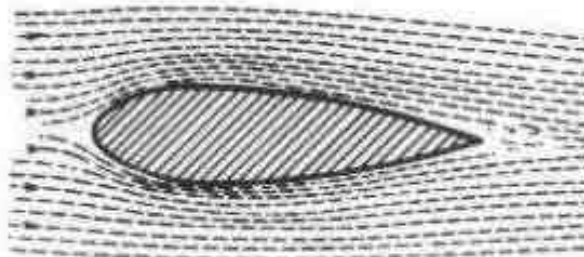
Resistance, 100%



Resistance, 50%



Resistance, 15%



Resistance, 5%

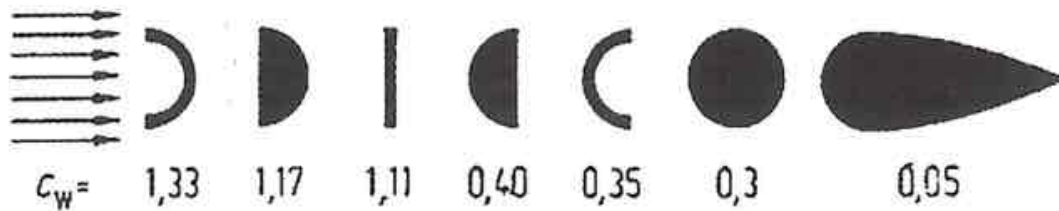
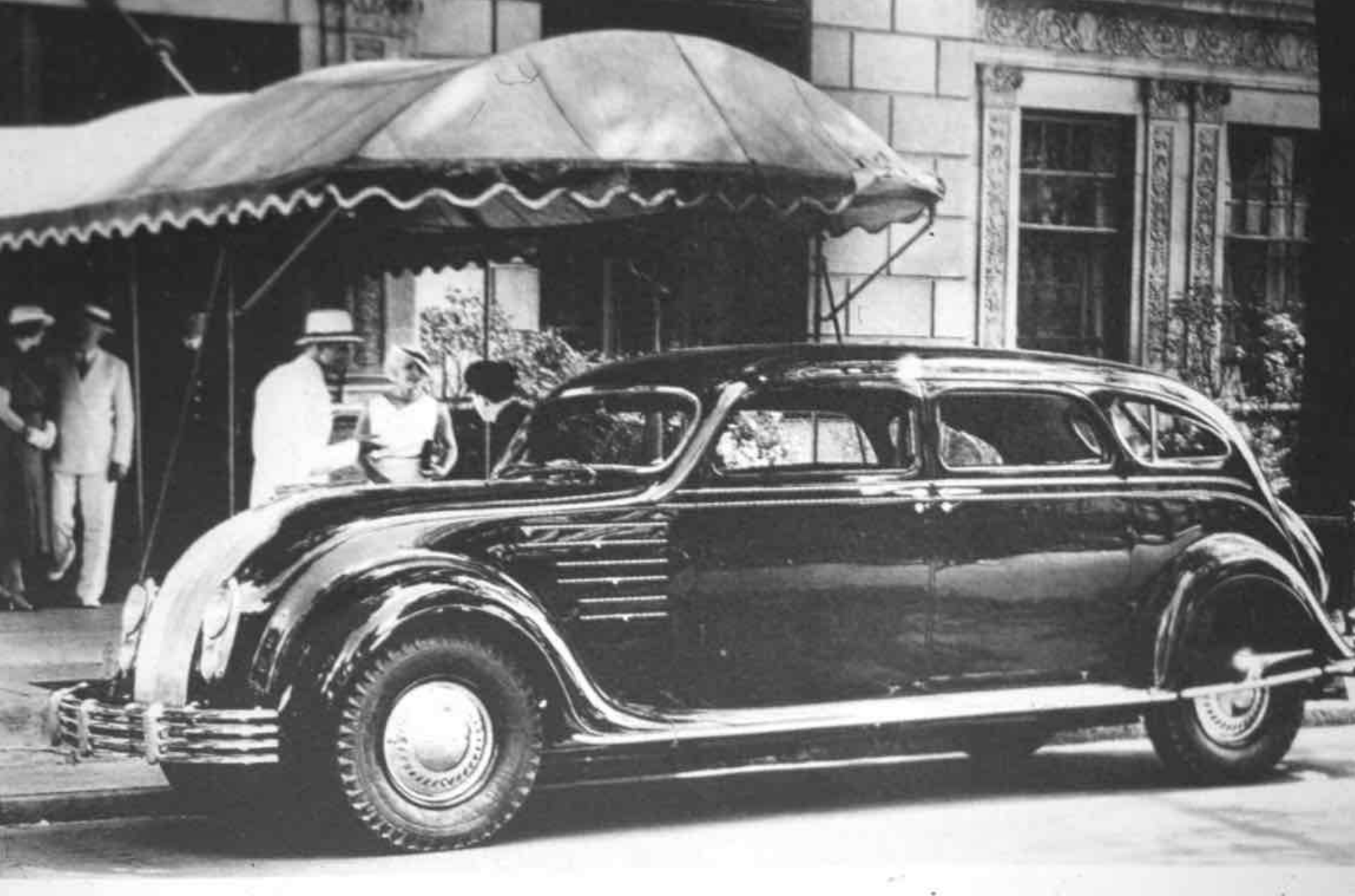


Diagramma comparativo dell'efficienza aerodinamica fra diverse figure geometriche. Il coefficiente aerodinamico più basso evidenzia la forma a goccia come quella a minor resistenza.



