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Titolo: "scala mobile con deserto"

"Ipotesi per una meta turistica "

Il progetto di Lorenzo Scotto di Luzio, consiste nell'installazione di una scala mobile nel deserto.

L'immagine della scala mobile, generalmente legata all'idea di transito (aeroporti, stazioni etc) o di consumo (centri commerciali, grandi alberghi), viene qui decontestualizzata e privata della sua funzione originaria.

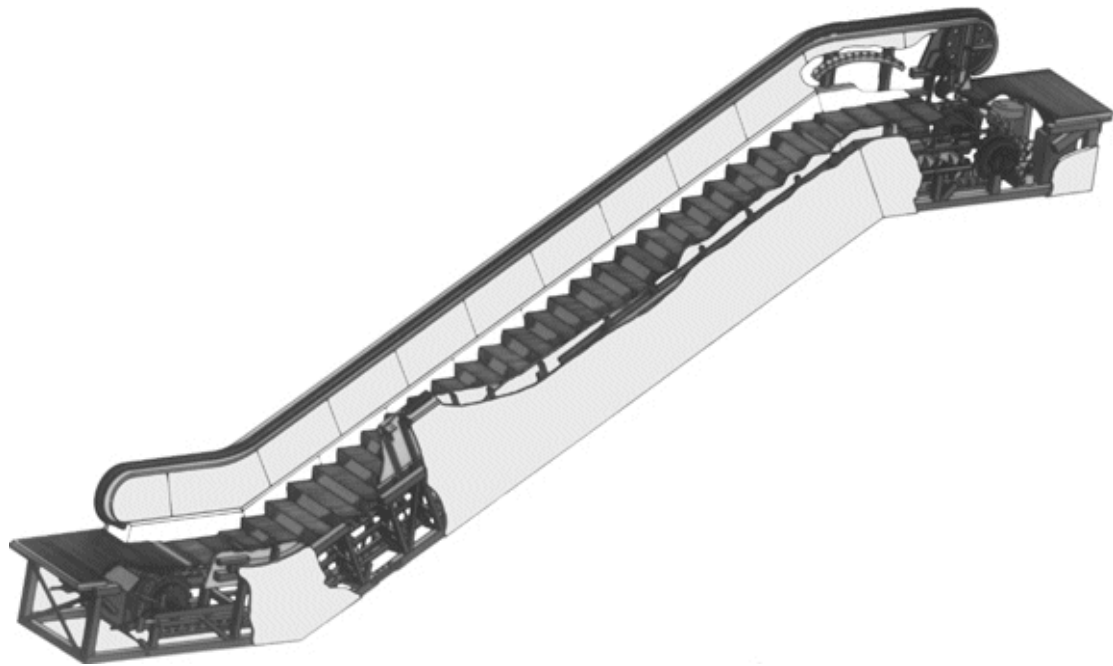
Trasferita in mezzo al deserto, appare dunque come il reperto di una società opulenta e della sua umanità brulicante.

L'artista si interroga sulla possibilità che melanconia, nostalgia, contemplazione possano diventare esse stesse esperienze di consumo.

Questa *macchina celibe* o monumento metafisico si pone come testimonianza di quella che in un futuro si potrà definire "età del consumo" (al pari dell'età del bronzo etc.).







Background

An escalator is a power-driven, continuous moving stairway designed to transport passengers up and down short vertical distances. Escalators are used around the world to move pedestrian traffic in places where elevators would be [impractical](#). Principal areas of usage include shopping centers, airports, transit systems, trade centers, hotels, and public buildings. The benefits of escalators are many. They have the capacity to move large numbers of people, and they can be placed in the same physical space as stairs would be. They have no waiting interval, except during very heavy traffic; they can be used to guide people towards main exits or special exhibits; and they may be weather-proofed for outdoor use. It is estimated that there are over 30,000 escalators in the United States, and that there are 90 [billion](#) riders traveling on escalators each year. Escalators and their cousins, moving walkways, are powered by constant speed alternating current motors and move at approximately 1-2 ft (0.3-0.6 m) per second. The maximum angle of [inclination](#) of an [escalator](#) to the horizontal is 30 degrees with a standard rise up to about 60 ft (18 m).

The invention of the escalator is generally credited to Charles D. Seeberger who, as an employee of the Otis Elevator Company, produced the first step-type escalator manufactured

for use by the general public. His creation was installed at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, where it won first prize. Seeberger also coined the term escalator by joining *sca/a*, which is Latin for steps, with a **diminutive** form of "elevator." In 1910 Seeberger sold the original patent rights for his invention to the Otis Elevator Company. Although numerous improvements have been made, Seeberger's basic design remains in use today. It consists of top and bottom landing **platforms** connected by a metal **truss**. The truss contains two tracks, which pull a collapsible **staircase** through an endless loop. The truss also supports two handrails, which are coordinated to move at the same speed as the step treads.

