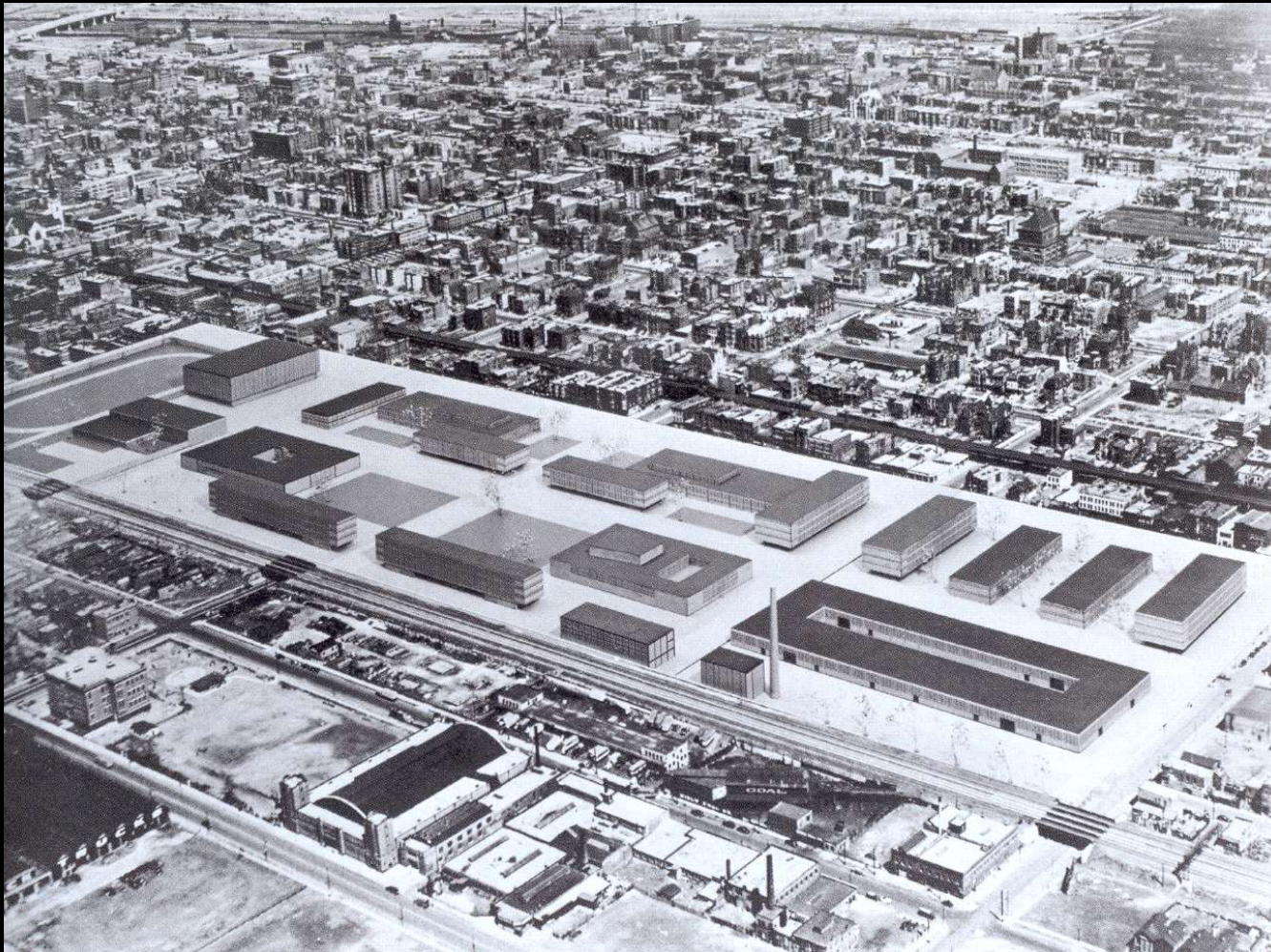


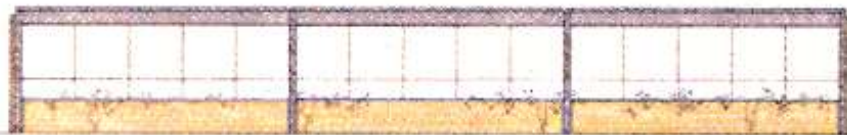
Chicago. Illinois Institute of Technology (1939 - 1958)



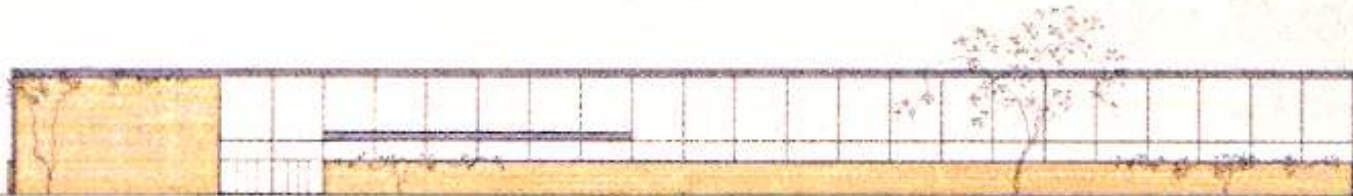
- “Ho disegnato una griglia di 24 piedi per 24 piedi (circa 8 metri) su tutto il campus. Le intersezioni erano i punti in cui collocavamo i pilastri. Nessuno avrebbe potuto cambiarlo. Ho avuto discussioni a questo riguardo, ma non ho ceduto. In questo modo è sempre possibile connettere gli edifici e si mantiene un sistema chiaro”
(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe)



SOUTH ELEVATION



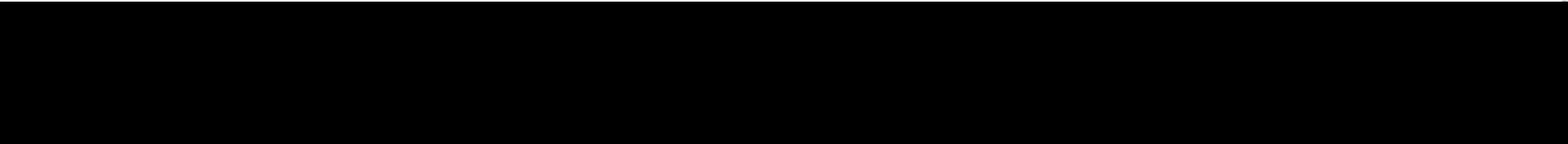
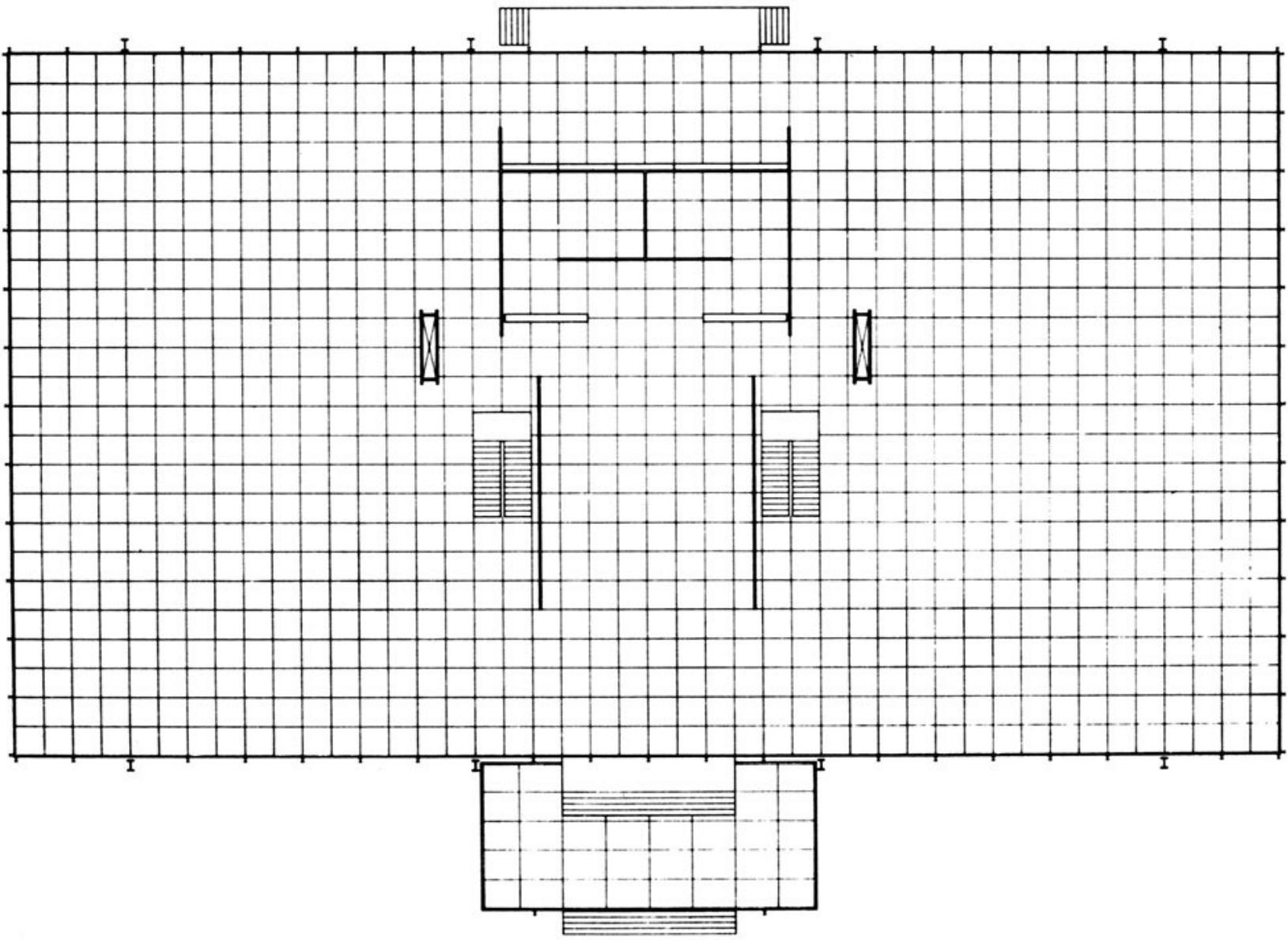
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

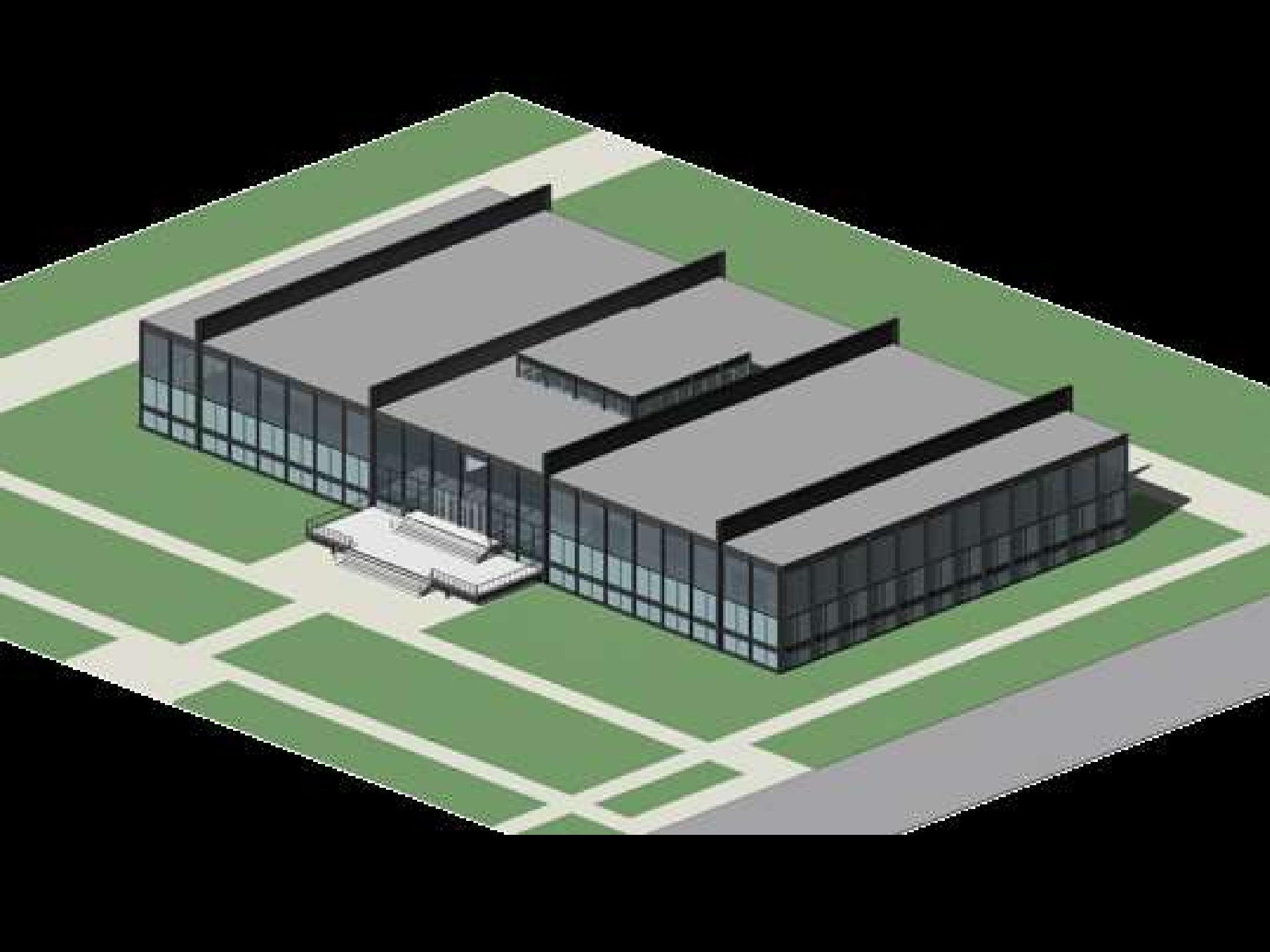
Chicago. Illinois Institute of Technology Crown Hall (1950 -1956)

