



# chapter seven

List of References

## 7.1 LIST OF REFERENCES

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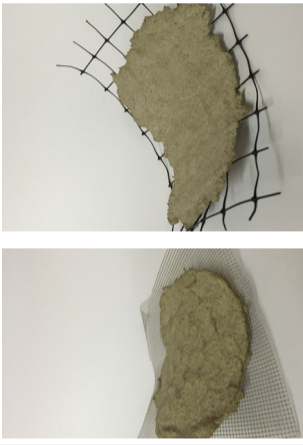
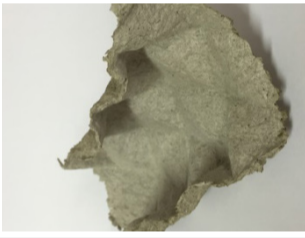
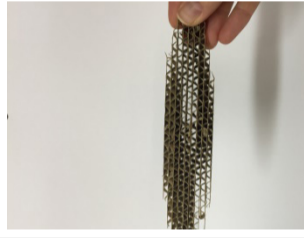
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APPENDIX A  
SAMPLE AND MODEL DOCUMENTATION

TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
1	2015	2 hours	Weave	Coated/glossy print	Old newspaper	Roll individual sheets diagonally to create tube and fix end with adhesive Press tubes flat Weave pieces and fix in place with adhesive		Sample is strong and quite durable but becomes rigid and results in 2D surface. Does not express the qualities of paper and resembles other material	Test woven sample as structural infill for other methods.
2	30/03	15 minutes	16 Linear division folding	80gsm white cartridge paper	210x297mm Sheet	Fold instructions as per Jackson (2011:16)		This is a basic concept for dividing paper and sample was made in order to learn basic folding techniques	
3	30/03	20 minutes	Symmetrical Repeat Fold: Translation	80gsm white cartridge paper	210x297mm Sheet	Fold instructions as per Jackson (2011:31)		Sample can fold into compact form and unfold and manipulated into various 3D forms. Sample is very flexible	Identify a few 'new' forms that develop from the original and test and develop each individually
4	30/03	45 minutes	Symmetrical Repeat Fold: Glide Reflection	80gsm white cartridge paper	210x297mm Sheet	Square paper Fold 8 linear divisions (valley) Turn sheet 90 degrees and fold 4 linear divisions (valley) Turn sheet over and fold motif (shown in image) in straight line 'slide' next row of folds		Intricate 3D surface texture created through fold. Due to flexibility sample show potential for cladding. Grid folds create potential for sample to be structural. Extraordinary flexible surface created	Test structural possibilities of sample. Test cladding potential of sample
5	01/04	30 minutes	Twist	Newsprint paper	420x594mm Sheet	Cut into strips of 50mm Slightly crumple Roll two pieces between hands		Paper tears easily and has very irregular outcome Process for preparing pieces is timely Does not express unique qualities of paper All of the above mentioned shows lack of potential for further development	This method does not show potential for further investigation


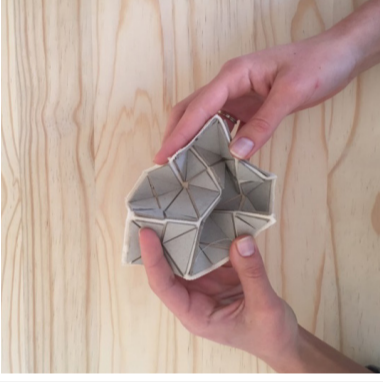
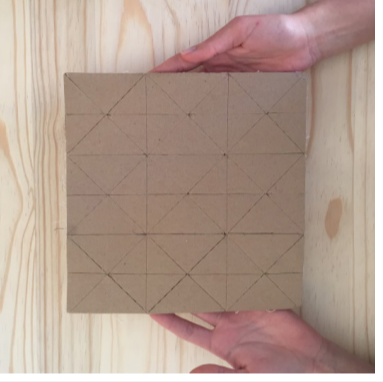

