

Davide Fornari, Davide Turrini (Hrsg.)
Olivetti Identities.
Spaces and Languages 1933–1983

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Visuelle Identität und Markenbildung bei Olivetti

- Beispiele aus Showrooms, Messen, Weltausstellungen
- Kulturelle Aktivitäten und Werbemassnahmen des weltweit einzigartigen Unternehmens

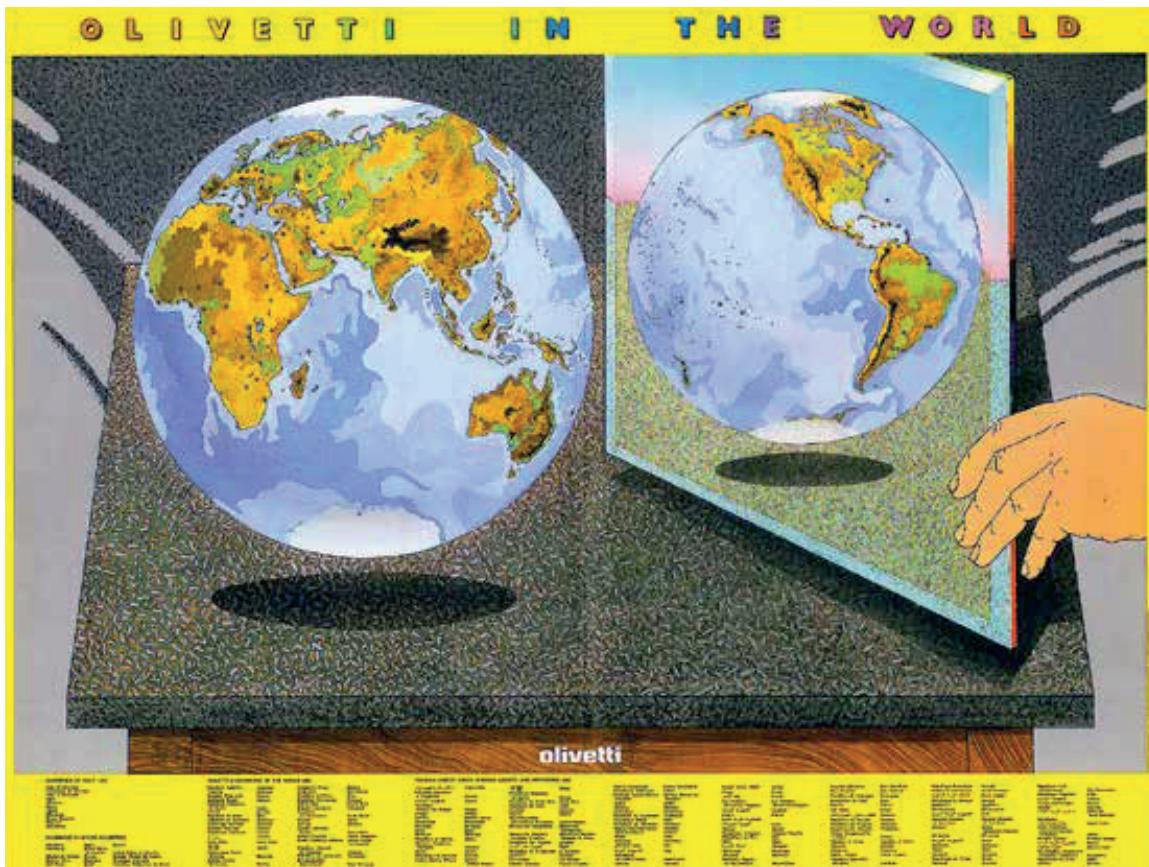
Die Schreibmaschinenklassiker sind der bekannteste Ausdruck des industriellen Vermächtnisses und die sichtbare Identität von Olivetti, die sowohl innovativ als auch komplex, materiell und immateriell war.

Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages 1933–1983 erforscht diese Identitäten und zeigt, dass das Olivetti-Phänomen als Ganzes zu analysieren und dabei besonderes Augenmerk auf den Kontext der Unternehmensentwicklung und die Ansätze von Designern wie Xanti Schawinsky, Renato Zveteremich, Ettore Sottsass, Hans von Klier, Egidio Bonfante, Walter Ballmer u. a. zu legen ist.

Dies reicht von der Einrichtung des Olivetti-Werbebüros 1933 bis zur Eröffnung des permanenten Olivetti-Pavillons auf der Hannover Messe 1983, der als letzter Schritt in einer besonders effizienten Strategie der Corporate Identity gedacht war.

Das Buch ist in vier Abschnitte unterteilt, die sich mit der Gestaltung von Showrooms, der Ausstellungsgestaltung von Messen und Expos, der Analyse von Sprachen, die das Unternehmensvokabular sowie die visuelle Kommunikation und das Interaktionsdesign geprägt haben, sowie Aktivitäten im kulturellen Umfeld und Werbemassnahmen befassen.

In einem letzten Abschnitt werden die Referenzen der Designer Santiago Miranda und George Sowden sowie ehemaliger Mitarbeiter von Olivetti in Vertrieb und Schulung zusammengefasst. Zwei Bildessays mit teils unveröffentlichten Dokumenten, die im historischen Archiv von Olivetti aufbewahrt werden, ergänzen den Inhalt.

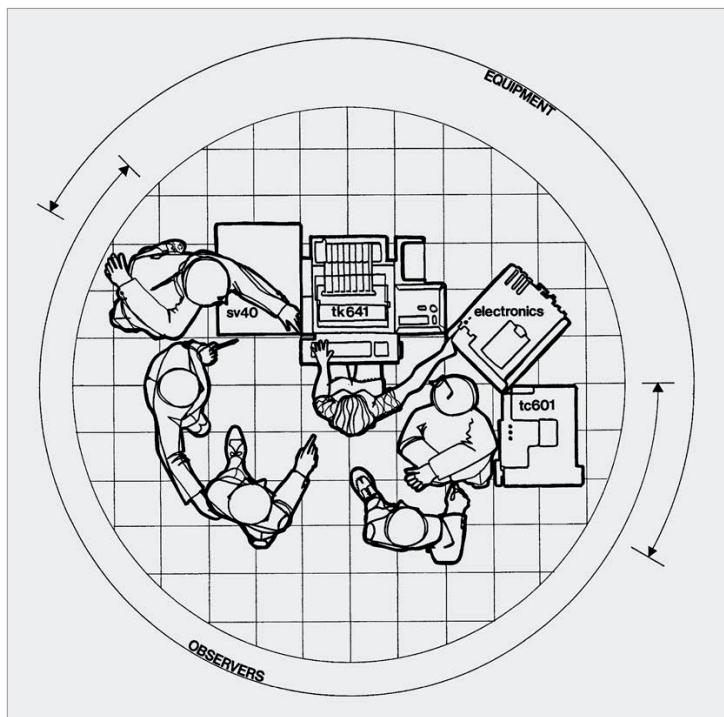


Plakat «Olivetti in the World», Gestaltung: King & Miranda, 1978.
Courtesy King & Miranda and Associazione Archivio Storico Olivetti, Ivrea.

Über die Herausgeber

Davide Fornari ist ausserordentlicher Professor an der ECAL / Universität für Kunst und Design in Lausanne, wo er den Bereich angewandte Forschung und Entwicklung leitet. Er hat eine Reihe von Publikationen zum Thema Design verfasst, bearbeitet und künstlerisch geleitet, darunter *Mapping Graphic Design History in Switzerland* (2016), *Bianca e Blu Monica Bolzoni* (2019), *Carlo Scarpa: Casa Zentner a Zurigo* (2020).