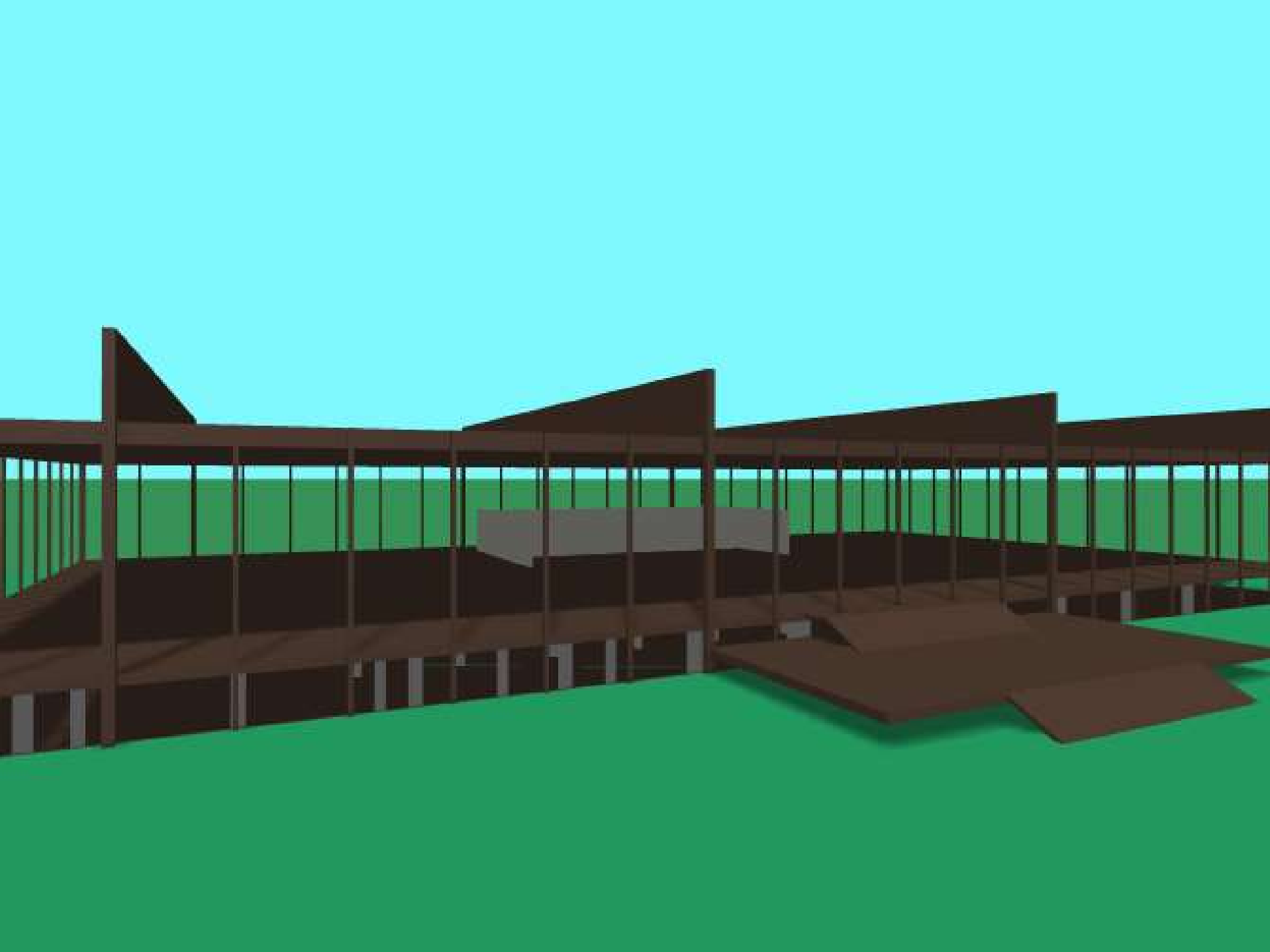


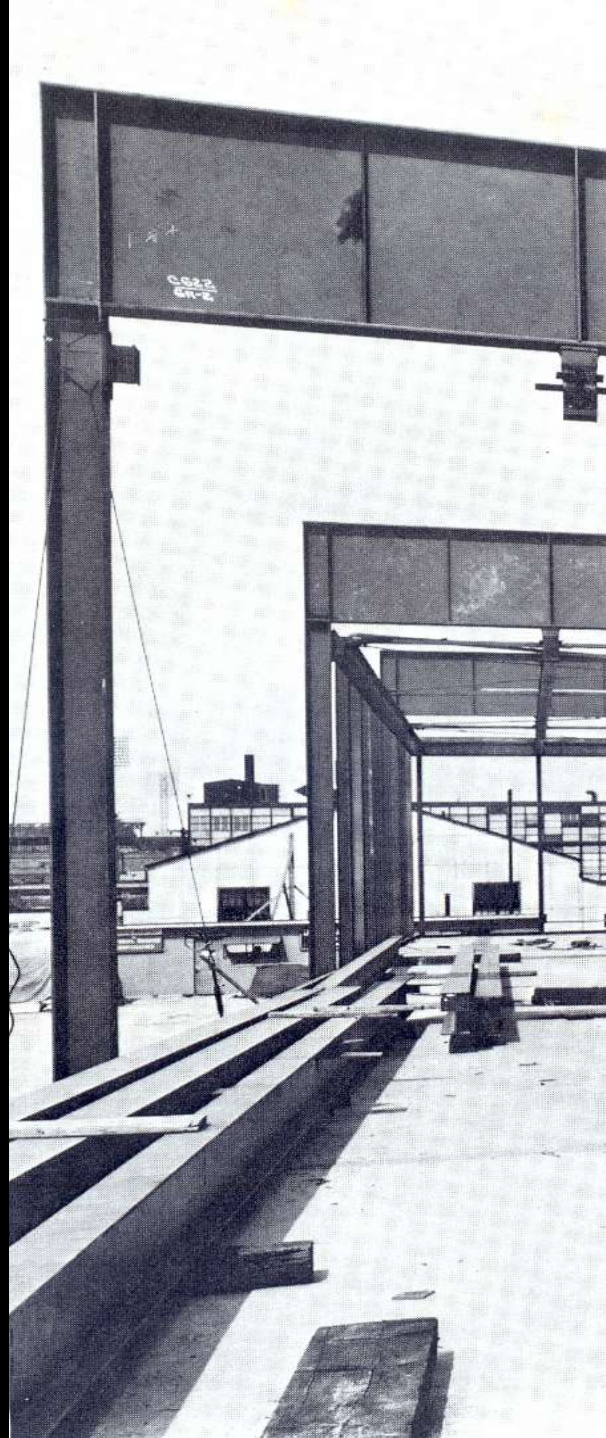




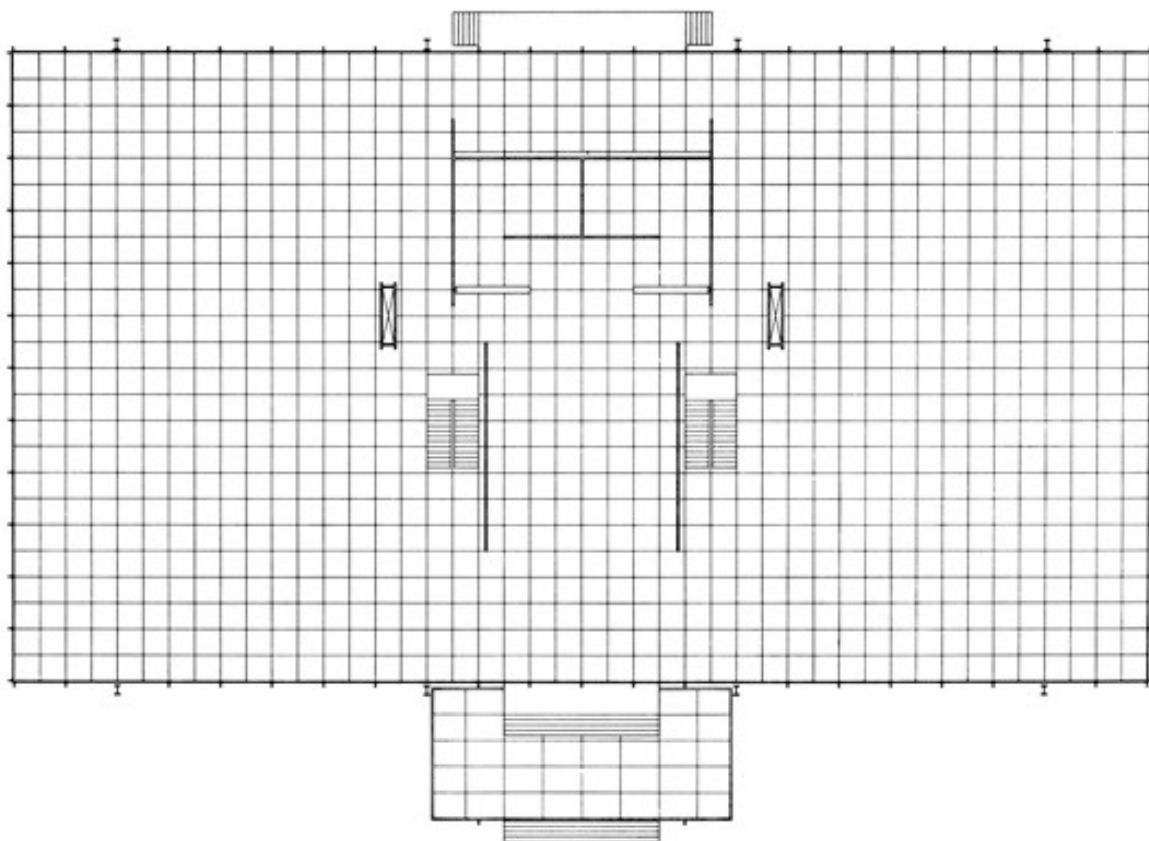
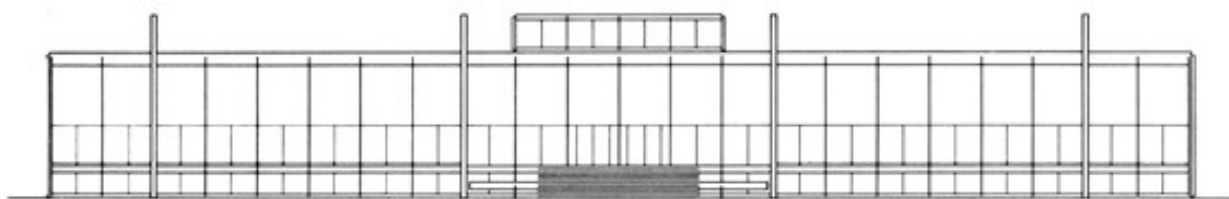










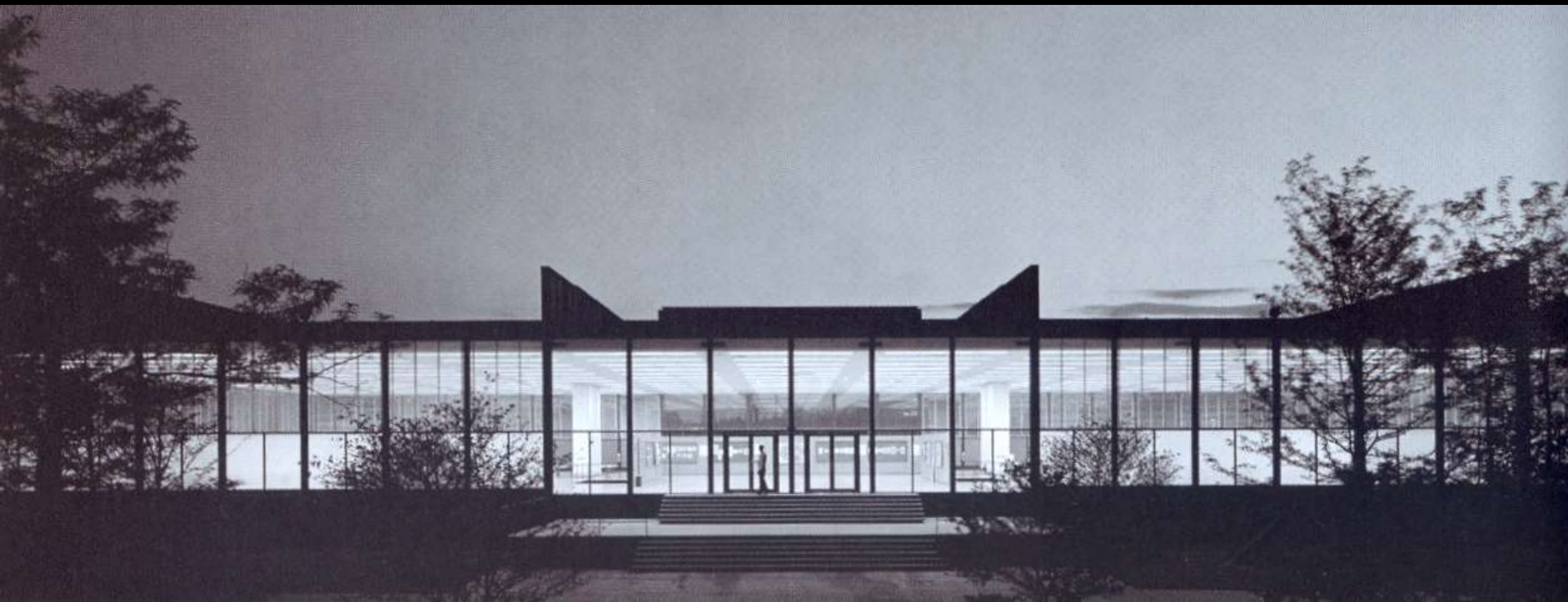




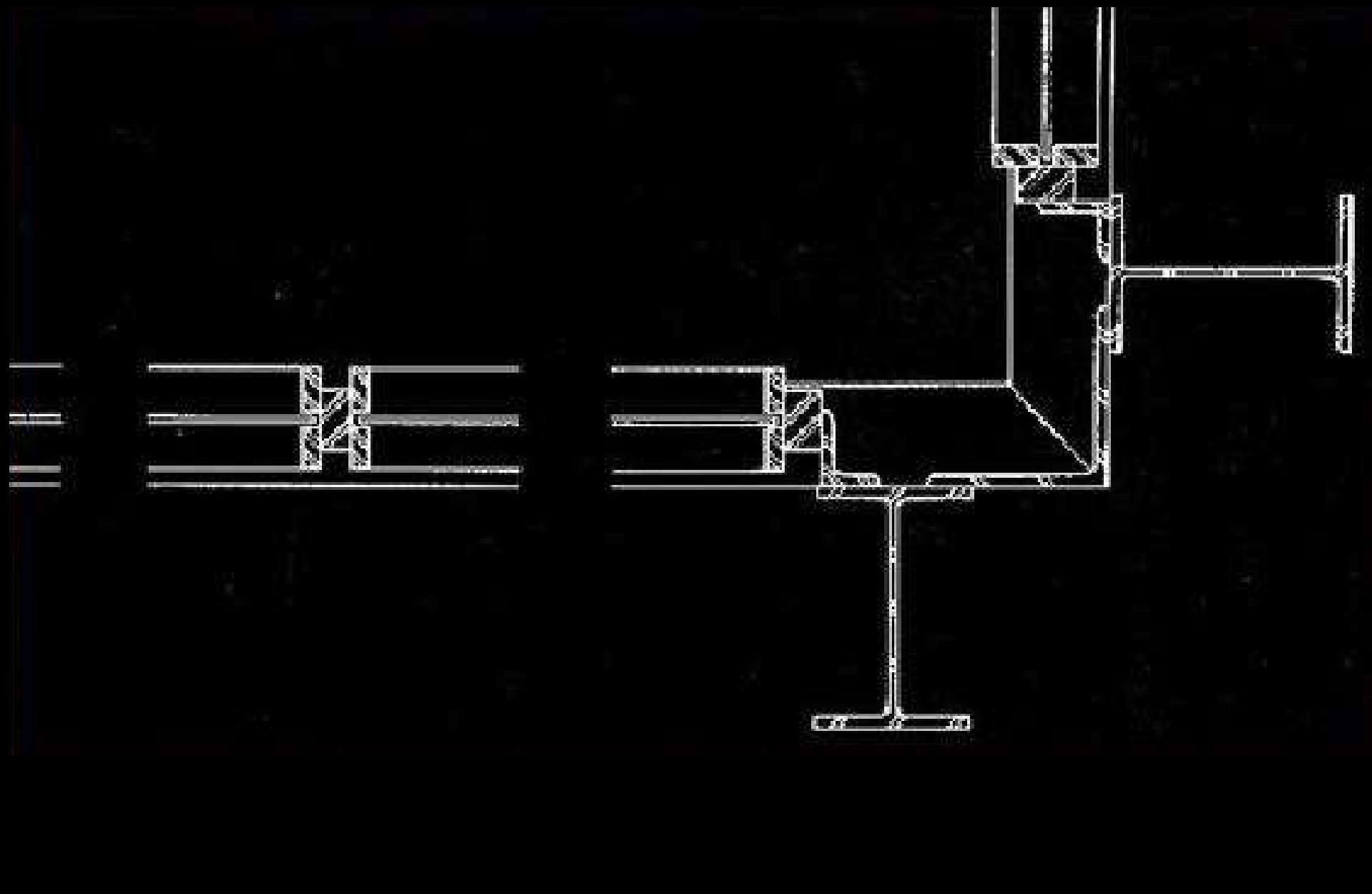






















Chicago. Illinois Institute of Technology Cappella (1950 - 1952)



