

Cassina

LC15

Family **LC**

Catalogue **I Maestri**

Year of design **1958**

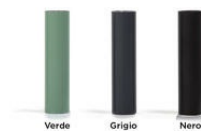
Year of production **2010**

Table de conférence - Atelier Le Corbusier, Paris

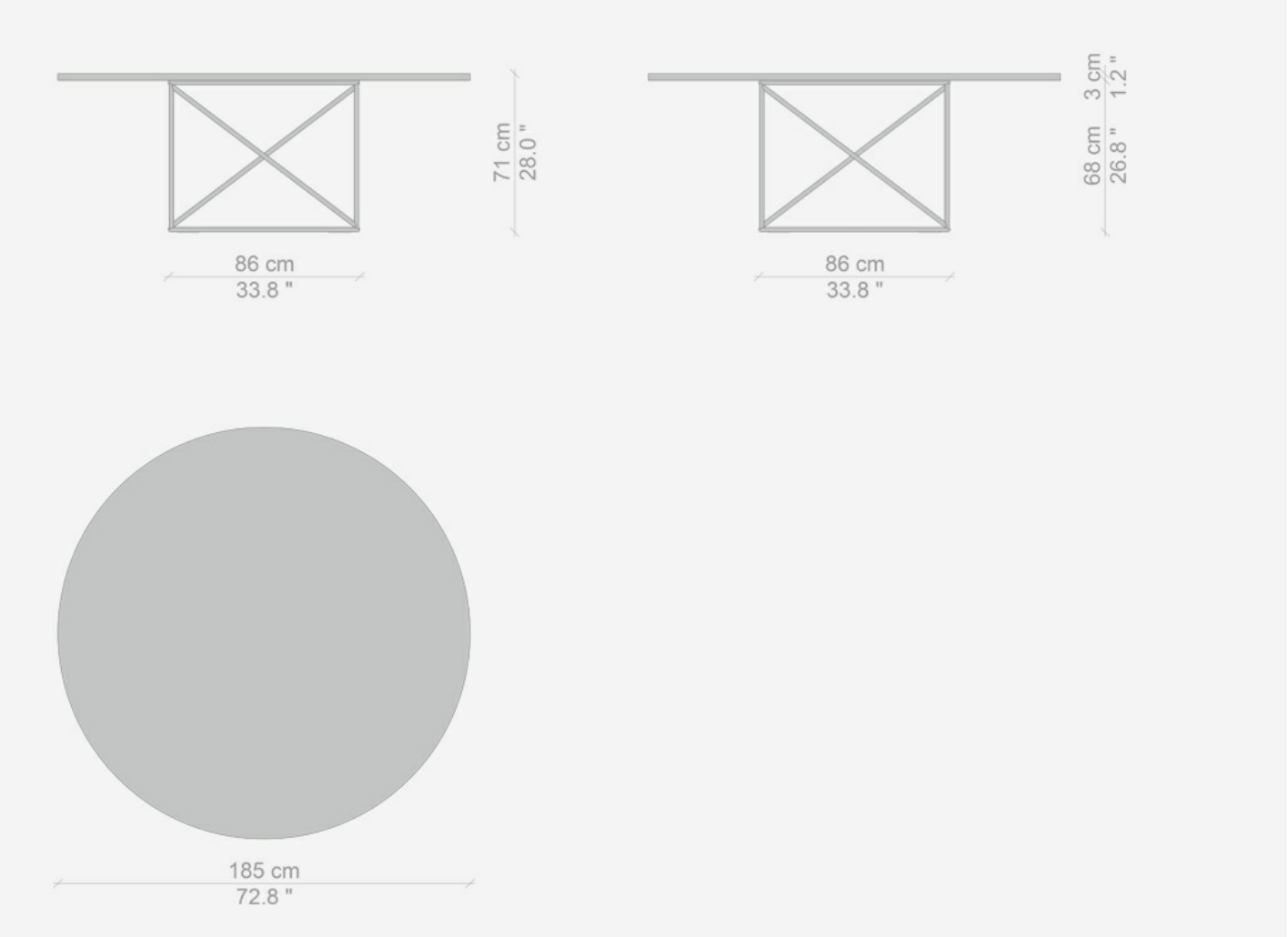
A round table with steel lattice base, polished in LC colours (semigloss grey, green or black) with top in natural oak, black-stained oak or American walnut.

Le Corbusier designed a table in 1958, intended for both home décor and conferences with an organic structure that is also rational at the same time. The key to the project is the use of two geometrical figures set one against the other. The circle is a sturdy horizontal tabletop in oak and the cube is made of steel tubes, which form a weave of perpendicular levels with outstanding aesthetic value.

Gallery



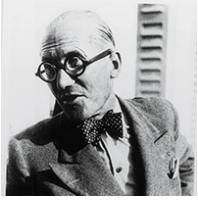
Dimensions



Authenticity

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Designer



Le Corbusier

Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, known as Le Corbusier, was born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in the Swiss Jura, in 1887; he died in France, at Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, on the French Côte d'Azur, in 1965.

Early in his career his work met with some resistance owing to its alleged «revolutionary» nature and the radical look it acquired from its «purist» experiments; in time, however, it won the recognition it deserved and it is still widely admired. His message is still being assimilated by an ever increasing number of people in the profession, but his far-out avant-garde attitudes should be interpreted with due consideration for the use of rational systems in his planning method, evidenced by extremely simple modules and formes based on the functional logic.

«Functionalism tending not so much to an exaltation of the mechanical function at the expense of the symbolic, as to the rejection of symbol that he now considers outmoded and insignificant and the restoration of the practical function as a symbol of new values»⁽¹⁾

In his activities as town-planner, architect and designer, his method of research continued to develop, at times going to the opposite extremes of a rich plastic idiom.

Instances of this are:

Unité d'Habitation, Marseille (1946-52);

the Chapel at Ronchamp (1950-55);

the Dominican Monastery «La Tourette» (1951-56);

the Centre of Zurich (1964-65)

the Hospital in Venice (1965).

Much the same commitment will be found in the furniture of the Equipement intérieur de l'habitation (tables, chairs, armchairs, sofas) designed for the Salon d'Automne, 1928, with Pierre Jeanneret and Charlotte Perriand and "Casiers Standard", system of container units designed for the Pavillon of the Esprit Nouveau, 1925, with Pierre Jeanneret.

Cassina repropose this furniture considered "up-to-date"; its clear and essential "form" is highly adaptable to change in time and in environment, constantly providing new significance.

⁽¹⁾ G.C.Argan, Arte Figurativa in the Enciclopedia Universale dell'arte, vol. 1, col. 760

<http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr/>