Imperial Airflow, prima automobile testata nella galleria del vento Chrysler, 1934



Raymond Loewy (1893-1986)



Raymond Loewy, studio esposto alla mostra Contemporary American Industrial Art, MoMA New York 1934

COLDSPOT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

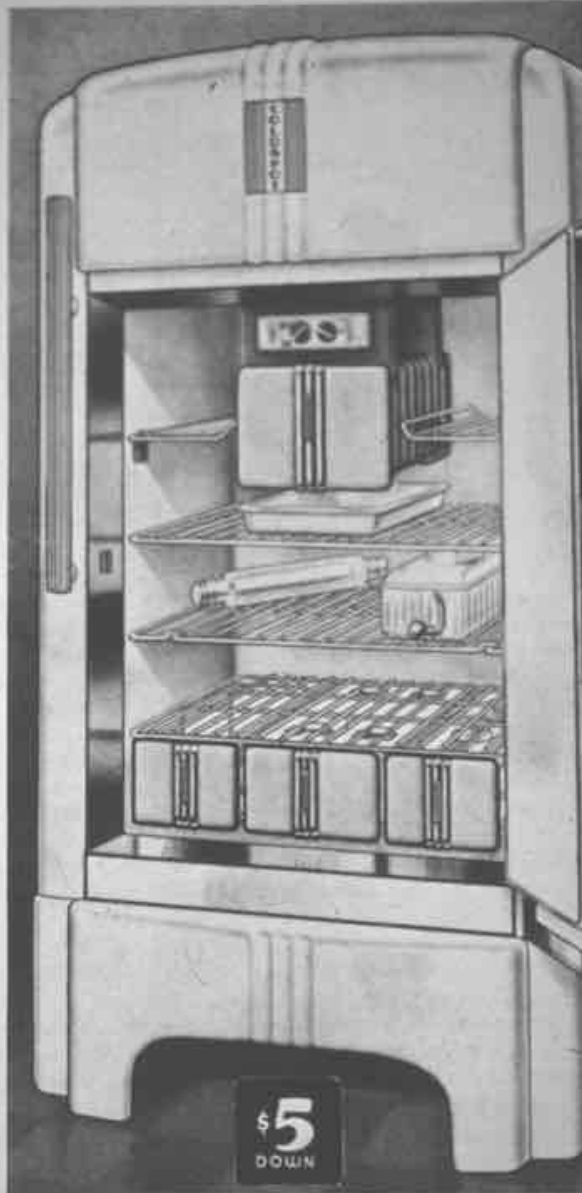
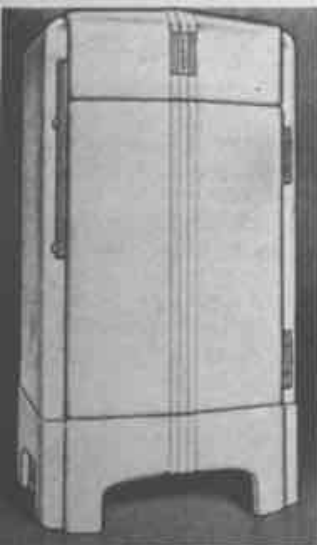
"Super Six"

Lovaly Modern Design
Super-powered "Package Unit"
Full 6-cubic foot size
About half usual price

A NEW COLDSPOT for 1934 and a NEW Standard of Value in electric Refrigerators. By Value we don't mean just a lower price. You will never appreciate the Value offered in this COLDSPOT merely by looking at its price. Here is all we ask: Forget the price for the moment and consider this COLDSPOT purely in terms of Quality. Study its Beauty. Check its features. Analyze it strictly in terms of what it offers you. Then compare it with any other refrigerator of similar size, selling in the \$250 to \$550 class. We say that you will find the COLDSPOT actually a Better refrigerator, in spite of the fact that it costs only about half as much.

USE YOUR CREDIT. You don't have to pay cash. See Easy Payments Prices and Terms on page at right.

All Prices for Mail Orders Only.