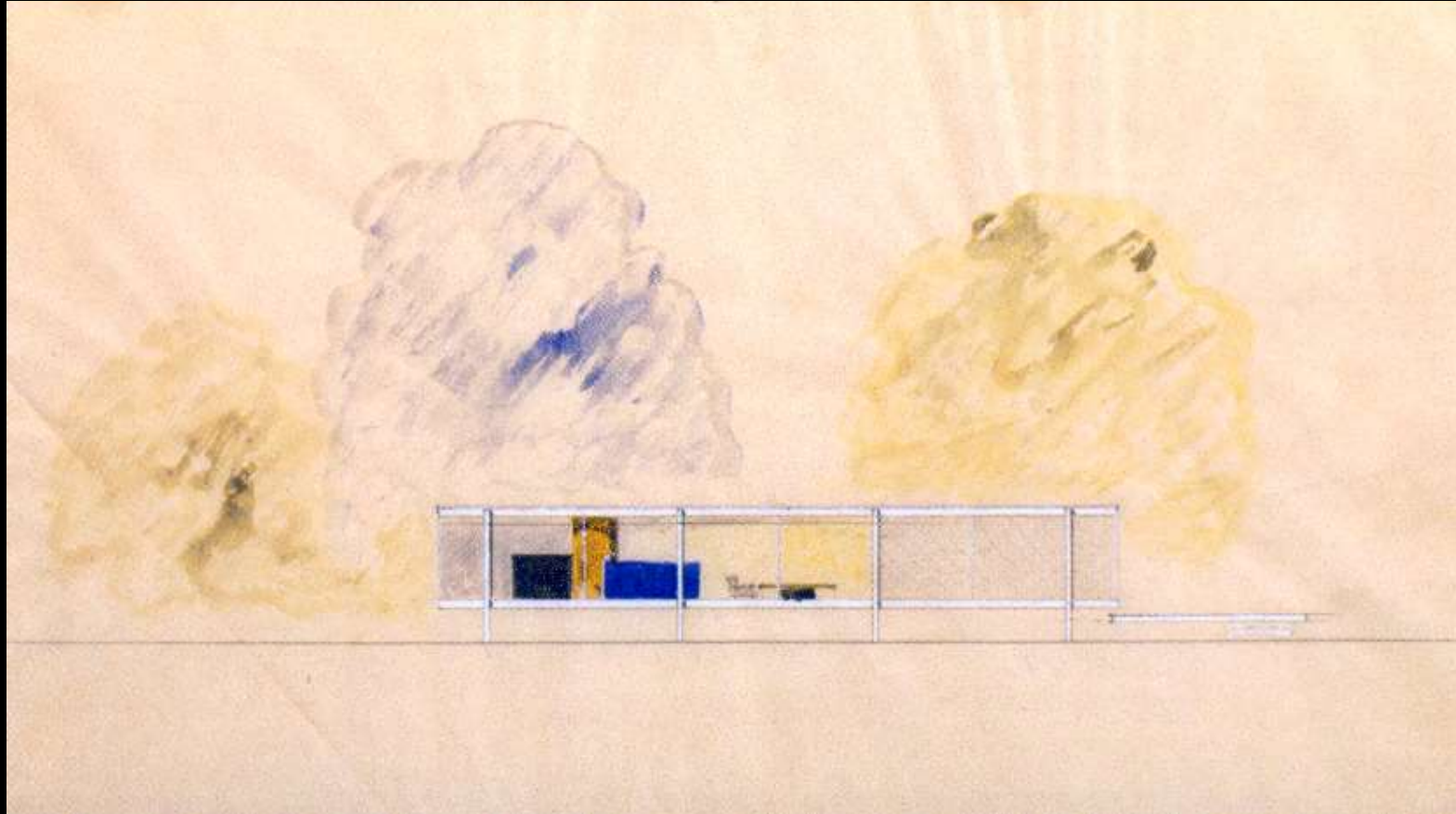


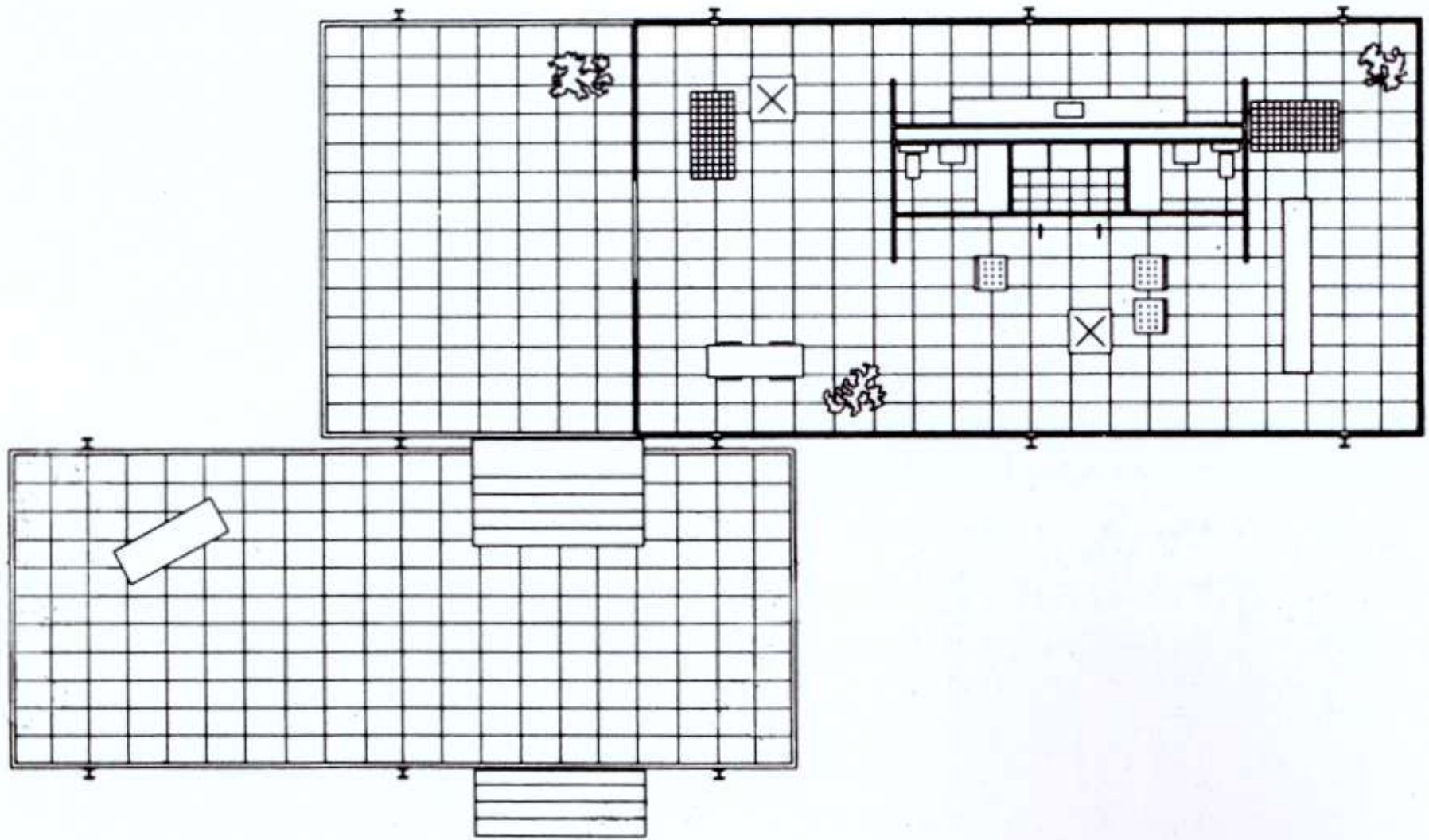




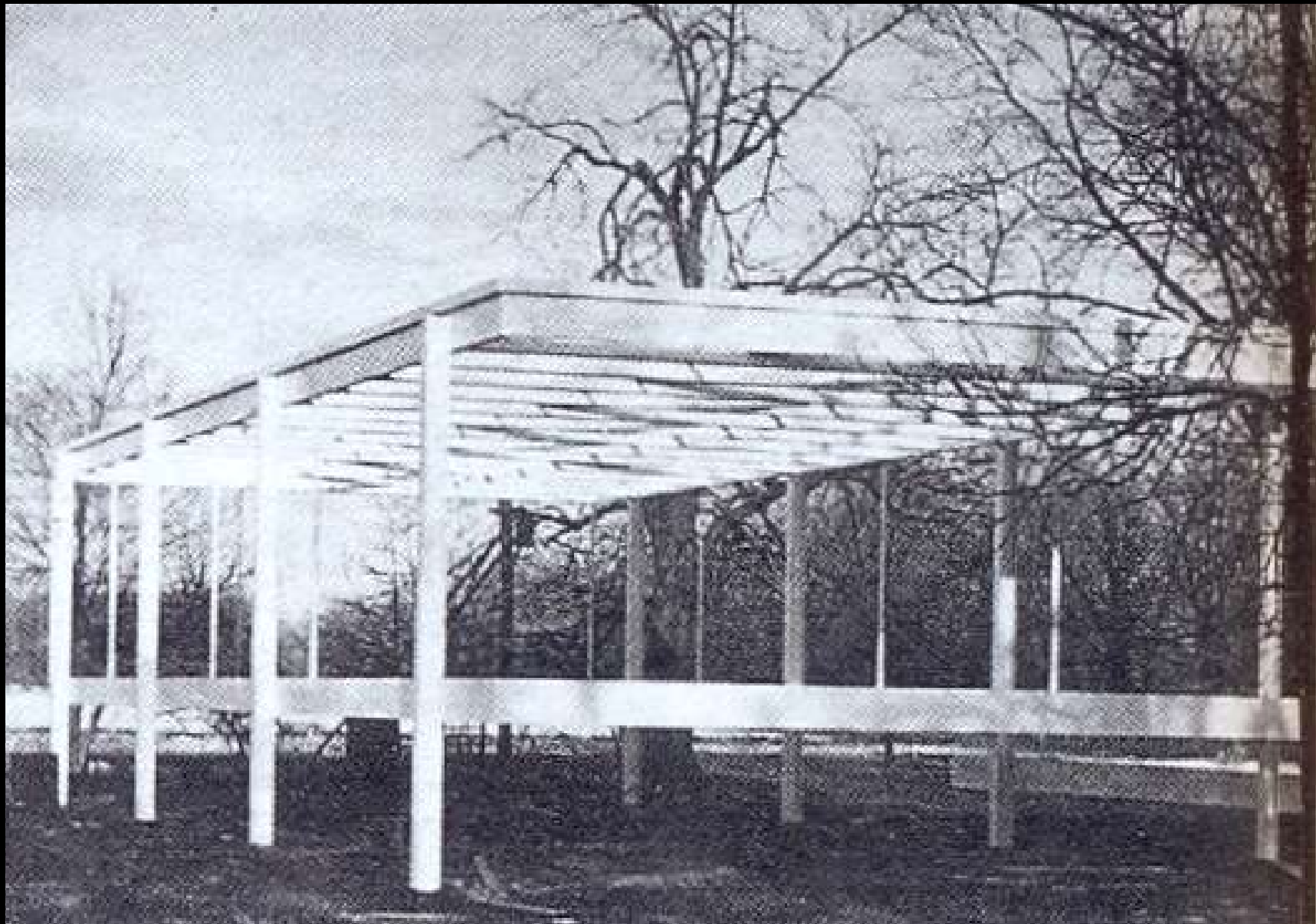
- “Una volta un esperto mi chiese: «Perché ogni cosa dovrebbe essere dritta?». Risposi: «Perché dovrebbe essere curva?». Penso che se si costruisce in acciaio, gli edifici non dovrebbero essere curvi. L'acciaio è nato dritto, non curvo. Fuoriesce dritto dalla trafilatura. Questo è il materiale con il quale lavoriamo”
(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe)

Plano. Farnsworth House (1945 - 1951)













“Io ho avuto un’esperienza grandiosa in questa casa. Prima di abitare in una casa di vetro non si sa quanto sia colorata la natura. Cambia ogni giorno. Davvero non sapevo quanto fosse colorata la natura. Ma all’interno bisogna stare attenti e usare colori neutri, perché i colori sono all’esterno. Essi cambiano continuamente, e vorrei dire che è bellissimo”

(Ludwig Mies van der Rohe)