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architecture corporate image contemporary art Adriano Olivetti Gian Antonio Bernasconi



52

Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages

1934 1970



24

On the previous page, Olivetti showroom in Lyon, design Gian Antonio Bernasconi and Bernardino Coda, 1954.
Photographer unknown.

25

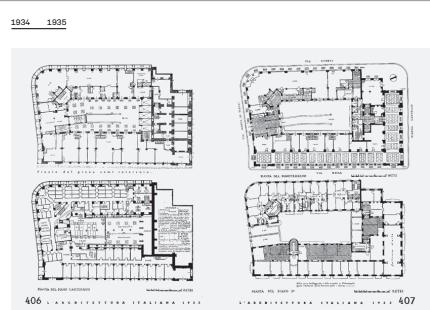
Olivetti showroom in São Paulo, Brazil, rua Brigadeiro Tobias, design Giancarlo Palanti, 1957; decorative panel by Bramante Buffoni.
Photographer unknown.

Spaces: Showrooms

53



29 The Olivetti showroom in Turin published in domus, 92, August 1935. Photo by Niccolò Quaranta.



30 Plans of the basement and ground floor of the San Eustachio block in Turin, design Gio Ponti, 1933-1935. The rooms in the lower left corner of the block housed the Olivetti showroom designed by Xanti Schawinsky.

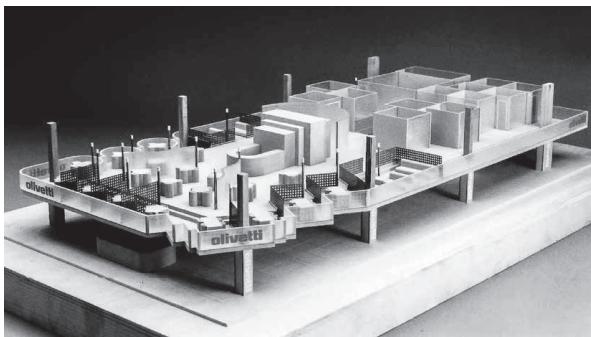
64

Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages

Spaces: Showrooms

65

technical exhibitions integrated design Design Process Hans von Klier Perry King



63 Model for the exhibition *Design Process. Olivetti 1908-1983*, Hannover Messe, 1983. Photographer unknown.



64 Olivetti permanent stand at the 1983 Hannover Messe, which also hosted the exhibition *Design Process. Olivetti 1908-1983*. Photographer unknown.

1952 1983



65 Exhibition *Design Process. Olivetti 1908-1983*, Hannover Messe, 1983. Photographer unknown.

Egidio Bonfante's Displays in Olivetti Exhibitions, from Moscow 1966 to Madrid 1972

Elisabetta Trinchirini

Egidio Bonfante's work for Olivetti was multifaceted, and he tried to apply it in two main areas: corporate vehicles on the one hand, and exhibition design in various contexts on the other. Bonfante held various positions for over forty years – it is no coincidence that Renzo Zorzi describes Olivetti as Bonfante's "single, tyrannical and insatiable client" – but he had a monopoly on a sector within the company he briefly worked for, to be defined later as "ephemeral architecture".

This refers to the design and installation of stands and pavilions (at times even the related graphics) at events that accompanied and promoted Olivetti's success in all international markets.

The scheduling of numerous trade-fairs (as they were also called, "technical exhibitions") during the forty years that Bonfante spent overseeing this sector, made his job an immersive, stressful and competitive one. As Silvio Coppola noted – showing a series of successful exhibition designs for Olivetti – "the one for the Interorgotechnika in Moscow in 1966 and the one for the Hannover Messe '68 – "trade fair and specialized expositions are treacherous training grounds in which it is very easy to dissipate corporate images."²

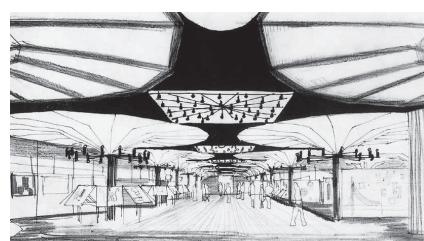
Olivetti's objective was not only to present and promote production growth (which in Italy was central for many companies in the years of the economic boom), but also to make the diversity of the applicative solutions developed

immediately comprehensible for the visitor, in terms of product application. This had to be done in a way that together with the high quality of design capable of beating the competition. Last but not least, the fundamental role of research had to be highlighted.