Raymond Loewy, frigorifero Coldspot Super Six, Sears Roebuck Company 1934

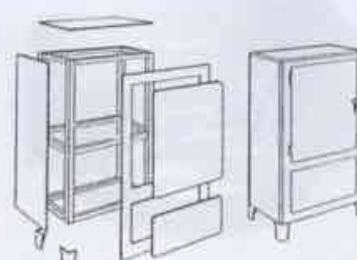


FIGURA 1

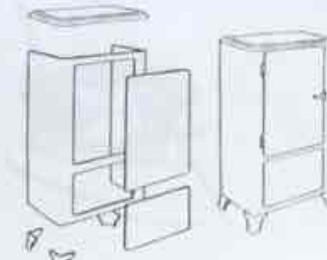


FIGURA 2

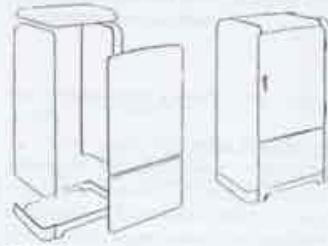


FIGURA 3

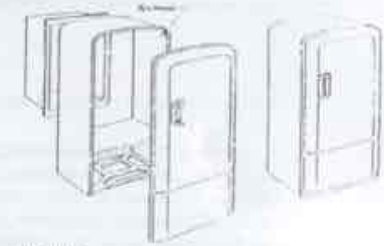


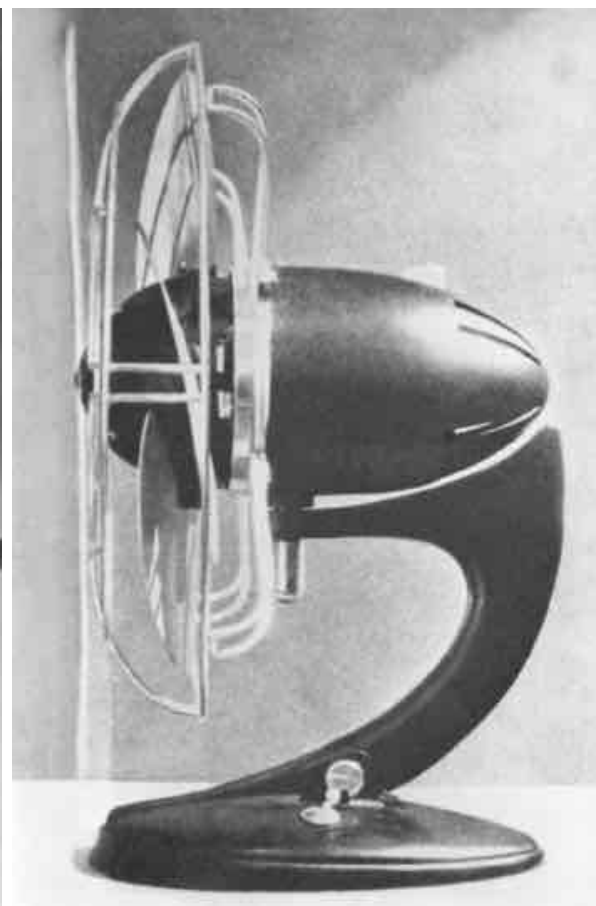
FIGURA 4



Raymond Loewy, restyling
bottiglie della Coca Cola, anni '40



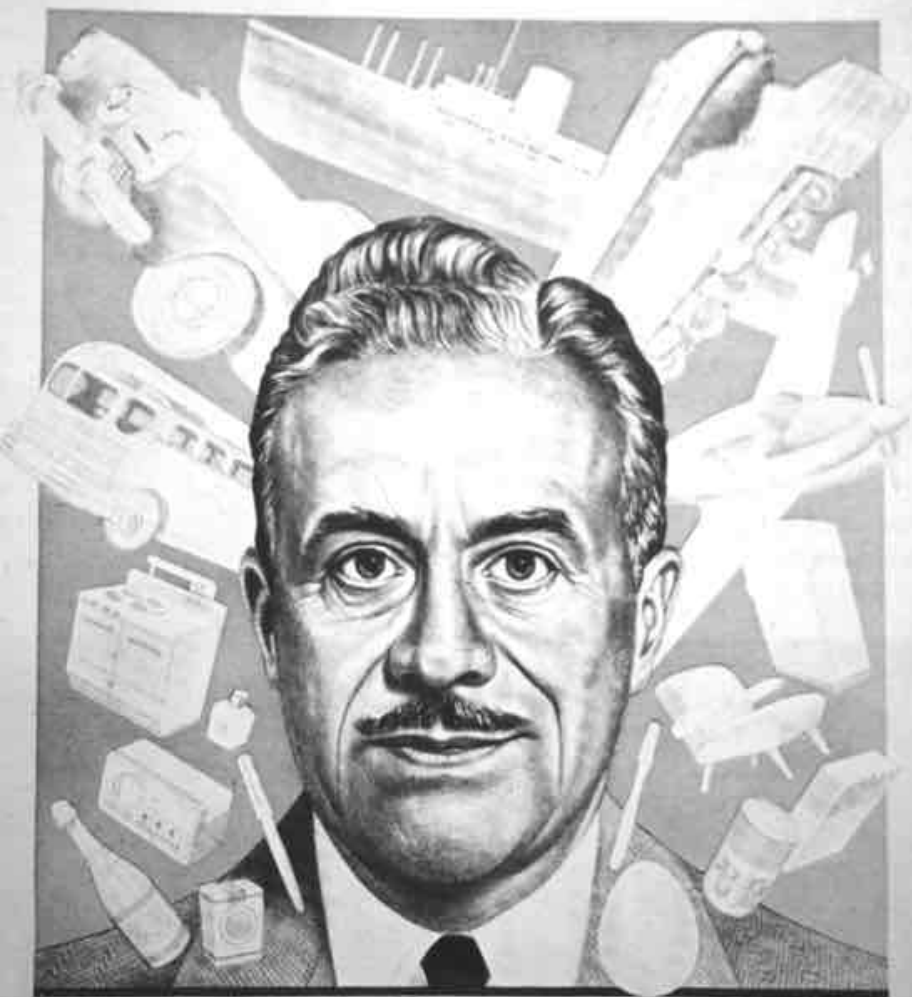
Raymond Loewy, pullman della
Greyhound Lines Company



Raymond Loewy, shaker, temperamatite, ventilatore

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



DESIGNER RAYMOND LOEWY

He streamlines the sales curve.