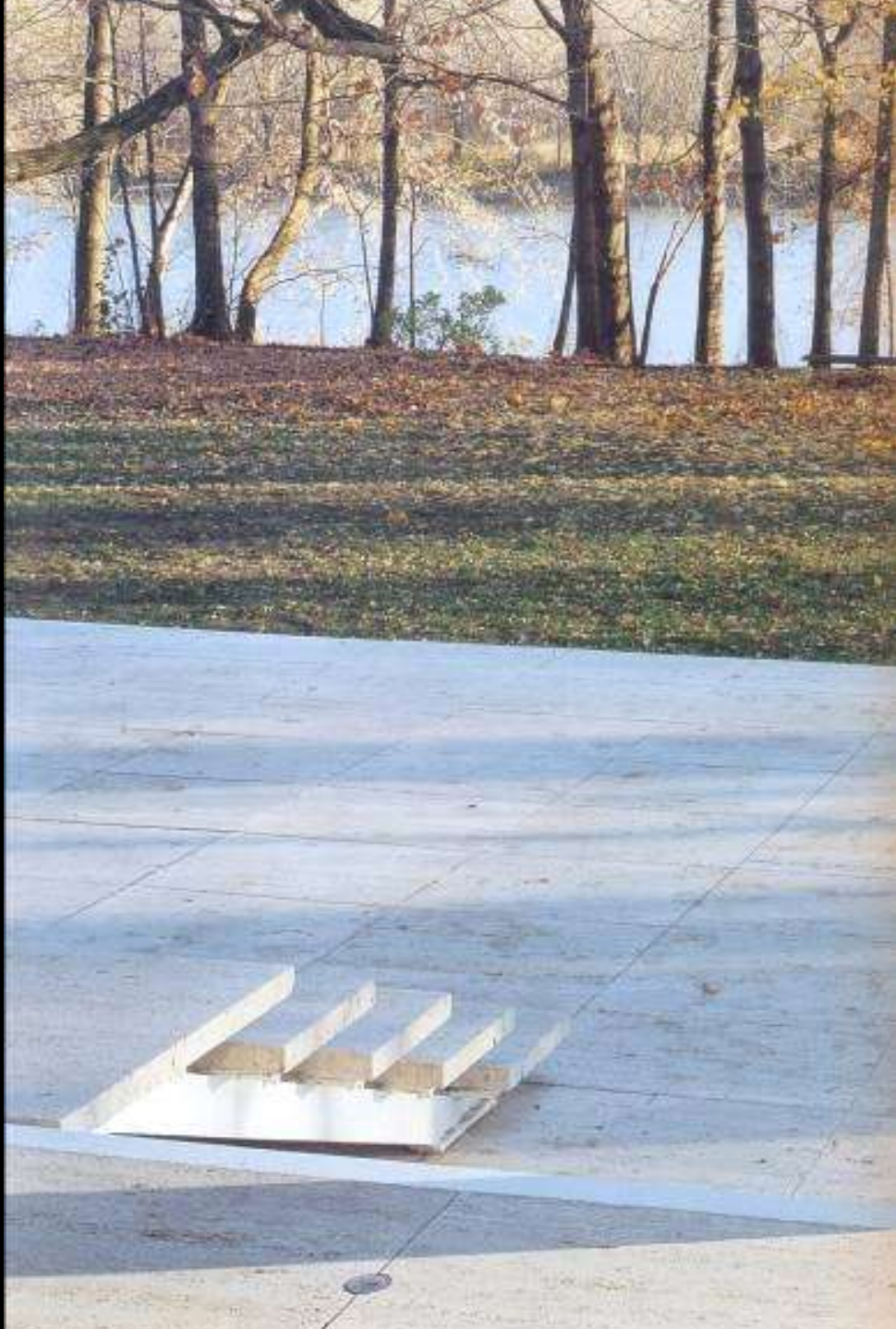






























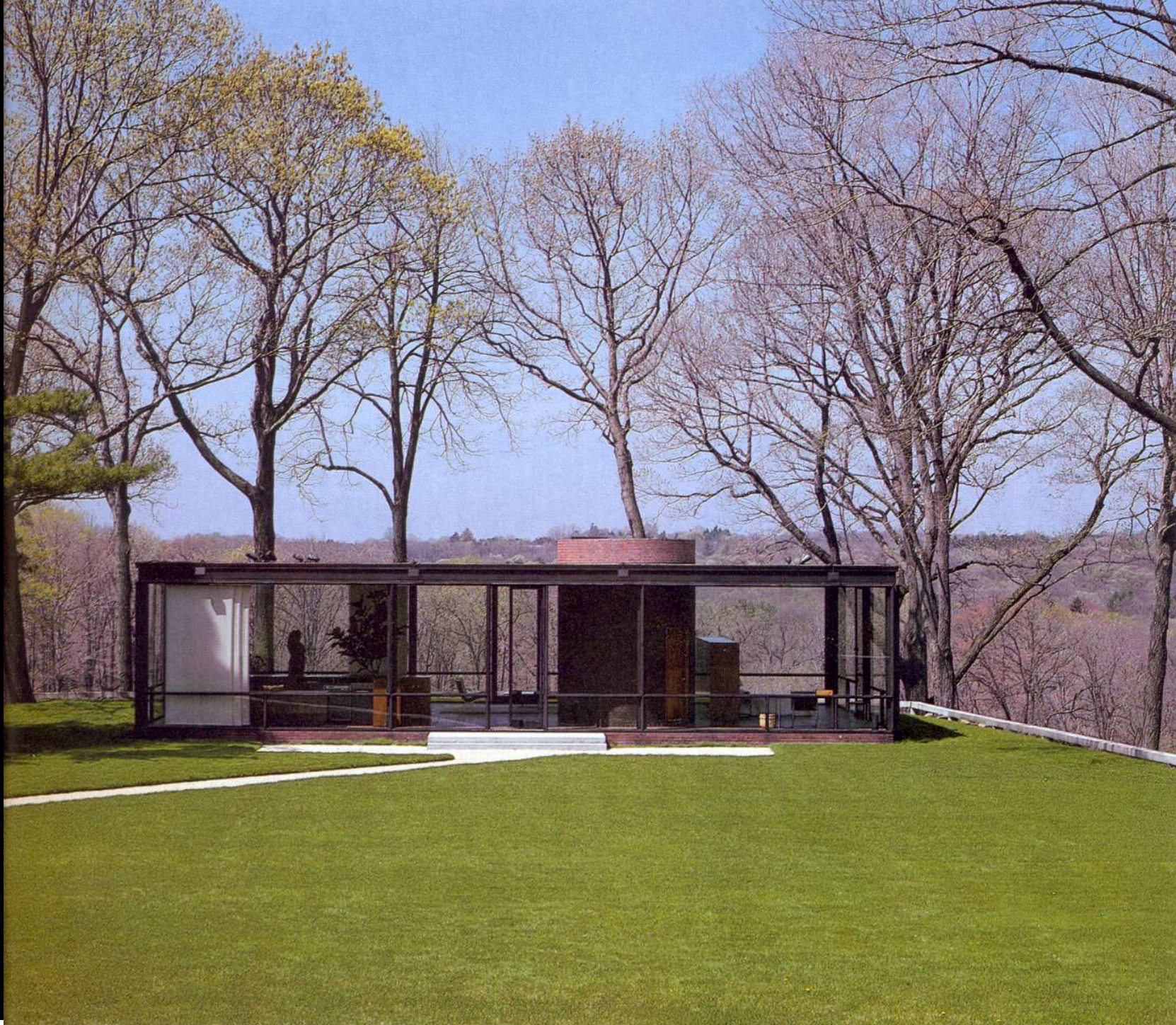


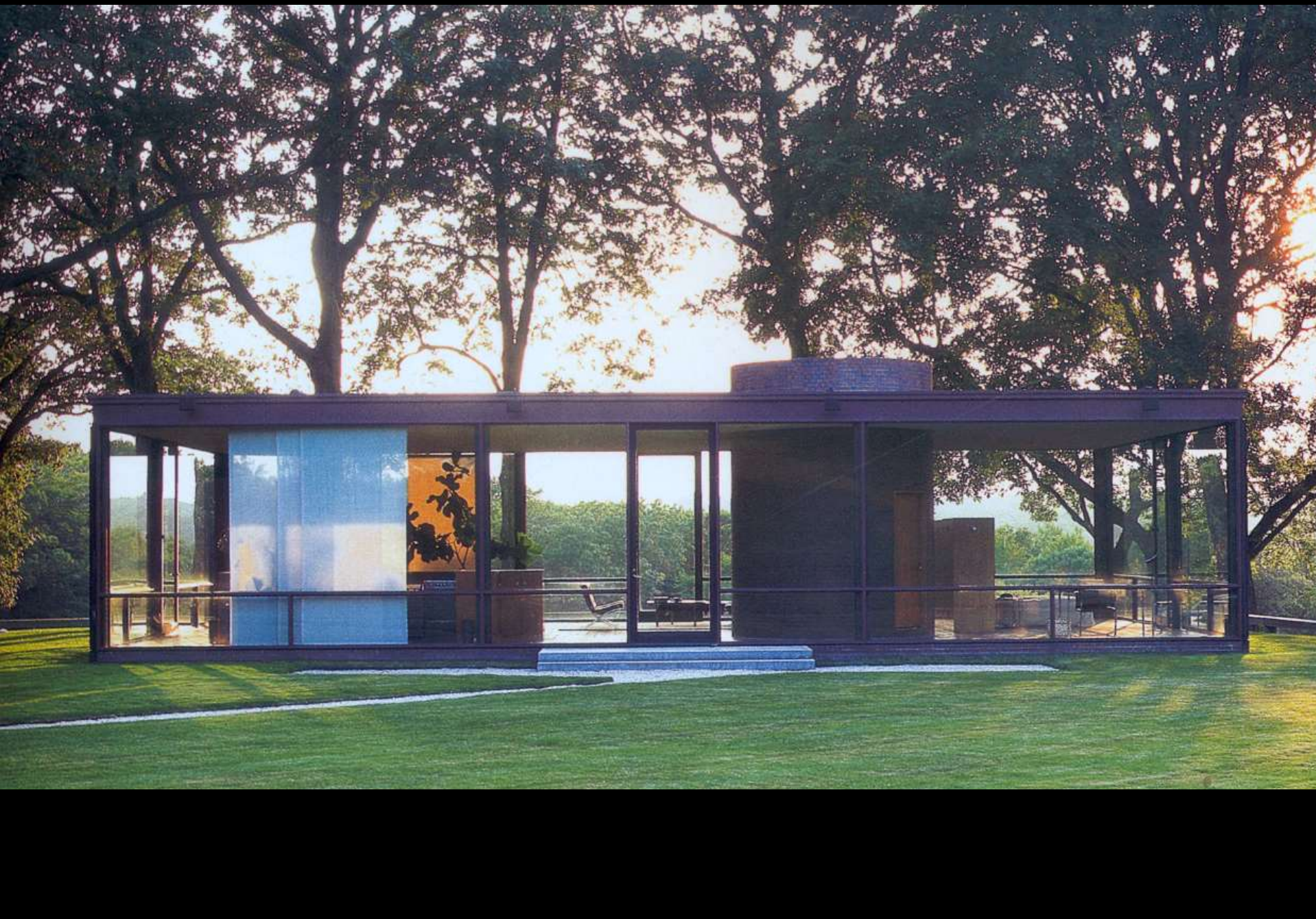




Glass House (1949) (Philip Johnson)











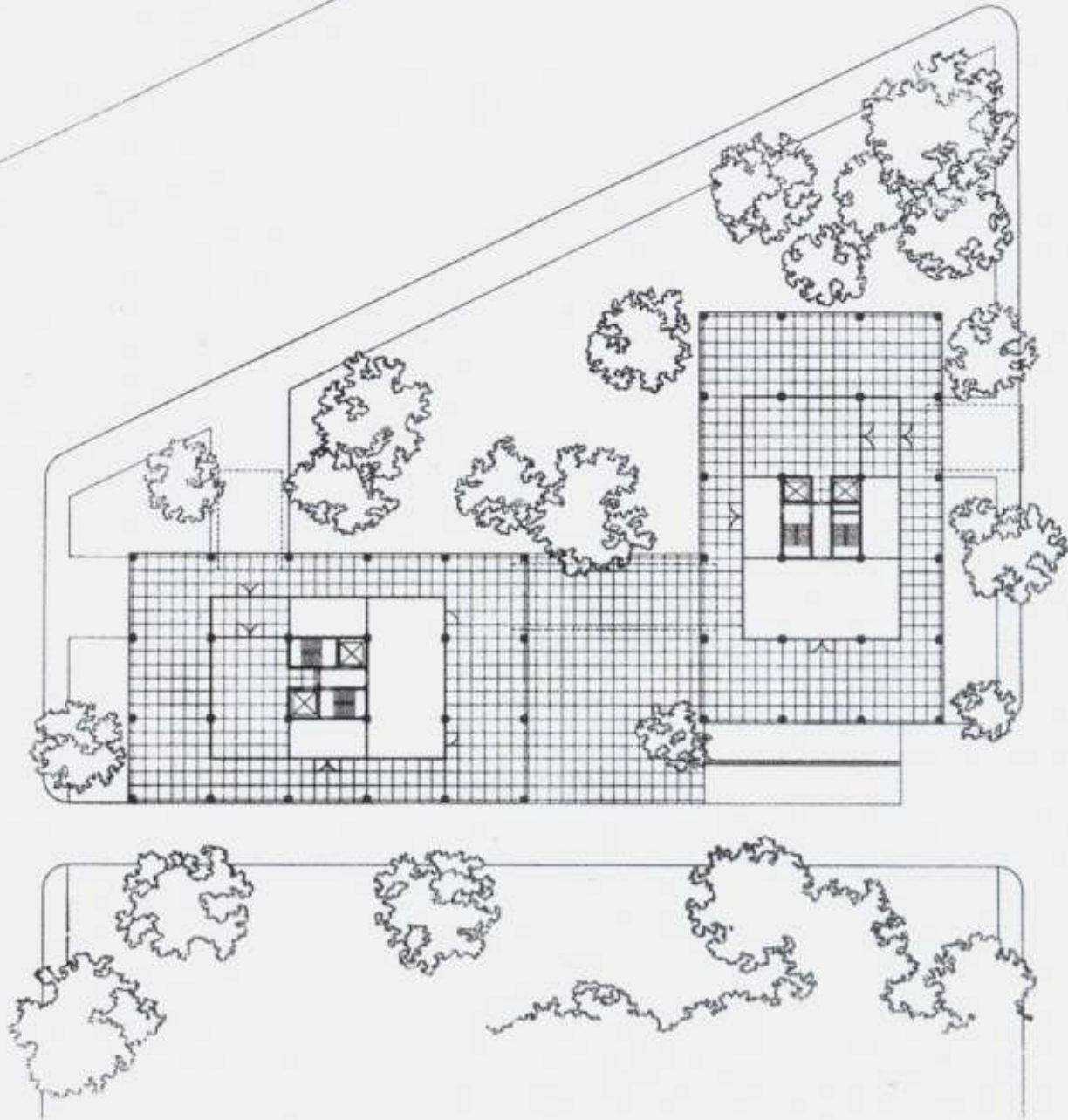


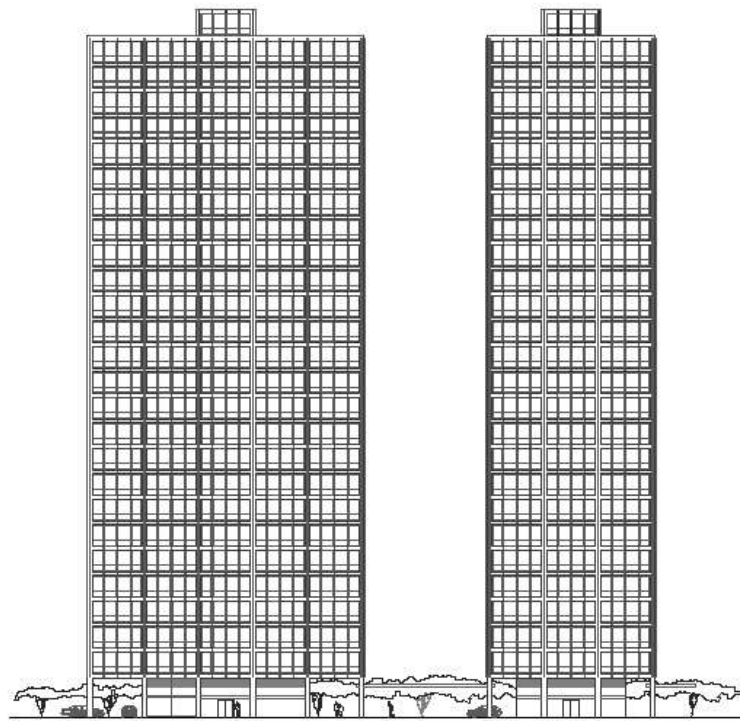
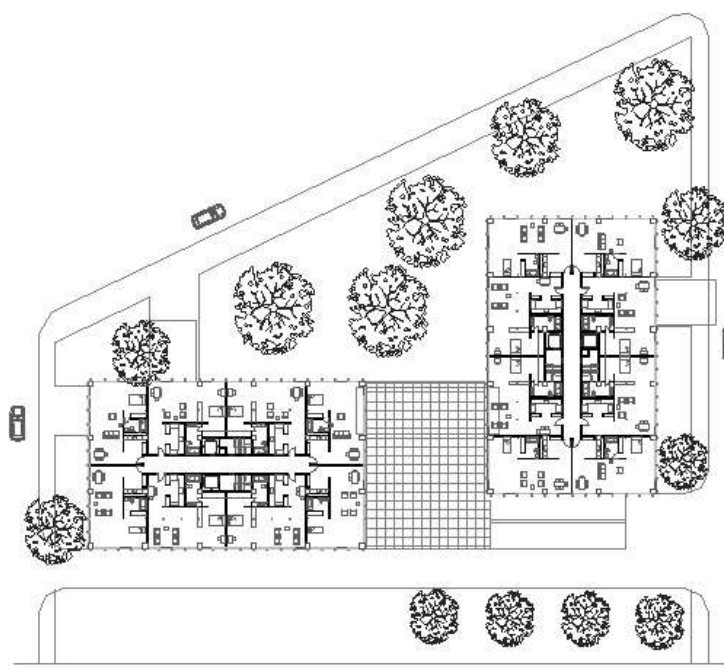


