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THE MACHINE, INDUSTRY AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Change and continuity are the boundaries linking the work of the architects involved in the reconstruction of these two giant buildings, after the original industrial production had ceased. Thus, in Turin, the site of the most important Italian automobile company, FIAT, a highly valued public administration, which served the city. In terms of architecture, spaces wisely designed for the production of writing and calculation machines now hold apparatus for visual and verbal communication.

The same identity, deinstitutionalising, titles the third work to be included in the selection. The Olivetti works are also a Southern interpretation of the same philosophy which had inspired the ICO workshops: the idea of ‘Community’, to which Adriano Olivetti called the most important Italian architects in 1950s, between the Turin and the Salerno.

While these three complexes followed the same route, the Solimene factory endorses the palette with a profoundly different example, in an industrial organization level, but equally on the level of the relationship between manufactured building, architectural expression and productive cycle.

The factory was a disused shipyard site, staked on one side by the river Amalfi, which required that, the site’s original design was a rational one, with the factory, which, under the influence of Kossuth’s factory (1842) in Budapest, was a slightly curve, one which encompassed the Bank of America, which was used as offices. Commissioned by the famous factory (1842) in Budapest, was a slightly curve, one which encompassed the Bank of America, which was used as offices. Commissioned by the famous

coordinate of the survey Martina Sannella Grossi

FIAT LINGOTTO
1916-1930
Turin
Giacomo Matte Trucco

The original Lingotto complex is the first of a series of factory buildings for automotive companies in Turin, a result of the rationalist architecture movement. The Lingotto, originally designed as a testing and exhibition hall, is divided into six rooms, each with a different function. The Lingotto was designed and given the fantasy of a living object for the factory by its own, empty space, with exhibition spaces, a centralised control office, and training facilities.

OLIVETTI ICO WORKSHOPS
1934-1962
Ivrea
Luigoi Pojini, Oino Pollini with Amabile Raccali, Edoardo Vittorio, Marcello Nizzoli, Oliviero Toscani

The Olivetti Ico Workshops complex is made up of a number of buildings, including the original, the new, and the old factory, which had been built by Carlo Mollino in the 1930s. The workshops are designed as a continuous building, divided into different sections across the area of about 200 square meters. The workshops are divided into several rooms, each with a different function. The workshops are designed and given the fantasy of a living object for the factory by its own, empty space, with exhibition spaces, a centralised control office, and training facilities.

OLIVETTI FACTORY
1951-1955
Pozzuoli (Napoli)
Luigi Cosenza

The original complex, designed together with the neighboring residential area for workers, is made up of four sections. On the north, the entrance offices and two external gardens, on the west, the factory hall, scenery, and a separate office. The entrance office, which is the main entrance, serves as a gateway to the factory. The factory hall, which is a large, open space, is divided into two sections: a central area and a peripheral area. The central area is designed as a large, open space, with a central staircase leading to the upper floor, and a large, open space, which serves as a waiting area and a reception area. The peripheral area is designed as a series of smaller, enclosed spaces, each with a different function.

OLIMPECERAMICA FACTORY
1953-1956
Vilani (Salerno)
Paolo Solari

The factory was the result of a competition for the new headquarters of the firm, which was founded in 1893. The factory, with its nine columns and its four floors, is a rationalist design, which serves as a gateway to the factory. The factory hall, which is a large, open space, is divided into two sections: a central area and a peripheral area. The central area is designed as a large, open space, with a central staircase leading to the upper floor, and a large, open space, which serves as a waiting area and a reception area. The peripheral area is designed as a series of smaller, enclosed spaces, each with a different function.