Raymond Loewy, copertina di Time, 1949



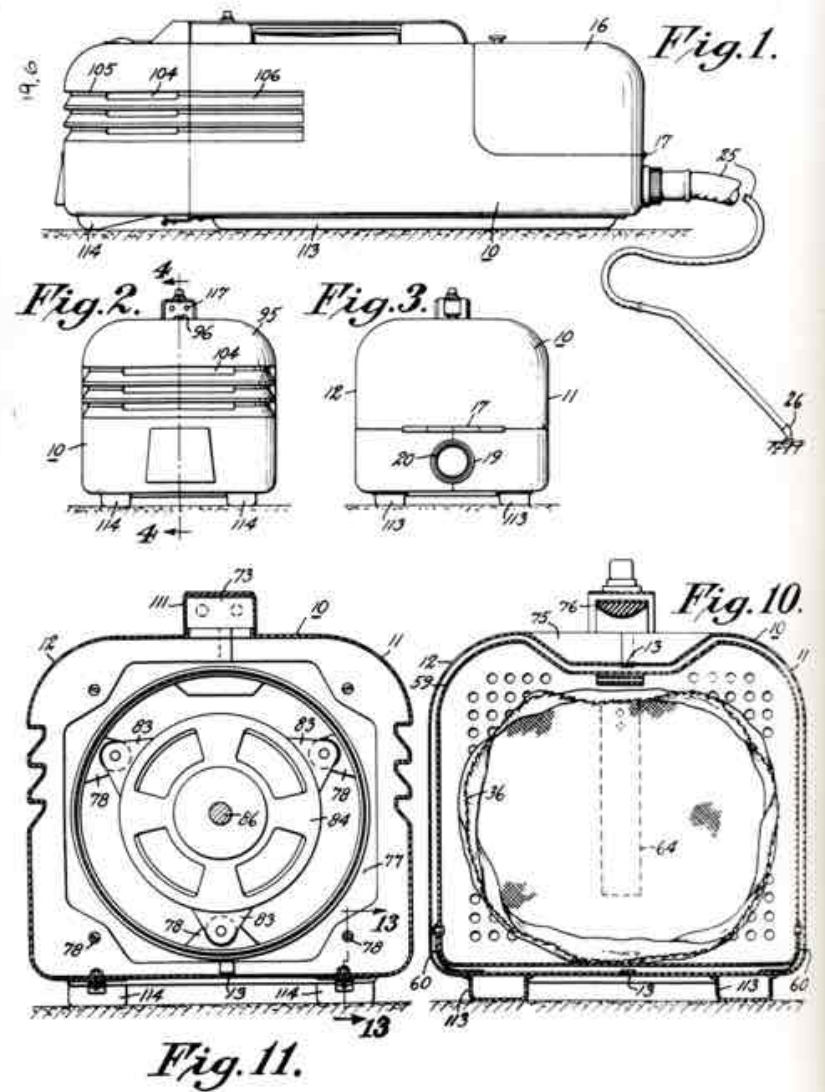
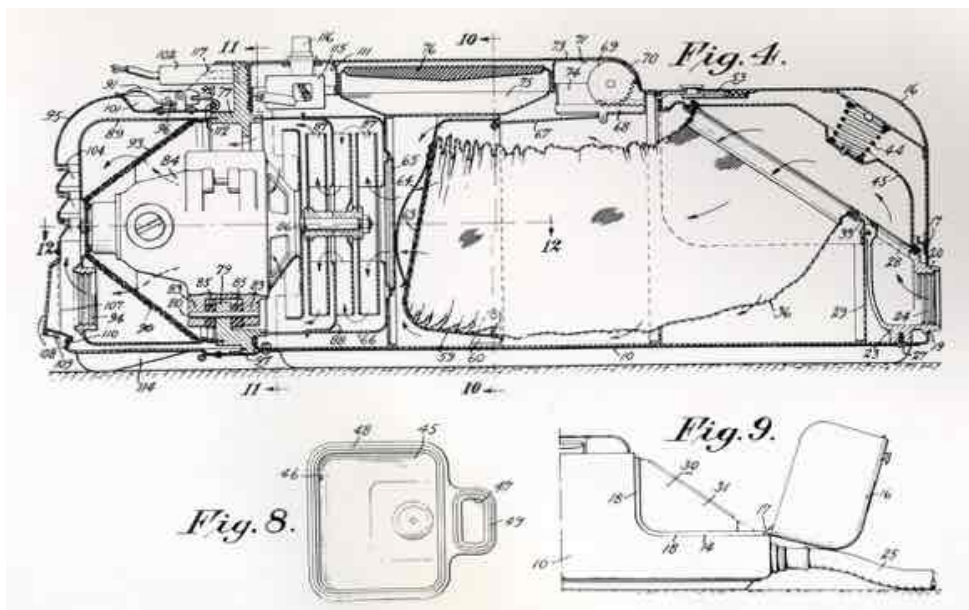
Henry Dreyfuss,
locomotiva Mercury, 1936



Henry Dreyfuss, telefono da tavolo, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1937



Walter Dorwin Teague (1883-1960), fotocamera Bantam Special, Kodak 1933-36



Norma Bel Geddes (1893-1958), aspirapolvere Electrolux



Charles e Ray Eames,
cartolina auguri di
Natale Eames Office

CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MICHIGAN

ELIEL SAARINEN
PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN
RICHARD P. RASEMAN
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INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL STAFF