Chicago. Lake Shore Drive Apartments (1948-1951)









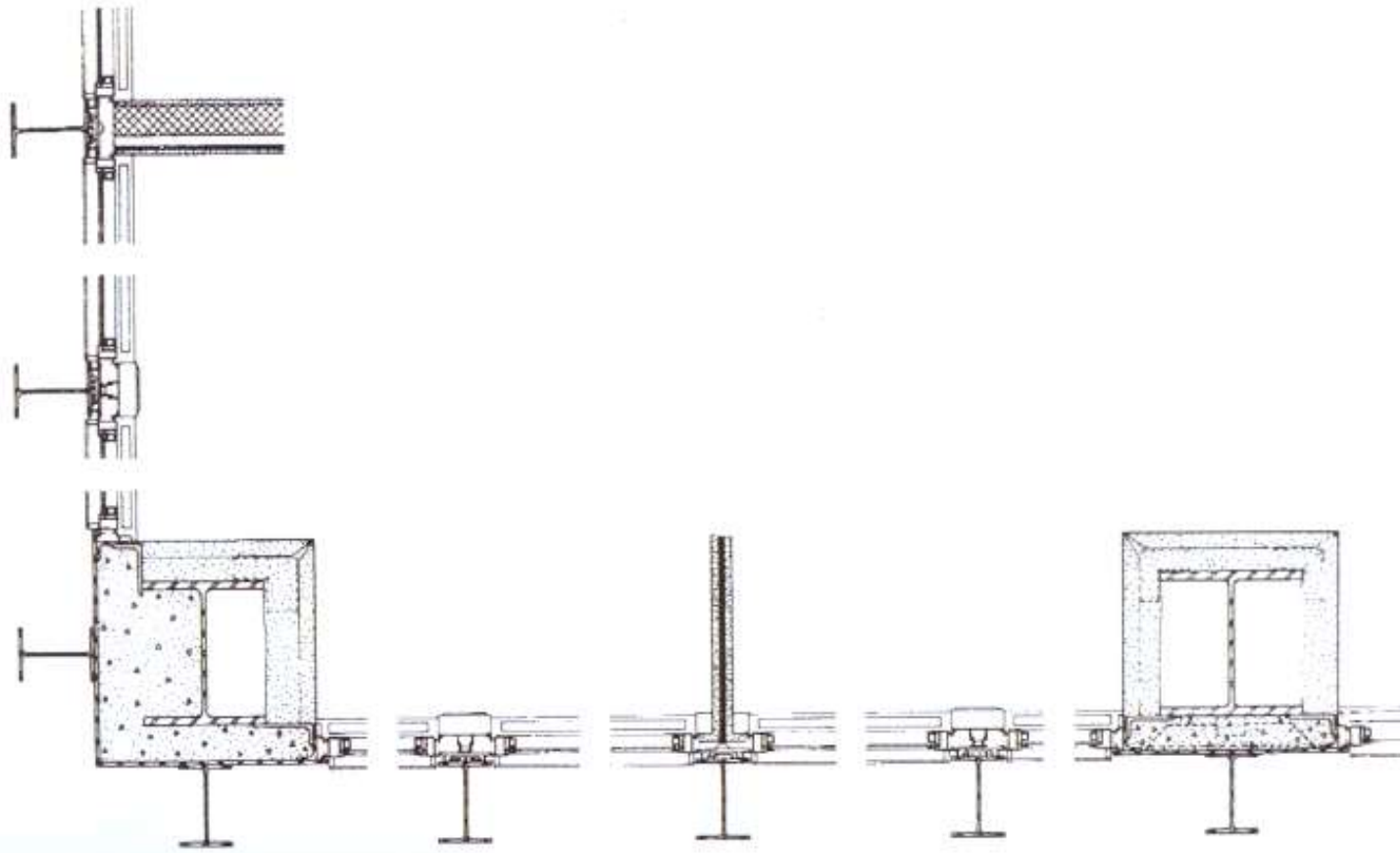




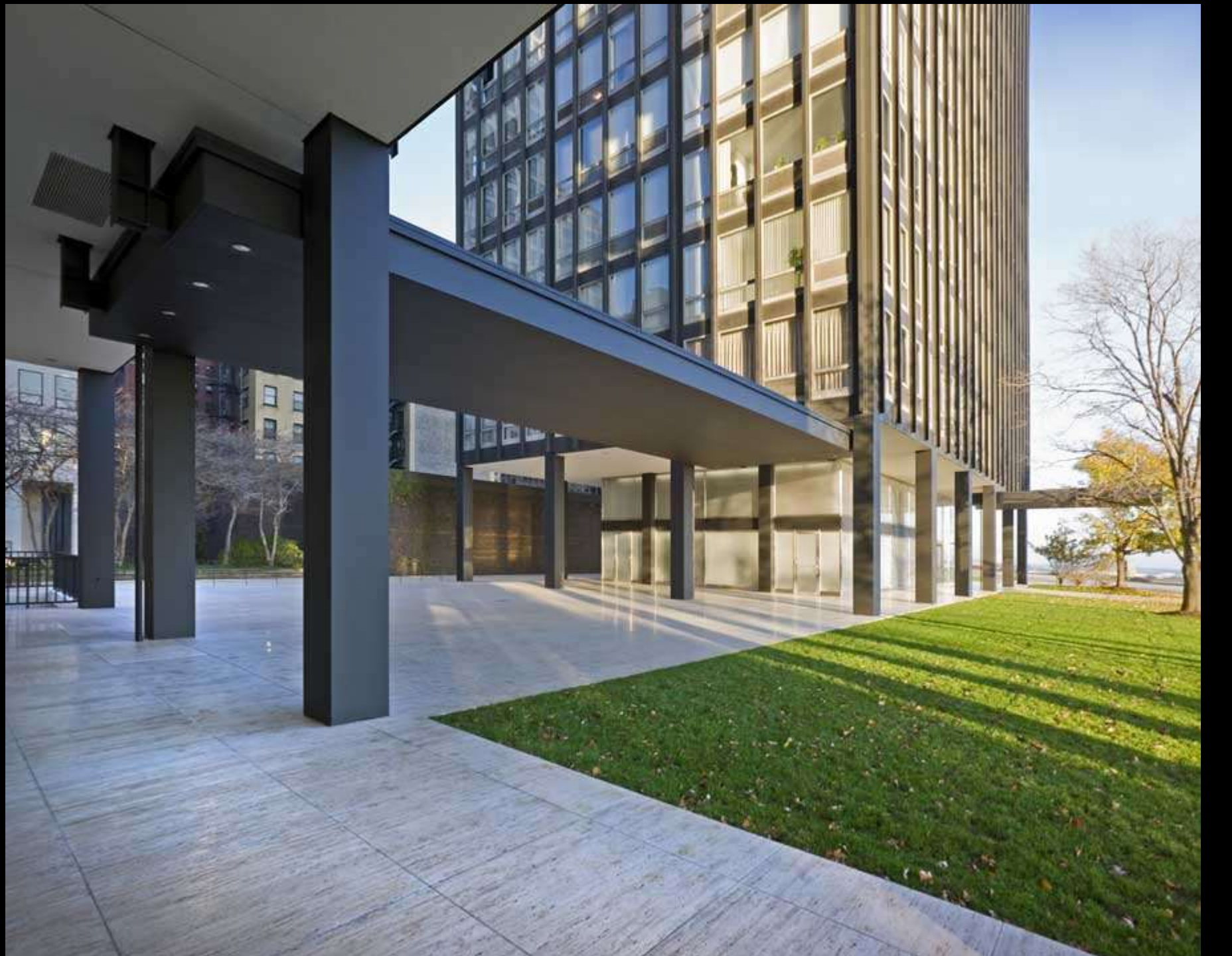






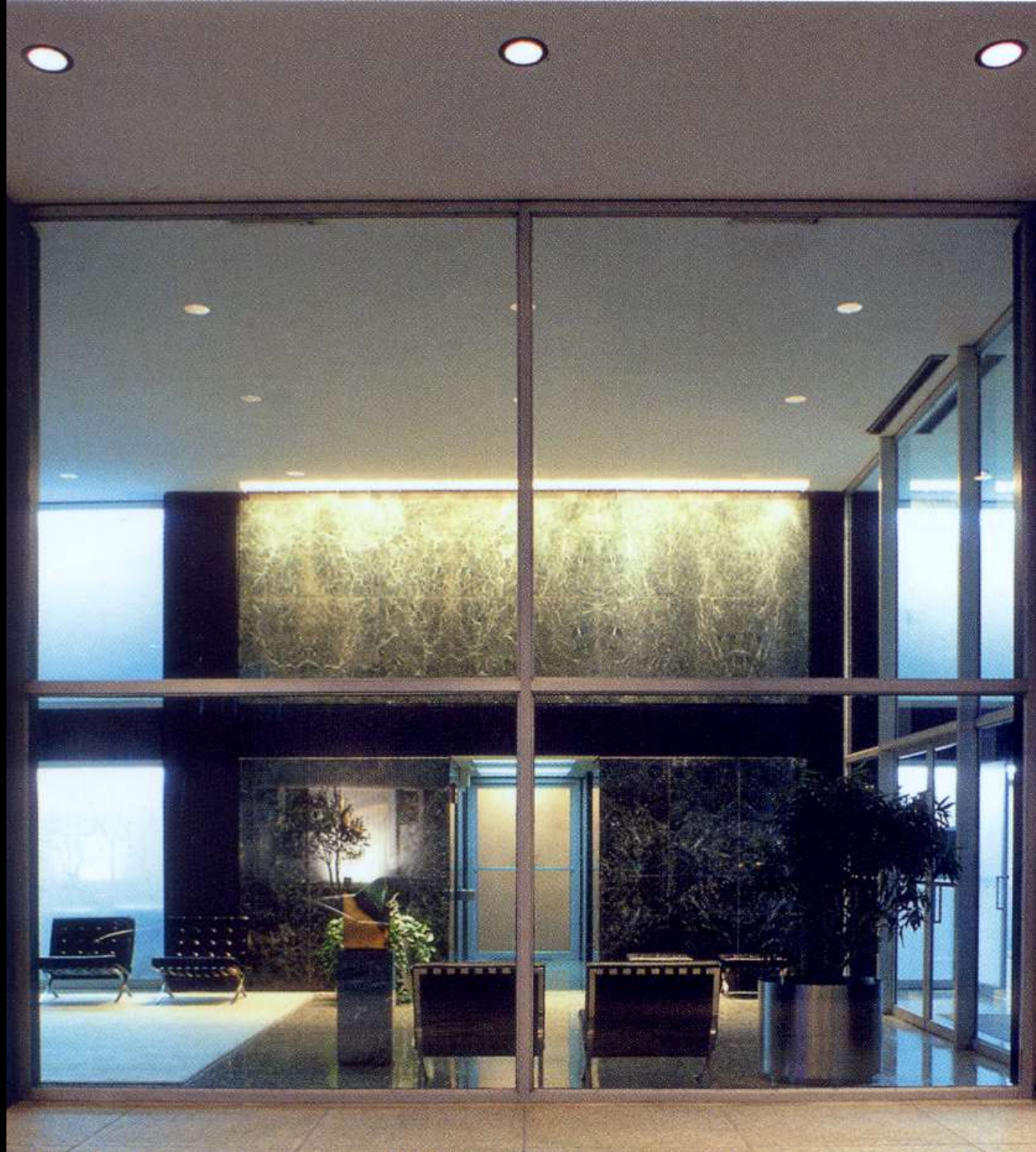




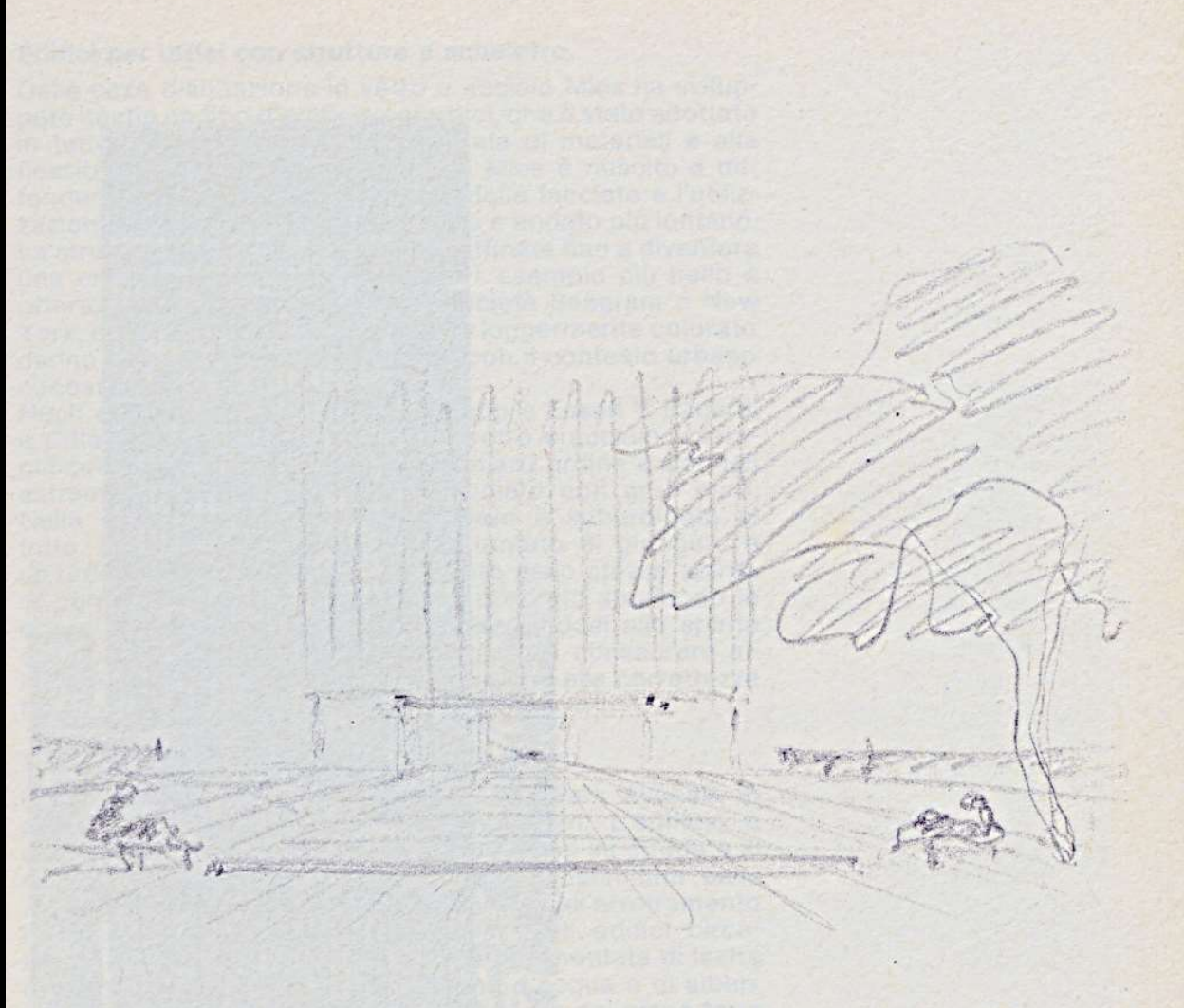








New York. Seagram Building (1954-1958)







