



**Cesca™ Chair and Stool** Designed in 1928, Marcel Breuer's use of tubular steel—which defines the crisp outline of these chairs and stools—revolutionized furniture construction and inspired generations of designers. Marrying the traditional crafts of caning and upholstery with the ingenuity of the cantilevered frame, Cesca is a now-classic seating series known for comfort and flexibility.

**Wassily™ Chair** In 1925, Marcel Breuer was an apprentice at the Bauhaus when he reduced the classic club chair to its elemental lines and forever altered the future of furniture design. The iconic Wassily Chair is constructed of leather or canvas straps stretched across a tubular steel frame—originally inspired by the bends in a bicycle frame. It was the first chair of its kind in 1925, and it remains a celebrated symbol of modernism today.

**ABOVE** Cesca Chairs in hand-woven cane; Saarinen Dining Table

**RIGHT** Wassily Chair; Laccio Coffee and Side Tables



**Laccio Table** Tubular steel frames shape Marcel Breuer's masterfully minimal nesting tables. Designed in 1925, the Laccio Coffee and Side Tables stand as a paradigm of 20th century design.



**MB Lounge Chair** Designed in 1929, the MB Lounge Chair has an upholstered seat that appears to float within a seemingly continuous tubular steel frame. Metal springs stretched horizontally across the back provide gentle movement, adding to the tensile strength and straightforward elegance of this chair. The armrests are made of natural oak.

**ABOVE** MB Lounge Chair

**RIGHT** Cesca Chairs fully upholstered; Saarinen Dining Table





**Marcel Breuer** is equally celebrated for his achievements in architecture and furniture. He was a student and subsequently a master carpenter at the Bauhaus in the 1920s. In 1937, he accepted an invitation from Walter Gropius to join the faculty at Harvard University's School of Design, where his students included I.M. Pei, Edward Larrabee Barnes, Philip Johnson, and Paul Rudolph. In addition to teaching together, Breuer and Gropius co-founded an architecture firm and became

trusted mentors to Florence Knoll (then Schust) who interned in their office. In 1946, Breuer founded his own firm in New York City, and was the architect on many notable projects, including the original Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. His entire body of work, both architecture and furniture, embodies the driving Bauhaus objective to reconcile art and industry.

**ABOVE** Marcel Breuer at his New Canaan, Connecticut home. Image by John Naar from the Knoll Archive.



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**Cesca™ Chair**  
With Arms  
23.5"W × 23.5"D × 31.5"H | Seat 17.75"H | Arm 27"H  
Armless  
18"W × 23.5"D × 31.5"H | Seat 17.75"H

**Cesca™ Stool**  
Counter Height  
18"W × 23.6"D × 38"H | Seat 25"H  
Bar Height  
18"W × 23.6"D × 42"H | Seat 29"H

**Wassily™ Chair**  
31"W × 27"D × 28.75"H | Seat 16.5"H | Arm 23"H

**Laccio Coffee Table**  
53.5"W × 19"D × 13.5"H

**Laccio Side Table**  
21.75"W × 19"D × 17.75"H

**MB Lounge Chair**  
24.8"W × 32"D × 33.8"H | Seat 17"H

## Marcel Breuer Collection Marcel Breuer



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