HARRY BERTON
CHARLES J. BARD
DONALD FREDERICK
WILLIAM BROWN
RODOLPH STROBEL

Tuesday

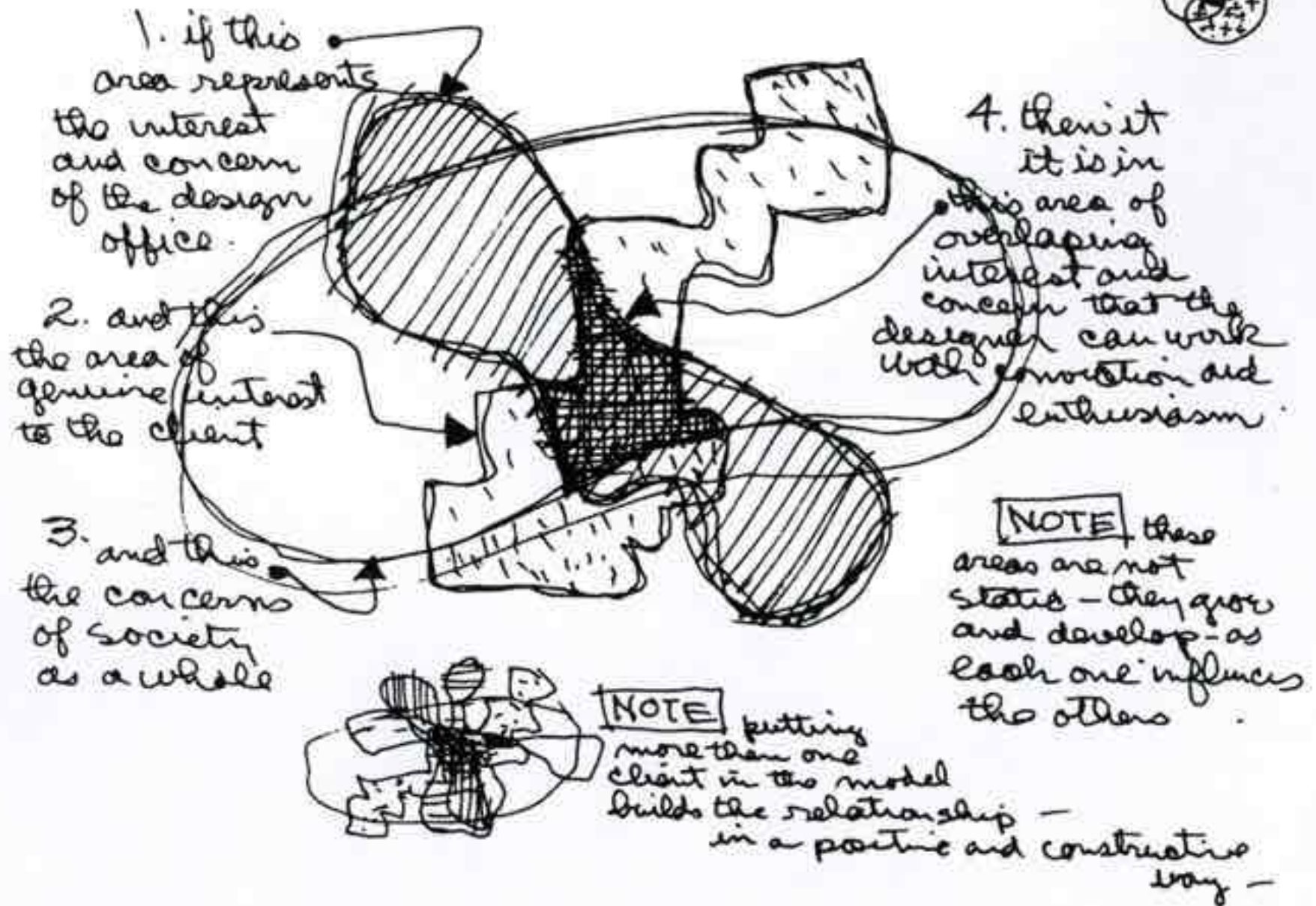
Dear Miss Kaiser

I am 34 (almost)
years old, single (again) and lucky -
I love you very much and would
like to marry you very very soon.*
I cannot promise to support us
very well - but if given the chance
will sure in hell try -

* soon means very soon
what is the size of
this finger??

as soon as I get to that
hospital I will write "dear"
well, little ones
Love xxxxxxxx Charlie

Charles Eames, richiesta di
matrimonio a Ray Kaiser



1969, "What Is Design", mostra progettata da Charles e Ray Eames, Musée des Arts Décoratifs di Parigi. Diagramma concettuale del processo di design ideato da Charles Eames



1910-14, disegno per la nuova stazione di Helsinki, Elial Saarinen (1873-1950)



1940, Charles Eames e Eero Saarinen,
Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield
Hills (Detroit -Michigan, USA)

A3501



CONVERSATION



1940, Organic Design in Home Furnishings,
concorso organizzato dal Department of
Industrial Design del Museum of Modern Art di
New York
Pannello illustrativo e prototipo della seduta
proposta, Charles Eames e Eero Saarinen



1940, Organic Design in Home Furnishings, allestimento nel quale si riconosce la poltrona e il mobile disegnati da Eames e Saarinen, entrambi premiati nella loro categoria di furniture design