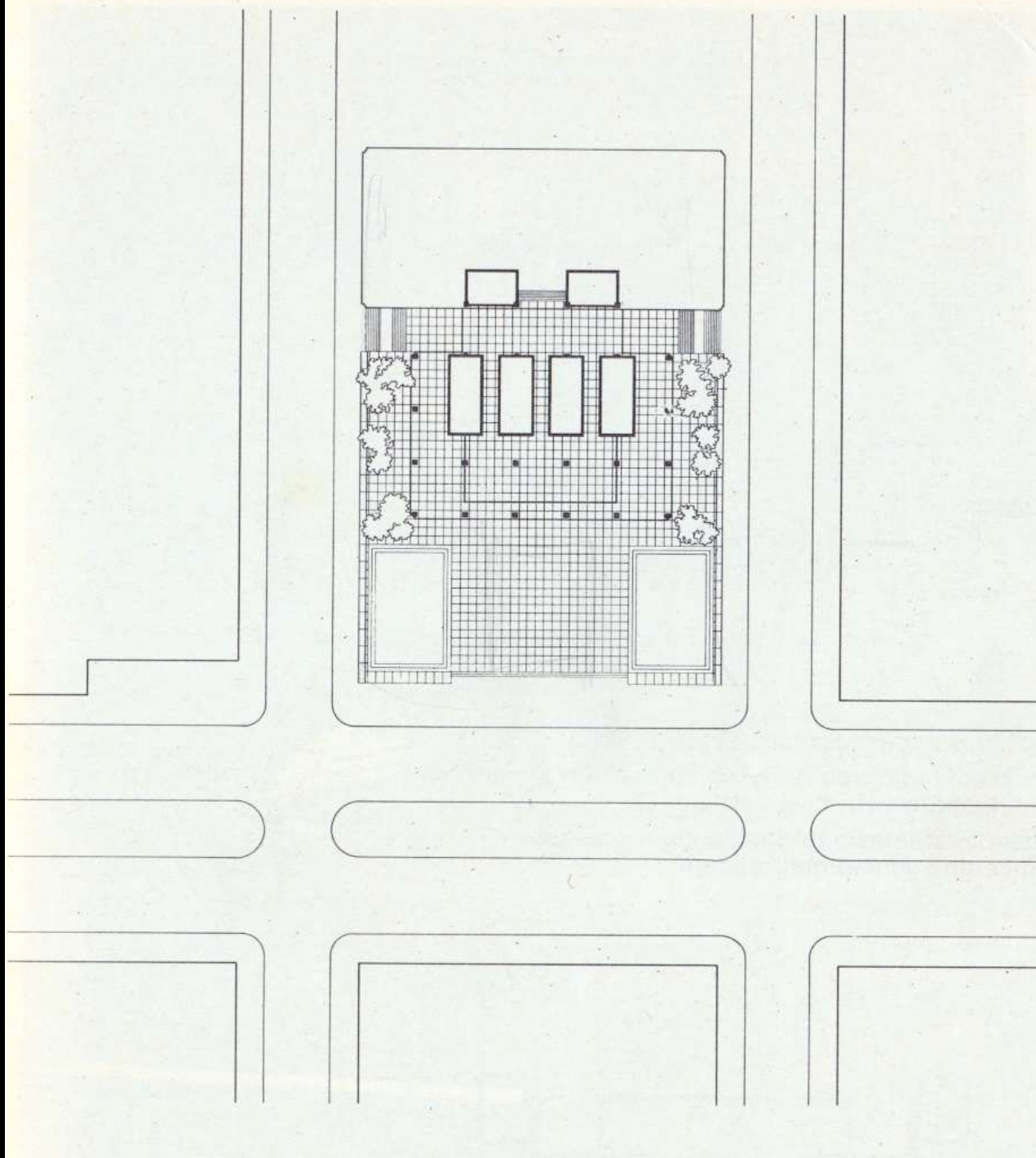
New York
Metropolitan Life Tower
(1908)
(Napoleon Le Brun)









