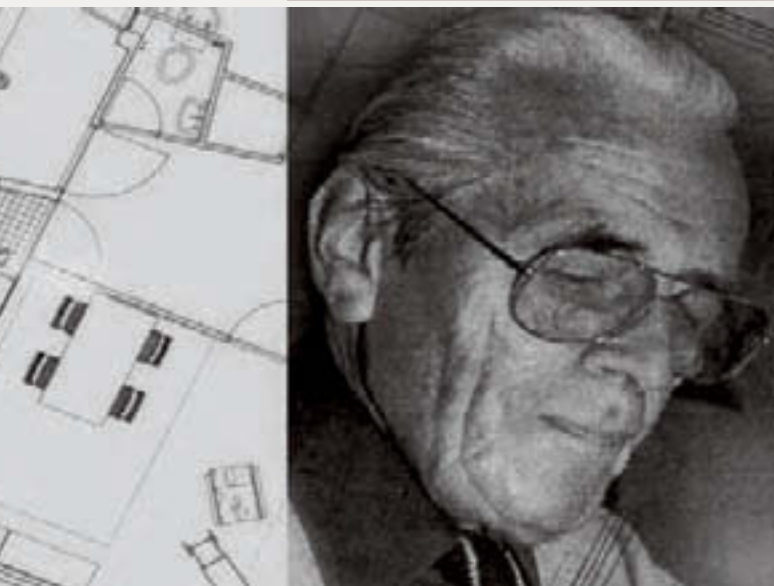


# CARRELLO BAR BAR TROLLEY AR1

designer Alfred Roth  
REGISTERED DESIGN

*Alfred Roth*



## CARRELLO BAR

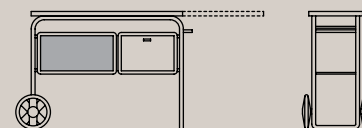
Struttura in tubolare d'acciaio satinato spazzolato e cromato Ø 20mm.; riserva ghiaccio in lamiera leggera saldata, contenitore per bottiglie in lamiera d'alluminio traforata; box contenitore con due antine ribaltabili in acero laccato finitura nero, interno in betulla naturale. Ruote raggiate in acciaio cromato con gomme rigide di colore bianco, piano estraibile in multistrato bordato di profilo d'acciaio e ricoperto in laminato plastico di colore nero.

**Accurata lavorazione artigianale.  
Pezzo storico numerato.**

## BARTROLLEY

Structure in satined brushed and chromed tubular steel Ø 20mm, container with two small flap doors in maple lacquered in a black colour, ice holder in light metal sheet and a bottle container in perforated aluminium. Wheels in chromed steel with rigid tyres in a white colour, pull-out top in multilayer panel with steel profile on the edges and covered in melamine in a black colour.

**Accurately handcrafted.  
Numbered historical piece.**



L 945 (1445) P 330 H 730 mm  
W 37 2/8" (56 7/8)" D 13" H 28 6/8"

Alfred Roth nasce a Wangen (Svizzera) il 21 Maggio 1903. Si è diplomato a Zurigo con Karl Moser. Lavora nello studio di Le Corbusier et Pierre Jeanneret per i quali realizza le due case dell'esposizione internazionale di Stoccarda. Nel 1931 apre un suo studio d'architettura a Zurigo e realizza progetti importanti in Svizzera e Svezia, negli Stati Uniti e nel Medio Oriente, e con la collaborazione di Marcel Breuer, le case "Doldertal" a Zurigo. Invitato alle Università di Harvard e Saint Louis, professore ordinario all'Università di Zurigo, ha pubblicato vari libri sull'architettura e sui suoi contatti con Le Corbusier, Loos, Hoffman, Perret, Van de Velde e Piet Mondrian.

Alfred Roth was born in Wangen, Switzerland May 21st 1903 and studied architecture in Zürich with Karl Moser. He worked in the studio of Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret, for whom he designed the two houses of the International Exposition in Stuttgart. In 1931 he opened his own atelier and carried out important projects in Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, and in the Middle East. In collaboration with Marcel Breuer he constructed the "Doldertal" houses in Zürich. In addition to serving as guest professor at the Universities of Harvard and Saint Louis as well as at the Polytechnic High School in Zürich, he published several books on architecture. Many of his publications focused on his liaisons with the most famous exponents of modern architecture, such as Le Corbusier, Loos, Hoffmann, Perret, Van De Velde, and Piet Mondrian.