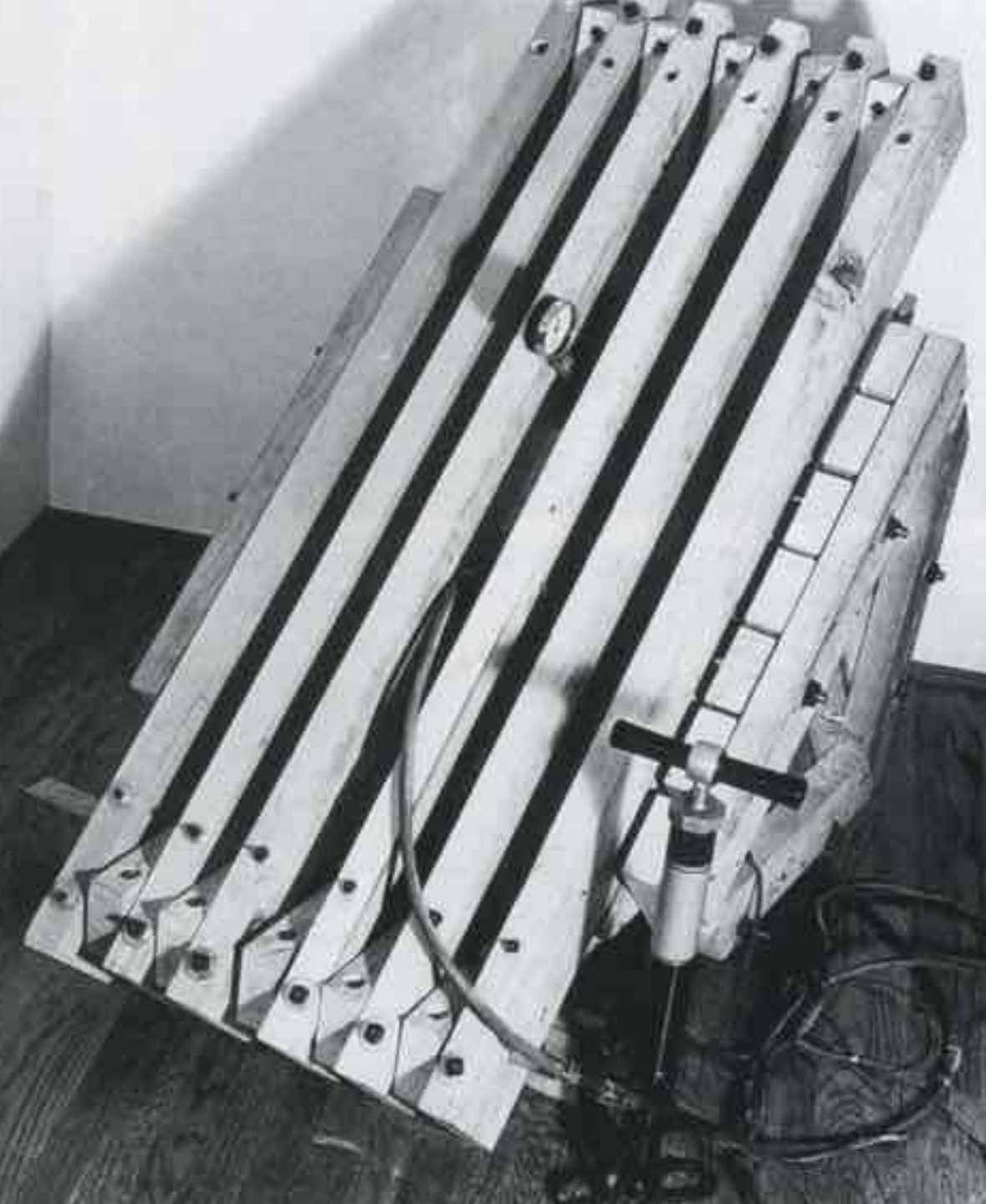
1943, Moldel Plywood Division: Normans Bruns, William Francis, Marion Overby, Harry Bertoia, Charles Eames, Ray Eames, Gregory Ain, fotografati all'interno del prototipo di cupola (parte dell'ogiva) dell'aliante sperimentale CG-16.

Aliante realizzato grazie alla connessione di elementi modulari, fotografie delle diverse fasi di costruzione



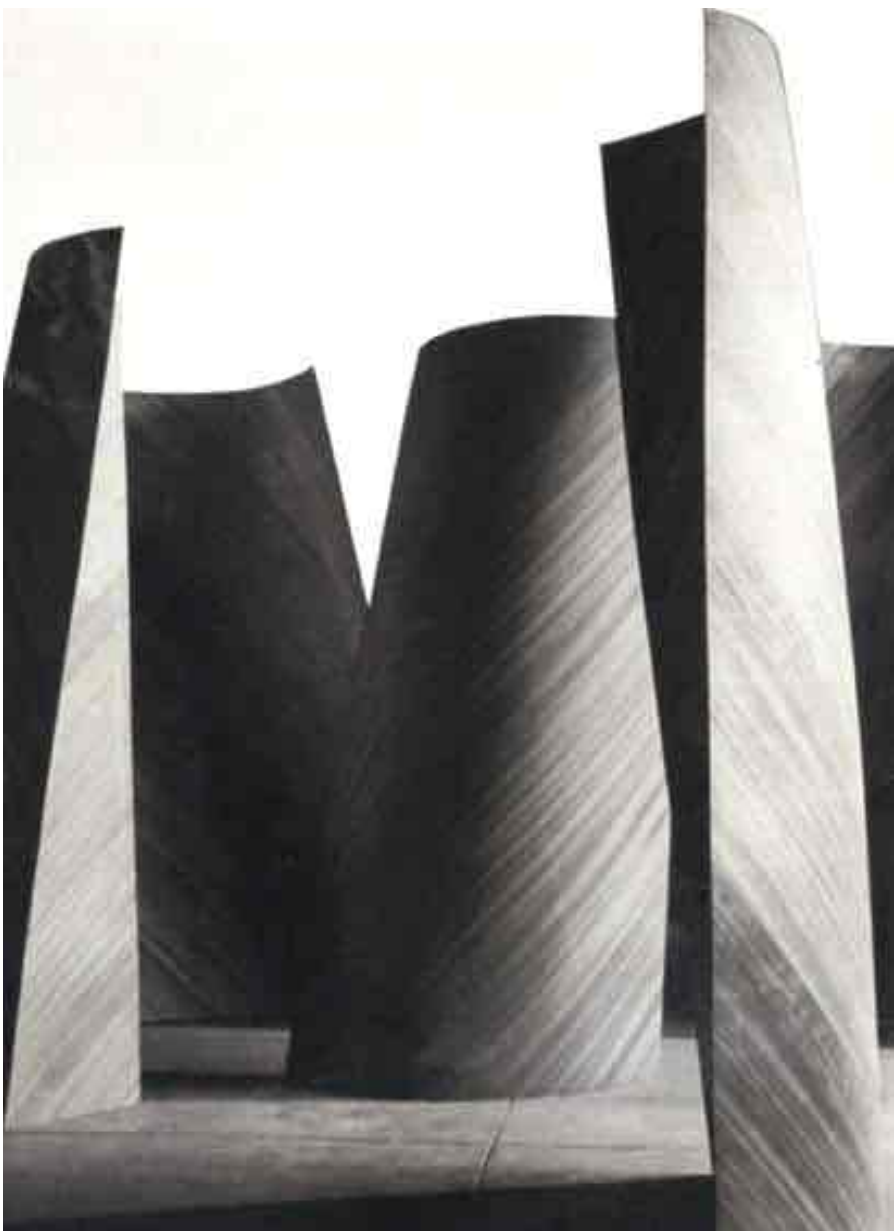
191943, *seat pilot*, modelli compensato curvato

1941-42, *prototipi delle sedute a conchiglia*, realizzate in compensato curvato pensati per ridurre lo stress sulla seduta unica



1941, **Kazam! machine**, macchina costruita per i propri esperimenti da Ray and Charles Eames nel loro appartamento di Los Angeles, utilizzando la pompa da bicicletta e manometro.