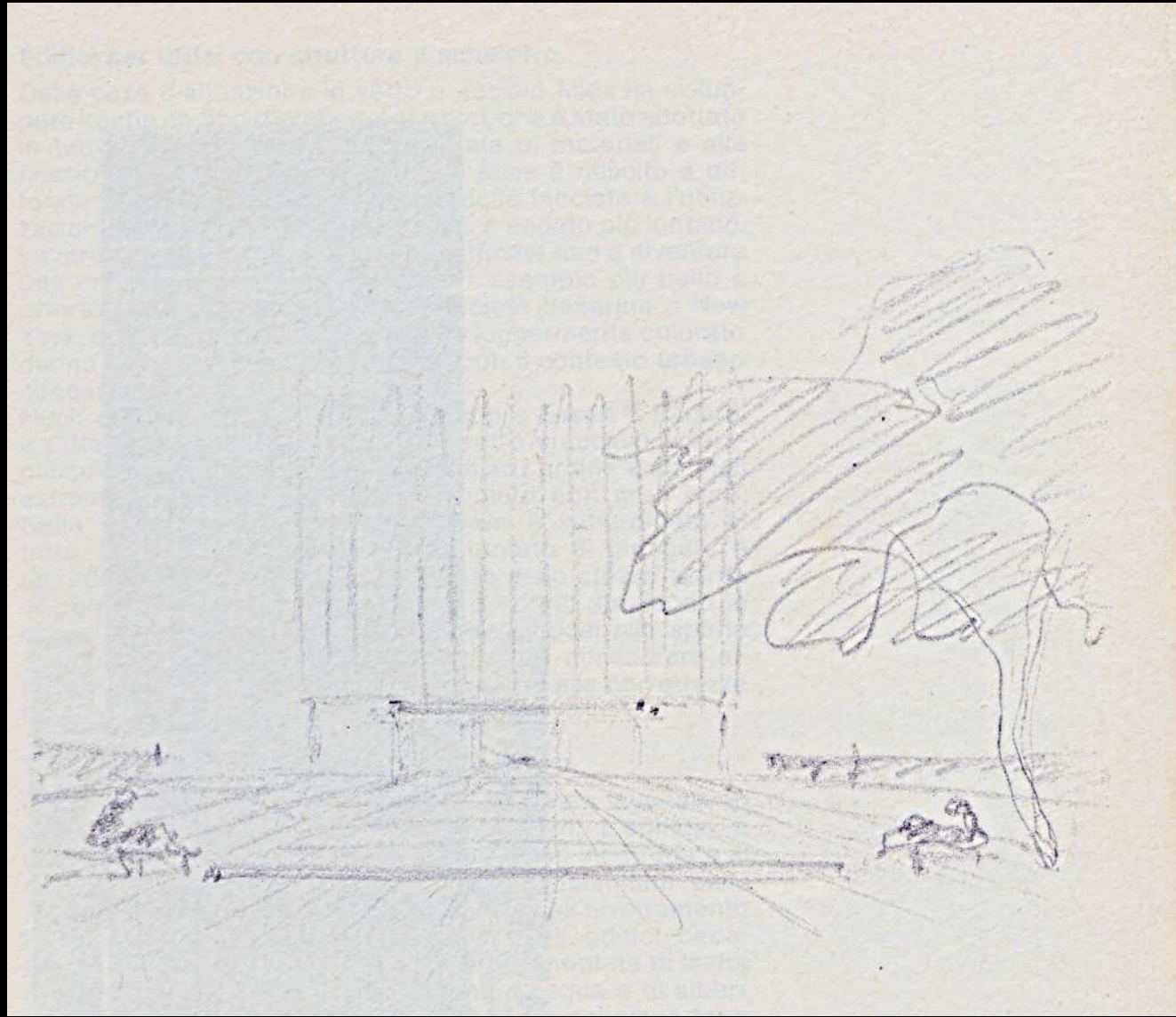


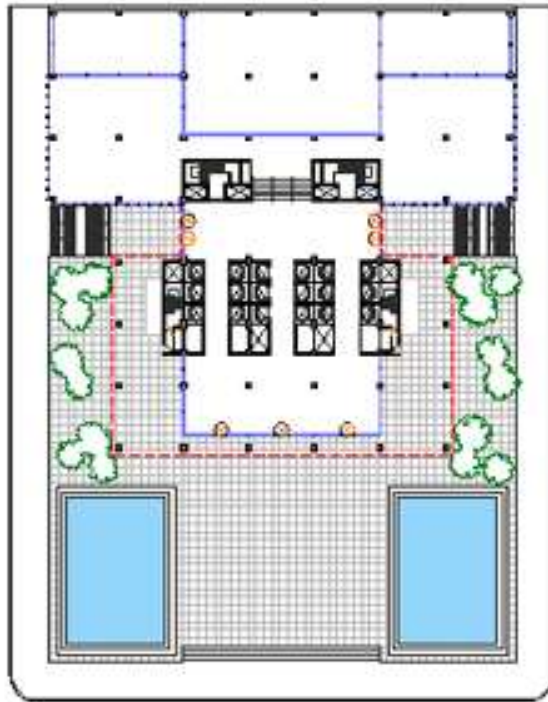




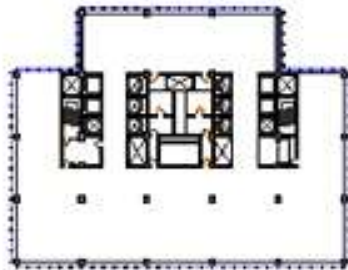








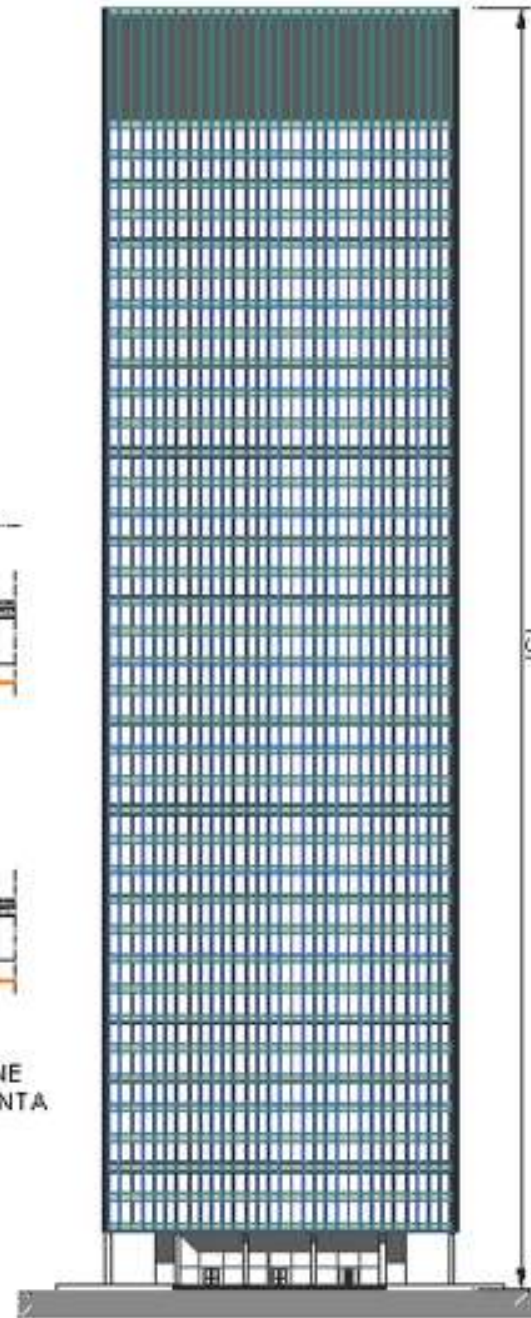
PIANTA PIANO TERRA SCALA 1:100



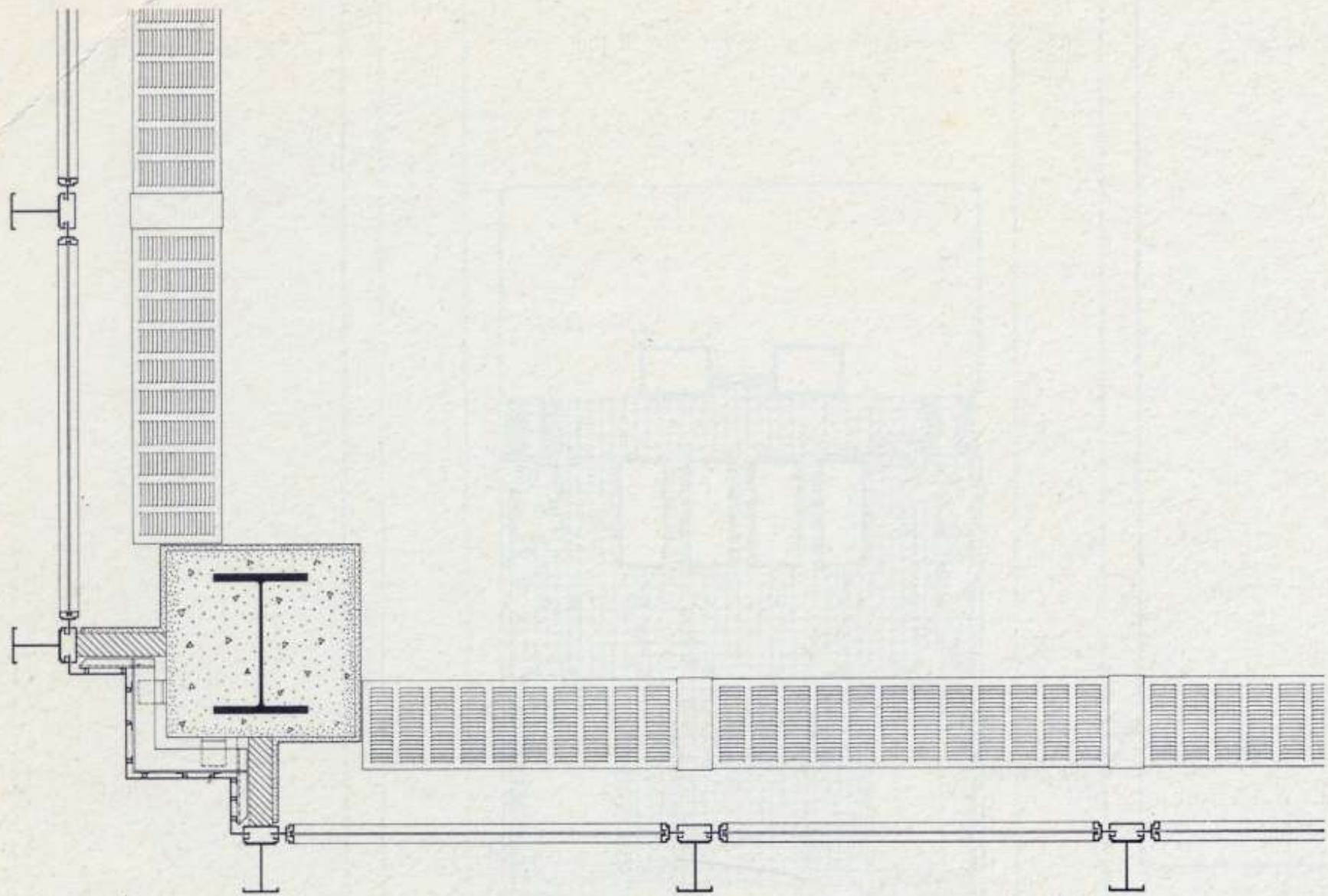
PIANTA PIANO TIPO SCALA 1:100



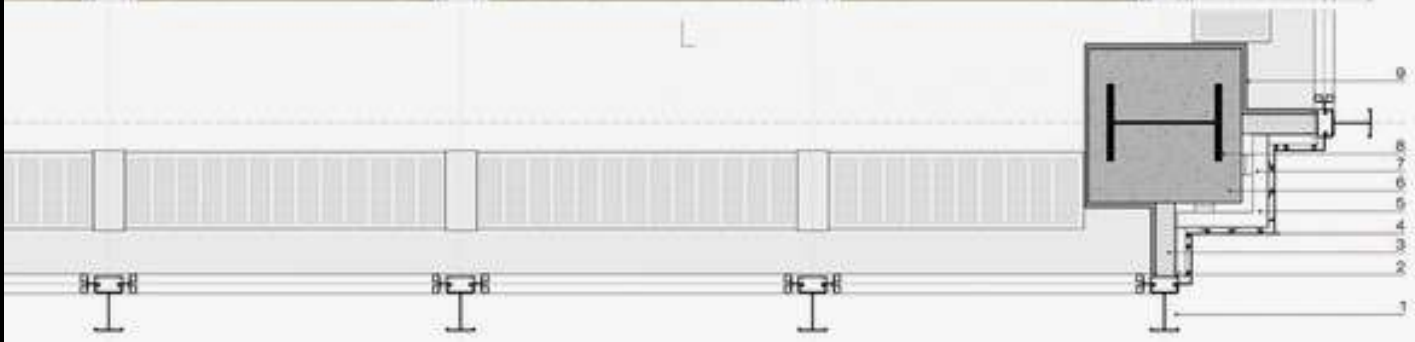
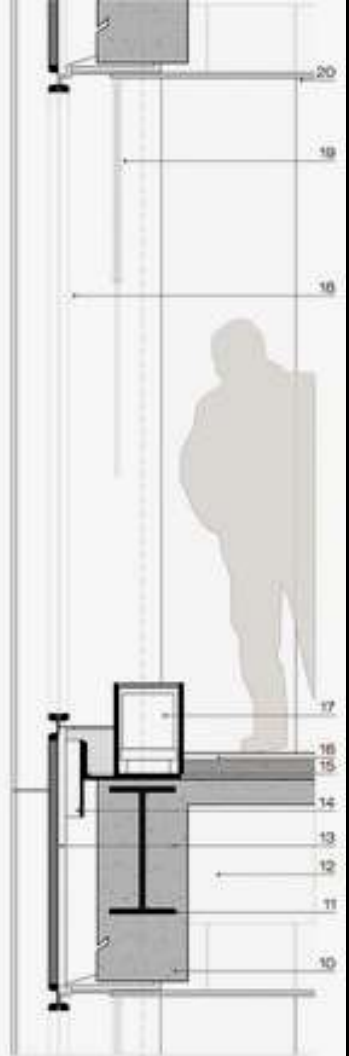
DETTAGLI SEZIONE
VERTICALE E PIANTA
SCALA 1:10



PROSPETTO SCALA 1:100







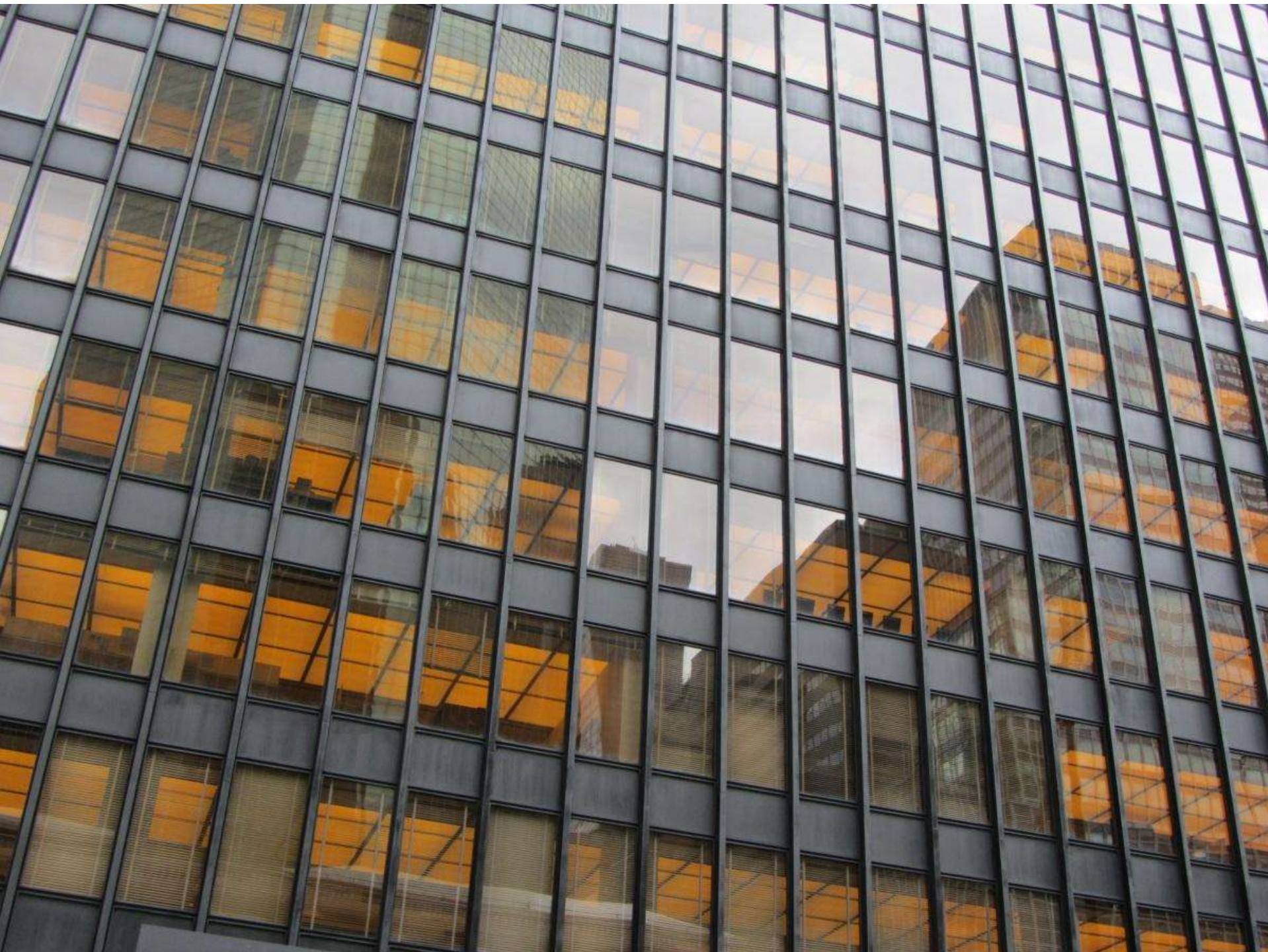






















Chicago Federal Center (1959-1964)



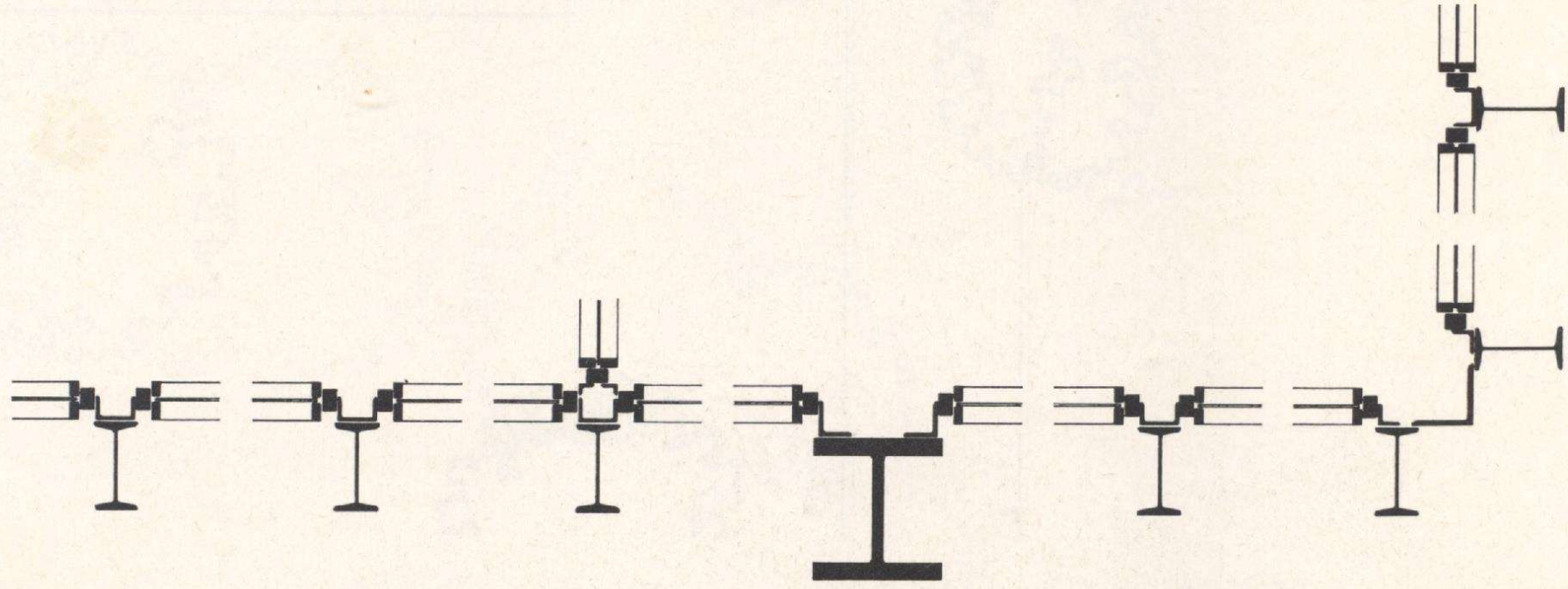
Città del Messico. Bacardi Building (1957-1961)





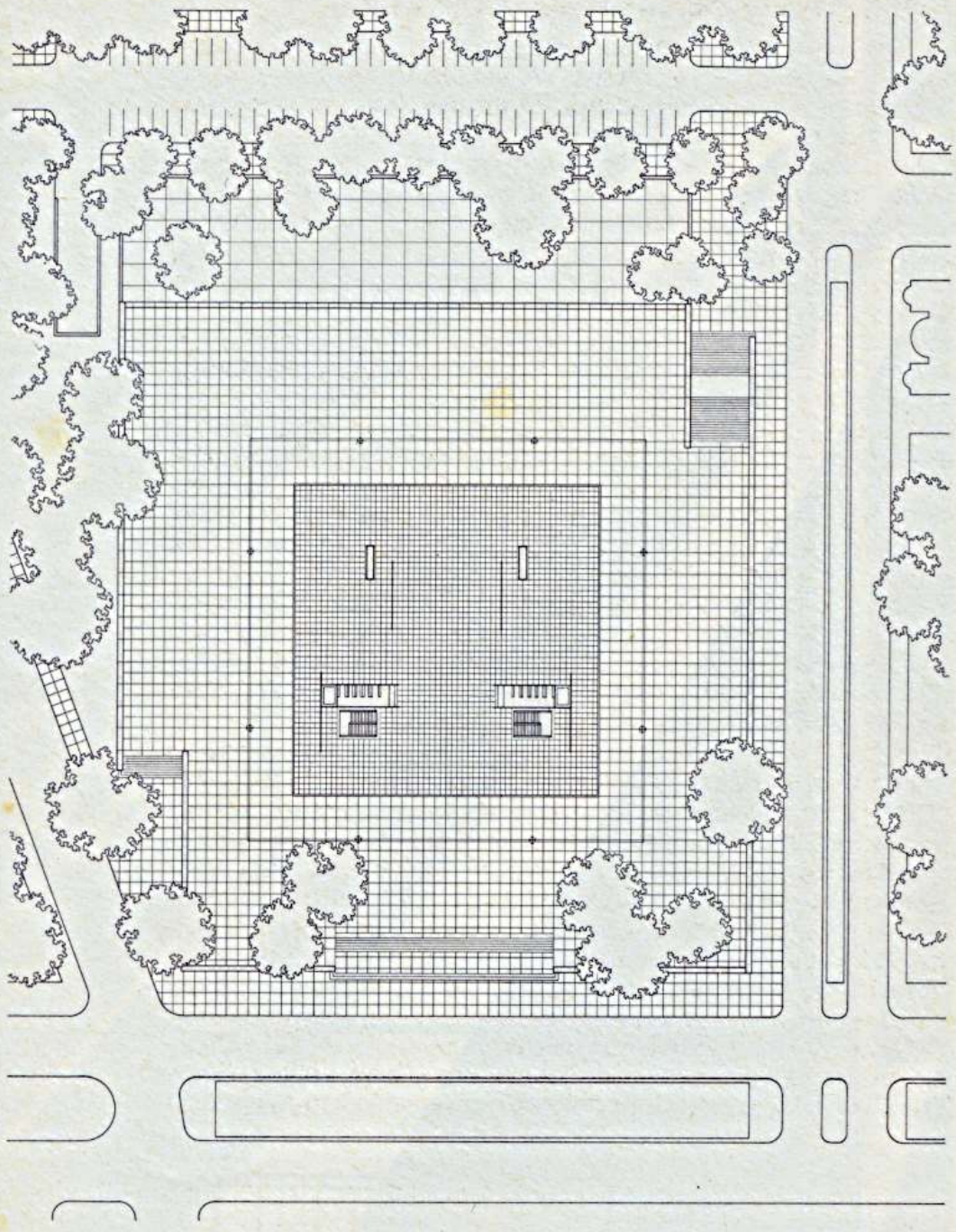


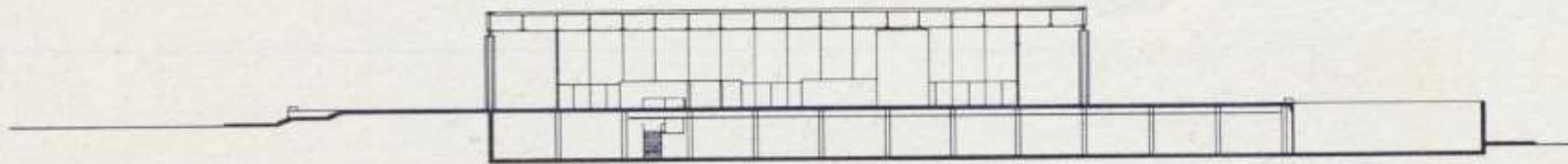




Berlino. Nuova Galleria Nazionale (1962-1968)









