

functional or appealing?

traces of a long struggle

HaPoC 2015 Pisa, October 8 – 11







the session title

computing and the modelling of reality







permutation

reality and the modelling of computing







completion

reality considerations and the modelling of the shape of computing devices





functional or appealing?

traces of a long struggle

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functional and appealing as conflicting qualities





appealing vs functional

an example

Juicy Salif by Philippe Stark for Alessi







assessing the object

appealing!

unexpected formally beautiful funny

functional?

scratches on the kitchen drops of juice out of the glass inefficient squeezing







official statements

Alberto Alessi

"the most controversial lemon squeezer of the century"

Philippe Starck

"it is not meant to squeeze lemons but to start conversations"







back to the history of computing (and philosophy)





about functional and appealing

drawbacks of flat design touchscreen, nice but limited 16:9 screens and word processing minimalism and mouse buttons noisy fans and overheating P101 as a product that everyone must have





just one, back in time and tied to Olivetti history





full vs ten-keys calculator keyboards





before keyboards

there were sliders

in arithmometers, Odhner machines, still used in the Curta

Brunsviga 13 1927







the full keyboard

the first solution

idea by Thomas Hill refined by Dorr Felt firstly used in the Comptometer

Model C 1907







a standard

many functional pros

fast, two or more digits in the same stroke very fast on the Comptometer value visible on non-direct action machines

easy mechanical implementation





on accounting printing machines

Class 3 Visible 1914 (ex Pike 1904)







and scientific machines



Marchant KC 1922





yet, quite early...





the ten-keys appear

"Dalton" layout

a quite successful one

B.S.A 3 18 6

Dalton 1912





in two flavours

"Sundstrand" layout

the one we are used today

Sundstrand 1914







ten-keys pros & cons

pros, on the appealing side

essential look, smaller footprint on the desktop surprise for the elegant solution values are typed like on a typewriter

cons, on the functional side

value is not visible, just the number of digits mechanics is much more complicated less fast, digits have to be typed in sequence





Olivetti calculators, a late entry





times and decisions

essential chronology

1934, s.a. Macchine per Operazioni Aritmetiche 1938, end of the study & design phase 1940, MC 4S Summa launched

a priori characteristics

printing, as they have a bigger market electrical, modern ten-keys keyboard, elegant





the second series

first clear success

Natale Capellaro Marcello Nizzoli

Divisumma 14 1947







achievements

on the appealing side

clear colour, regular body, soft shapes the exterior appears as an autonomous design celebrated at the MoMA exhibition in 1952

on the functional side

four operations, negative results and printing sort of a general purpose machine (all the ten-keys cons are still there)





a rational perspective (reality considerations)





art historian, advisor of Adriano Olivetti "Design per la Luna", 1965 published on Rivista Pirelli, v. 18 n. 2-3 and, posthumous, on Notizie Olivetti, n. 84

the Musatti analysis

technological market is becoming emotional a different beauty can revive a saturated market good *design* and bad design or *styling*





a last episode, still Olivetti





transition to electronics

a 1970 electronic calculator, lot of arithmetic yet still a mechanical keyboard and printing only, no display







good design

Mario Bellini contribute

aesthetics an ergonomics raise the overall quality





conclusions





traces of a long struggle

reality considerations

computing devices are products they have to consider their market all qualities contribute to the success

obvious today

still an interesting conversation a dialectics that started in the past able to produce masterpieces