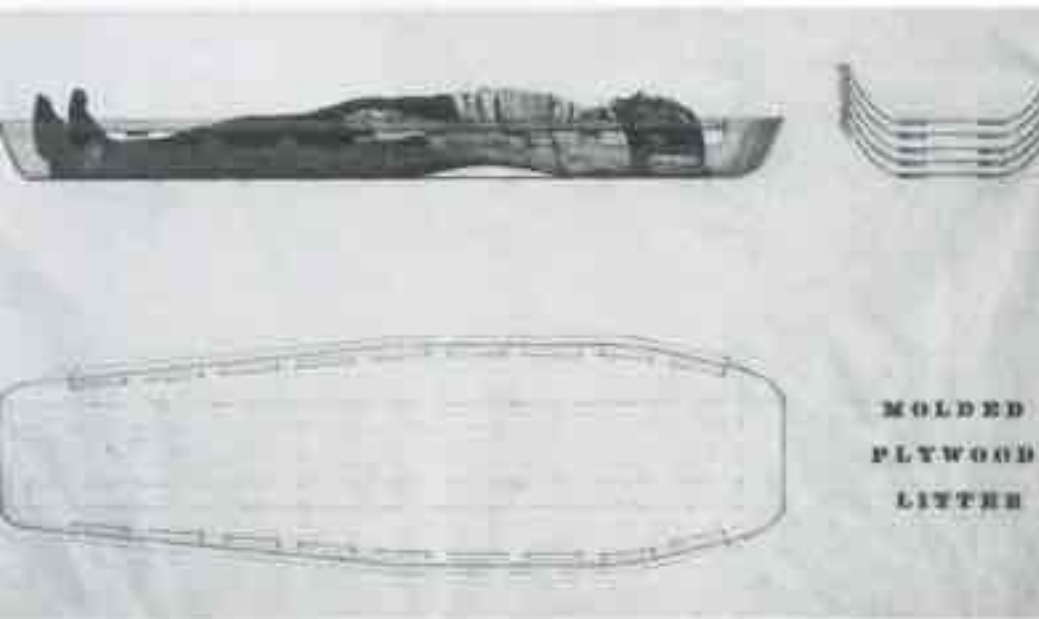
Grazie a questa 'ingegno' continuano a lavorare alla tecnica del compensato piegato per risolvere i problemi incontrati nella produzione delle sedie del concorso nel 1940.



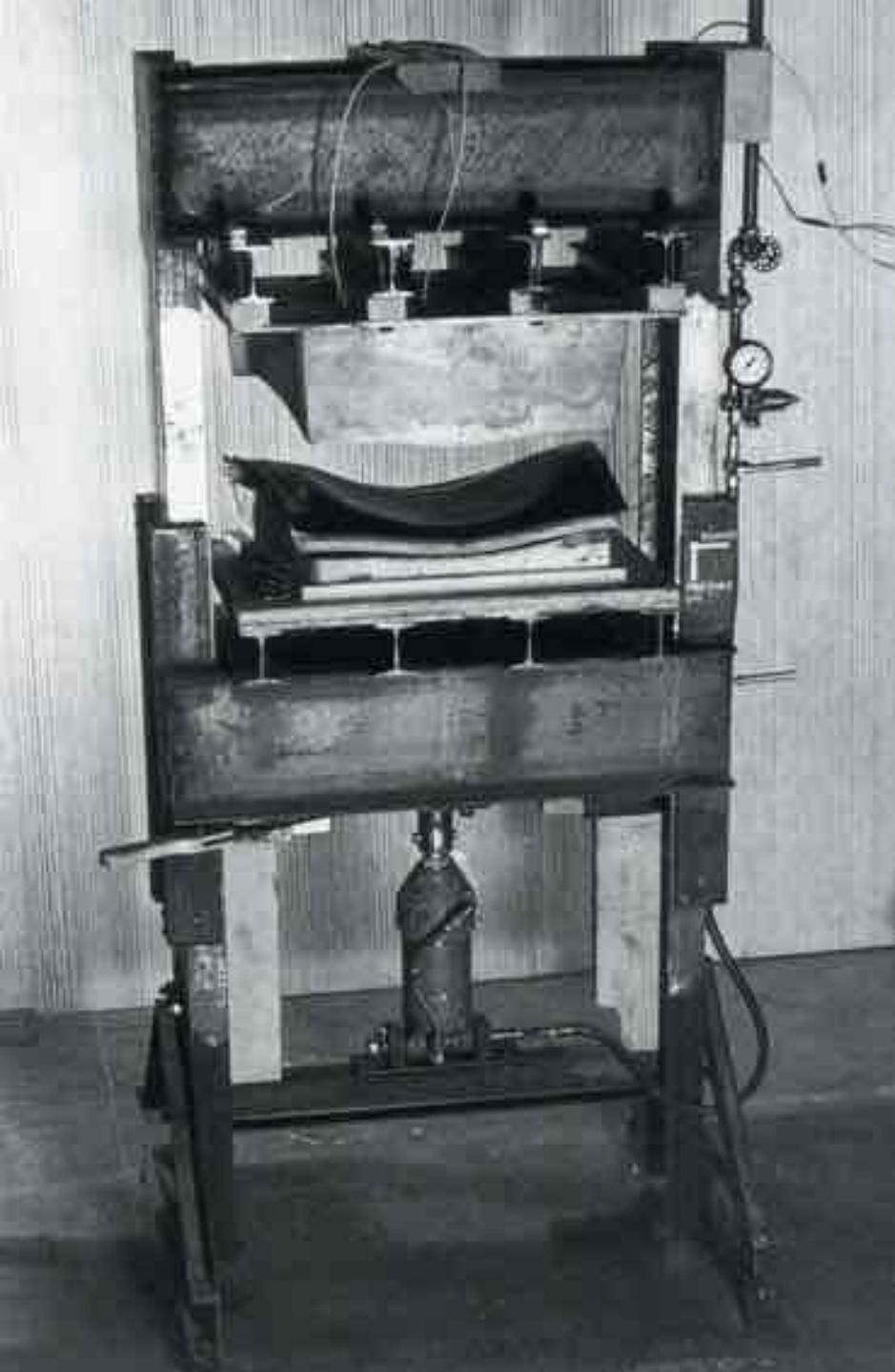
1944, paesaggio realizzato con modelli di compensato curvato, foto di Herbert Matter, U.S. Navy
1943, Playwood sculptures (67x96cm), disegno di Ray Eames