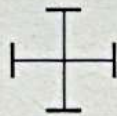
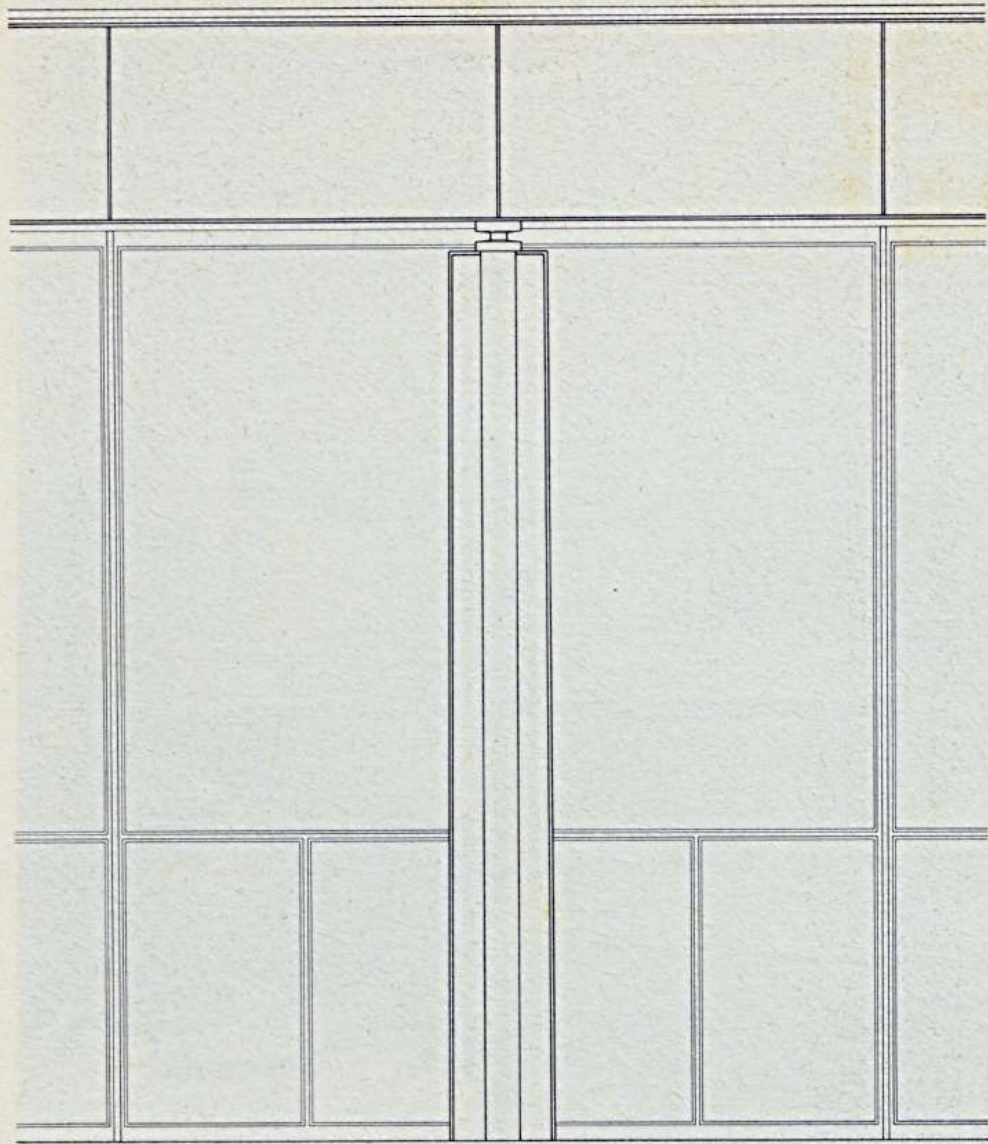




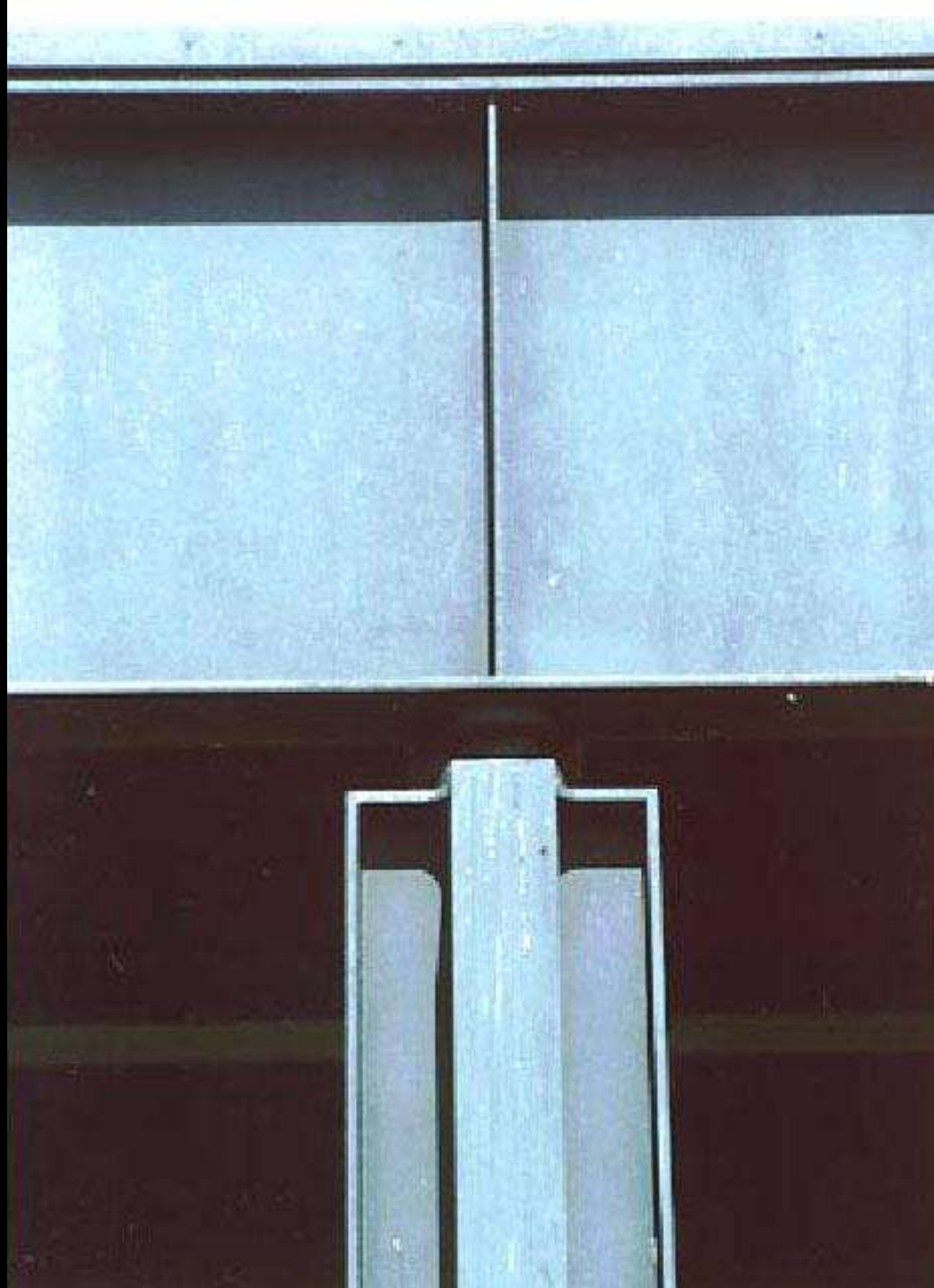


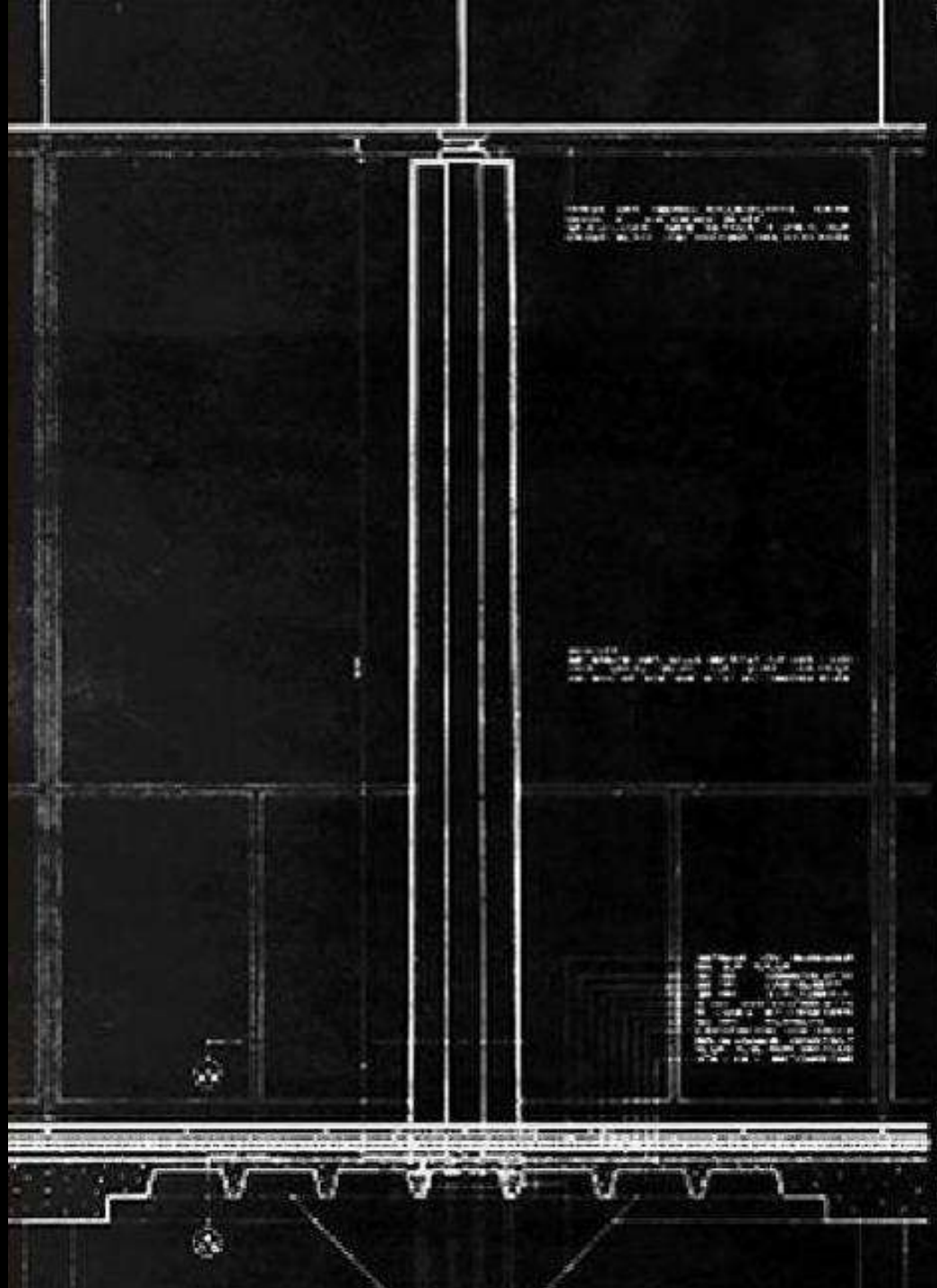




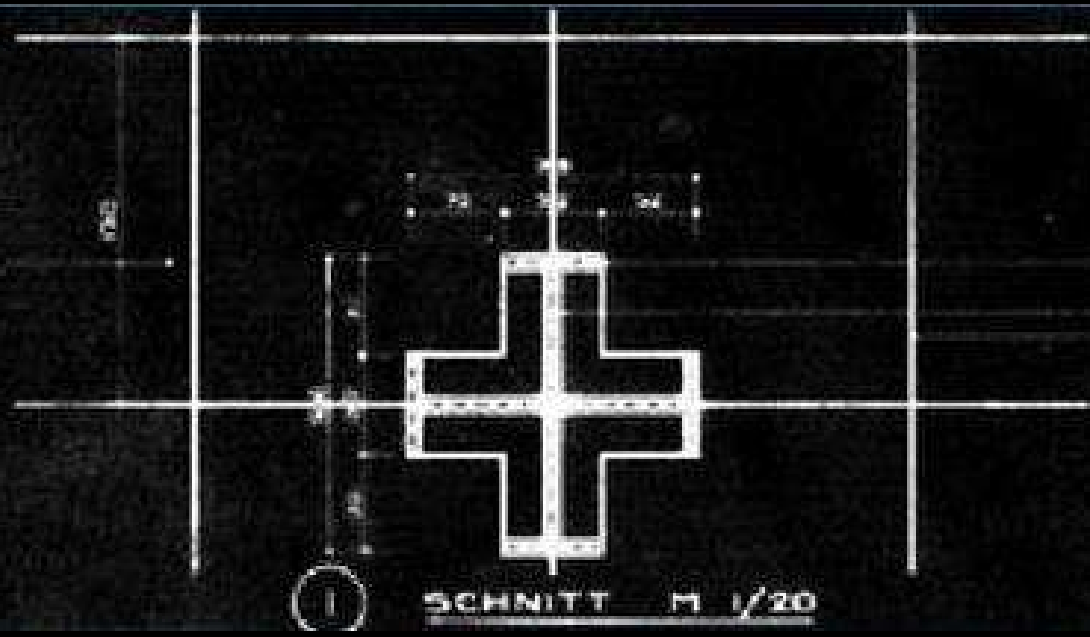








100 x 100 mm Normal
Brennplatte an der
Seite Ausschneidwerk
auf Seite 100



100 mm nach oben mit
100 mm verlaufend
100 mm stabiler Flachstab
auf der Seite 100

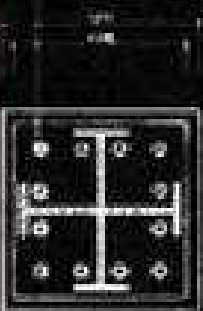
I I
SCHNITT M 1/20

PLAN DER SCHWELLENLAGE
 ANSCHLUSSE AN DEN
 SAULEN MIT DEN
 DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20



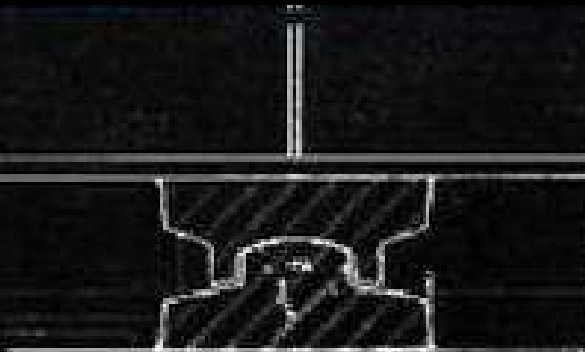
1) PLAN DER SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

PLAN DER SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

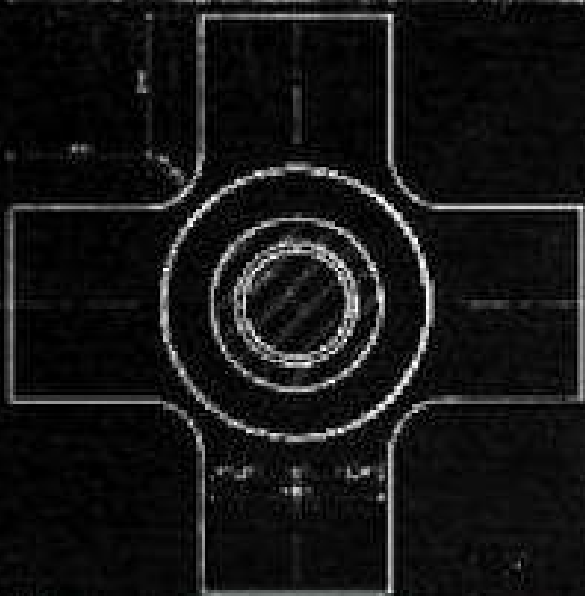


2) SCHNITT DER SAULEN ANSCHLUSSE MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20



3) SCHNITT DURCH DAS SCHWELLENLAGE MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20



4) ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20

5) ANSCHLUSSE AN DIE SAULEN MIT DEN DIMENSIONEN 1:10/20