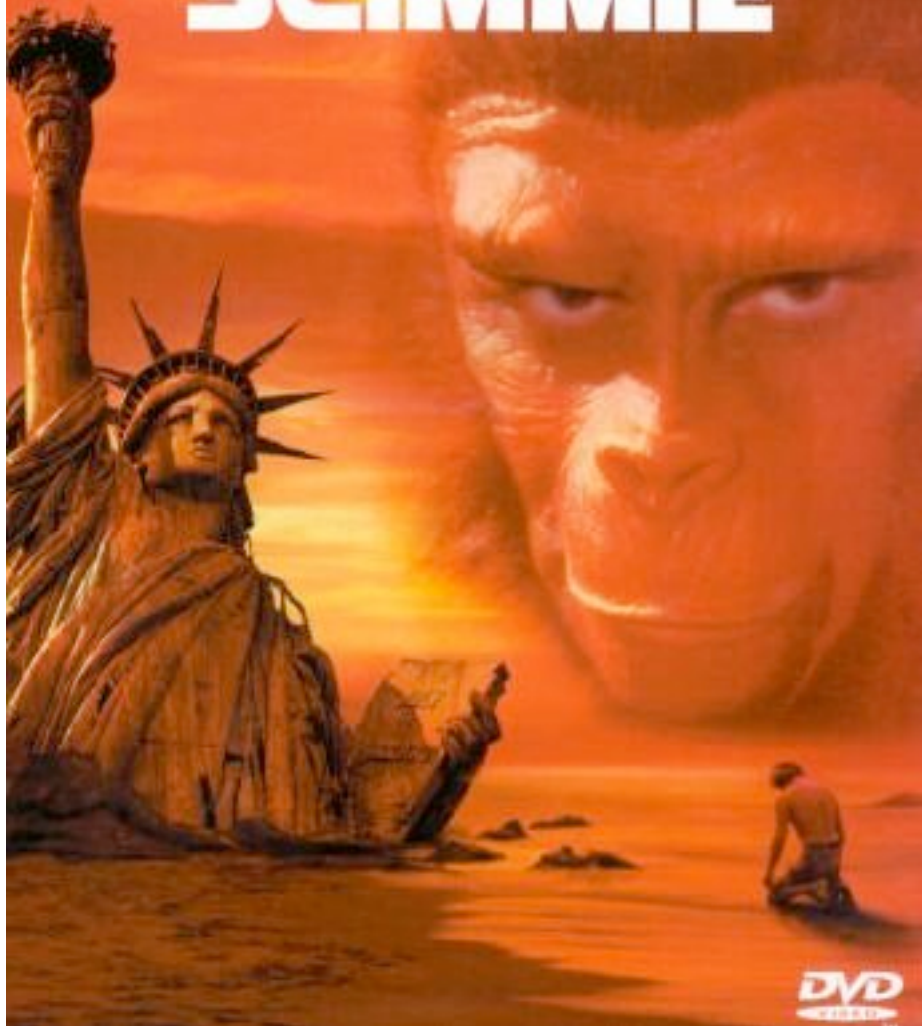


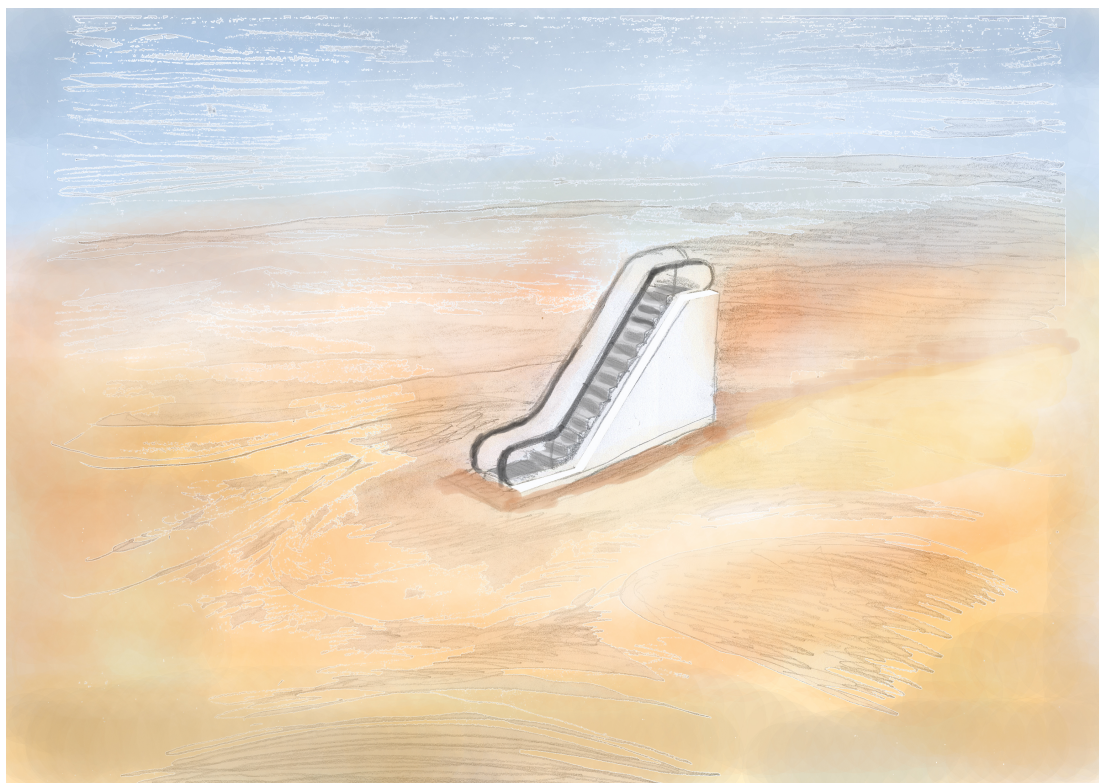
Albrecht Dürer , Melencolia 1514

In questa famosa incisione di Albrecht Dürer viene rappresentata una scala a pioli simbolo alchemico di desiderio di conoscenza

CHARLTON HESTON RODDY McDOWALL

il PIANETA DELLE SCIMMIE





la scala una volta istallata non avrà bisogno di manutenzione
deve cioè deteriorarsi col tempo e diventare un relitto