1943, sostegni per fratture arti superiori ed inferiori realizzati in compensato curvato, U.S. Navy



1943, lettighe per il trasporto di feriti, realizzate in legno multistrato curvato, U.S.Navy



1945-46, macchina artigianale realizzata dagli Eames per stampare il compensato

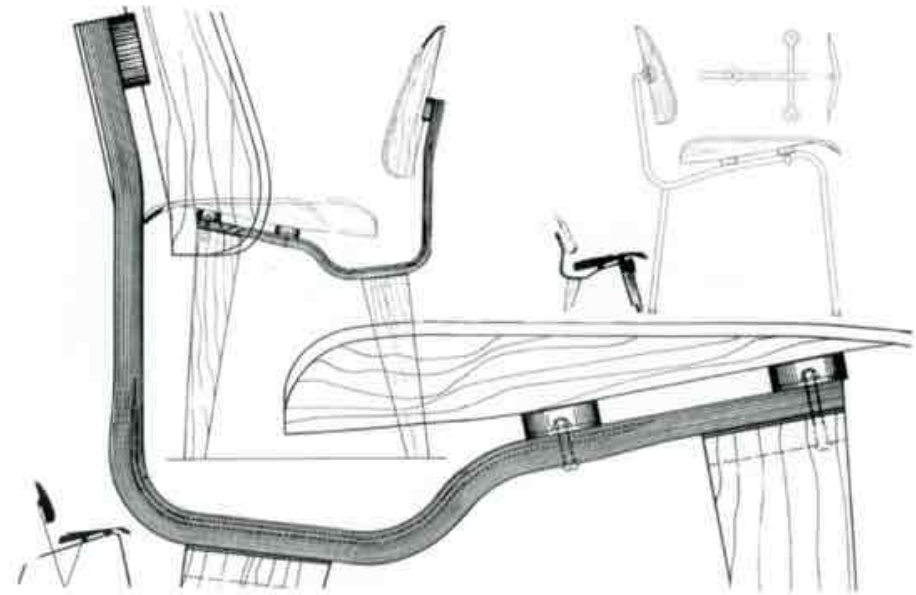


1946, DCM o Eames chair, struttura in acciaio cromato, seduta e schienale in compensato modellato sul modello della forma umana



1946, LCM Loungue chair,
l'immagine della sedia suddivisa in
suoi elementi costitutivi





1946, Dining Chair Wood Legs (DCW), caratterizzata da una maggiore elasticità della struttura. Tasselli in neoprene assorbono le diverse spinte quando utilizzate

1945-1946, Low Chair Wood Legs (LCW,) disegno della sezione, prodotto dalla Divisione compensato curvato della Evans Products Company-Herman Miller Furniture Company, USA

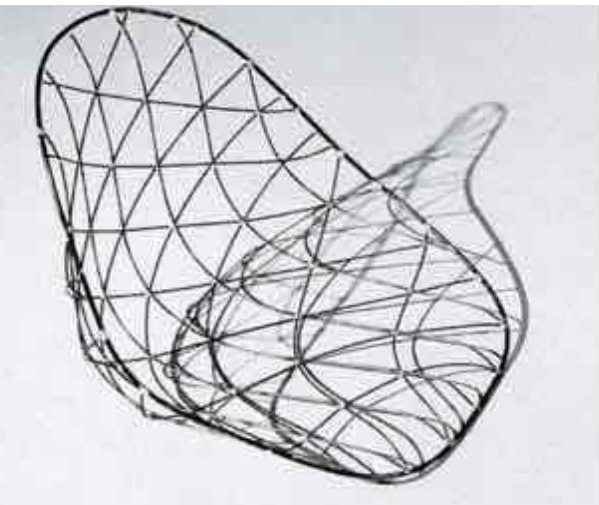




1948, La Chaise, Charles e Ray Eames per l'International Competition for Low-Cost Furniture Design, concorso bandito dal Department of Industrial Design del Museum of Modern Art di New York



1950-53, Molded Plastic Armchair



1951, DKR o Eiffel Tower,
produzione Herman Miller Furniture
Company-Vitra, USA-Germania



1951-53, Wire chair, modello Bikini



ottoman



Shell: Molded plywood with black cherry veneer or black stain

Base: Die-cast aluminum five star base, tube and spindles, with polyamide glides



lounge chair

Five star base: Die-cast aluminum with polished upper surfaces and coated lower dark sides or completely chromed

Glides: Polyamide

1956, diagramma dei componenti della Lounge Chair and Ottoman, Charles e Ray Eames



1945-49, Case Study House # 8, Eames House, Chautauqua Boulevard, Pacific Palisades, California

Charles Eames ritratto nello studio della Eames House