The definition "ephemeral architecture" is interesting because it is based on the staging of an event regardless of the usual tools of construction. Ephemeral architecture can be understood as a sort of abstraction, a mental process, in some ways disenchanted, through which the concept of architecture itself is isolated and expressed with tools that tend to refer to the world of art. Moreover, the fact that Egidio Bonfante, although trained as an engineer in Milan, and having lived in Milan, had always been an artist (his only activity outside the work for the "tyrannical client" mentioned above) may not be accidental in relation to the interchangeability of the tools of art and architecture and their respective alphabets.

It is not easy, at present, to draw up a comprehensive catalogue of the exhibitions designed by Bonfante. The Olivetti Historical Archives dedicated an exhibition and a short catalogue to him in 2003, but no specific funds have ever been set up. Among the dozens of events that Bonfante organized, the one in Moscow, the 1966 exhibition *Interorgotechnika* in Sokolniki Park in September 1966 is the best described in the Ircsa Archive, thanks both to the written documentation of various kinds – press releases, telexes on the presentation of the event, a draft illustration – Arrigo Olivetti's speech for the inauguration – and double-page pictures by Ugo Mulas and Aldo Bullo.³ It is unthinkable to analyse the Moscow exhibition, though certainly distinctive, separating it from a series of subsequent stylistically similar exhibitions (for which we refer to the images). Even though *Interorgotechnika* was a trade fair, as the title suggests, or the reasons that will be outlined below, we are not dealing with an exhibition like the more

1966 1972



71 Project sketch by Egidio Bonfante for the *Interorgotechnika* trade show, Moscow, 1966.

¹ Zorzi 2003, 5.
² Cospicchia 1971, 73.
³ AAOI, Fondo Renzo Zorzi, Mostre ed eventi, Archivio Renzo Zorzi-Mostre ed eventi, 17.80-82, 1966.

exhibitions	exhibition design	Formes et recherche	Gae Aulenti	Giorgio Colombo
80	Composition modules, floor plans and sections for some stages of the exhibition Olivetti 'formes et recherche', design Gae Aulenti, from the book <i>Design Process. Olivetti 1908-1983</i> , pp. 128-133.	81	On the following page, poster for the exhibition Olivetti 'formes et recherche' in Paris, Musée des Arts Décoratifs (20 November 1969 - 1 January 1970); graphic design Clino Trini Castelli with Roberto Pieracini, 70 x 50 cm, 1969.	
160	Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages			
				161

1969 1971

Olivetti formes et recherche
MUSÉE DES ARTS DÉCORATIFS 107 RUE DE RIVOLI PARIS
DU 20 NOVEMBRE 1969 AU 1 JANVIER 1970 TOUS LES JOURS SAUF LE MARDI
DE 12 H. À 18 H. LE DIMANCHE DE 11 H. À 18 H.

communication design	corporate image	Design Process	public relations	Hans von Klier
95	Cover of the catalog of the exhibition Olivetti Design in Industry, MoMA, New York; graphic design Leo Lioni, 1952. Photo by Niccolò Quaresima.	97	On the following page, poster for Olivetti calculators, graphic design Giovanni Pintori, 40 x 28 cm, 1949.	
96	Olivetti advertising installation on the motorway, design Giovanni Pintori, 1960s. Photographer unknown.			
198	Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages			199

1950 1977

Languages: Visual Communication and Interaction Design