



1. Thonet Chair No. 14 (1859)

Designed by Michael Thonet, the “bistro chair” was one of the first industrial furniture designs. It used an innovative **steam-bending process** to form elegant, repeatable curves. The chair was light, affordable, flat-packed, and made of only six parts, making it **easy to assemble** and repair. It became an **icon** of European café culture and symbolized the shift from craft to mass production, proving that good design can be democratic, efficient, and timeless.

2. Barcelona Chair (1929)

Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and Lilly Reich for the 1929 Barcelona Pavilion, the Barcelona Chair became a **modernist icon**. Created as a throne for Spanish royalty, it combines an **X-shaped chrome frame** with a tufted leather seat and back. Both sculptural and simple, it reflected Mies’s “**less is more**” philosophy and marked a new era in industrial design, blending elegance, function, and modern materials together.

3. Wassily Chair (1925)

Designed by Marcel Breuer at the **Bauhaus**, the Wassily Chair was one of the first to use **tubular steel** in furniture. Inspired by **bicycle frames**, it used bent steel with simple leather or canvas panels. The chair removed traditional padding and showed its structure honestly. Light, modern, and easy to make, it demonstrated how industry could change everyday furniture. The Wassily Chair became a lasting symbol of **modernist design** and industrial production.

4. Eames Lounge Chair (1956)

Designed by Charles and Ray Eames, the Lounge Chair and Ottoman **redefined comfort** in modern design. Made of molded plywood shells with soft leather cushions and an aluminum base, it **balanced luxury with modern simplicity**. Introduced in 1956, it showed that modern furniture could be warm and inviting, not just minimal. Still produced today, it remains a symbol of **postwar innovation** and **timeless** comfort.