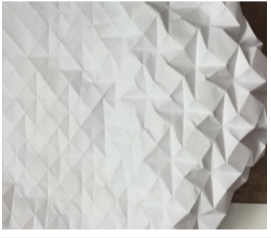


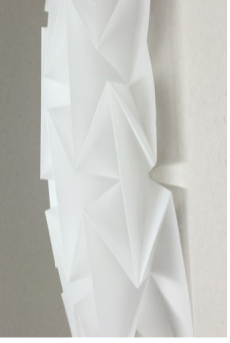
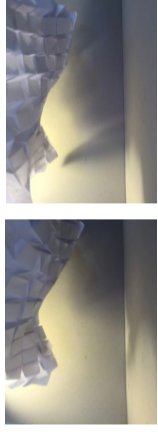
TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
6	01/04	20 minutes cutting 1 hour drying	Cut + Wet Folding	180gsm textured paper	148 x 210 mm Sheet	Cut strips into paper Wet paper with damp sponge Mould into shape and let dry in that position		Versatile form can be achieved. Cutting into paper allows for intricate surface manipulation. The sample outcome lacks structural potential.	This method does not show potential for further investigation
7	01/04	30 minutes	Cutting	Cardboard Tracing paper	N/A 210x297mm Sheet	Draw out cut pattern Cut cardboard into required shapes (triangles) Fix with adhesive to tracing paper in grid pattern		Aim: to test the potential of 'folded qualities' with the possibility of a more structural outcome, by using hybrid method (cut, fold and additional material for support) Tracing paper is too rigid and does not allow for intricate manipulation of shapes.	Further exploration of hybrid method can be done with alternative materials and patterns.
8	02/04	20 minutes mache 30 minutes drying	Maché	80gsm white cartridge paper Textile : Cotton	Torn strips of paper 300x200mm	Tear sheet of paper into strips Place strips into bowl of water Apply individual strips to textile with adhesive and water mixture Leave to dry		Aim: To strengthen paper with additional material and to investigate the flexibility of sample after method has been applied. Sample remains flexible to an extent but does not cling to textile.	Use of textile as structural yet flexible can be further investigated with integration of other methods Investigate alternative adhesive which will allow material to remain flexible and cling better to textile
9	03/04	30 minutes	X-form Span fold	80gsm white cartridge paper	210x297mm Sheet			Sample has structural potential but is only flexible in one direction. Only as strong as weakest fold	Investigate any other possible manipulation of form and shape
10	03/04	1 hour	Roll	Newsprint paper	Old newspaper	Cut into strips of 50mm Fold in half through length of strip Roll individual strips and fix with adhesive		Aesthetic is too crafty When individual pieces are fixed together sample has structural potential Inefficient use of material	Test the structural potential through various fixing methods

TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
11	04/04	40 minutes	Maché	80gsm white cartridge paper	Torn strips of paper	Tear sheet of paper into strips Place strips into bowl of water Apply individual strips over mould (balloon) with adhesive and water mixture Leave to dry		Material has unlimited moulding potential and a variety of organic shapes can be achieved through this method. Preparation for this method is time consuming and aesthetic outcome is dependent on individual 'maker' Sample does not stick and therefore material is not suited for method	Layering paper to make thicker material should be further investigated Alternative material should be used to achieve more successful outcome.
12	04/04	2 hours material preparation 30 minutes moulding Estimate 4 hours drying	Maché (Pulp)	Newsprint Paper Plastic Mesh (Fine + Coarse)	Pulp	Tear sheets into small pieces Place in water for paper to soften Place paper in blender to create pulp Drain excess water Mix adhesive with pulp Mould over mesh Leave to dry		Aim: to strengthen material by adding mesh as substructure and to see if pulp would adhere to the mesh Sample warped through the drying process	Drying of the moulded pulp will need to be controlled by avoiding direct sunlight. This will lengthen the drying time but have a more predictable outcome
13	04/04	2 hour material preparation 30 minutes moulding Estimate 7 hours drying	Maché (Pulp)	Newsprint paper	N/A	Tear sheets into small pieces Place in water for paper to soften Place paper in blender to create pulp Drain excess water Mix adhesive with pulp Mould over object Leave to dry		Method leads to new material with different qualities than paper before process, it is a more rigid and structural material Any variety of shapes can be achieved	Test by combining with other materials to see reaction. How does it adhere to other materials (raw) or how can it be fixed Test colour potential and texture Test alternative pulp mixtures (papercrete etc)
14	05/04	40 minutes	Layering	Cardboard	594x420mm sheet	Cut cardboard with flutes angled in 4 directions along cut line Glue layers together		Layers create intriguing textures Light can be controlled through angled flutes of layers Excessive use of material More durable than paper Structural potential	How can material use be reduced but still achieve similar characteristics.



TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
15	05/04	1 hour	Basic Parabola fold	80gsm white cartridge paper	210x297mm Sheet	Fold instructions as per Jackson (2011:146)		Interesting outcome through type of folds but it is a very timely process Multiple units can be connected to form more complex unit	Investigate a grouping of parabolas to create more complex unit which could possibly become flexible or structural.
16	05/04	40 minutes	Cylindrical V Pleat	80gsm white cartridge paper	420x297	Fold instructions as per Jackson (2011:130)		Extremely flexible and fold type allows for various angles and forms Structural potential Expresses unique characteristic of paper	Explore with application of multiple V folds to create more intricate shapes Test for structural application
17	18/05	2 hours	Symmetrical repeat fold: Glide reflection	80gsm white cartridge paper	594x594	Reflection on sample 4 to explore the flexibility of sample if size is increased.		Larger sheet allows for more flexible model/sample Model becomes very organic in movement although made with rigid folds.	
18	18/05	45 minutes	Rigid origami Fold	80gsm white cartridge paper	420x297	Fold pattern as per Vimeo (2016)		Relatively easy fold pattern but to collapse is time consuming	Larger sheet will make for an interesting sample which could become extremely flexible.

TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
19	18/05	30 minutes	Fold Pattern	80gsm white cartridge paper	420x297	Create fold pattern without collapsing sample to explore 3D patterns that occur when pressed together.		If paper is lightly pressed interesting 3D shapes emerge. Paper moves in its own way	The patterns could be explored with other materials and possibly hybrid material combinations
20	18/05	30 minutes	Cutting	Hybrid: Cardboard + canvas textile	N/A	Test the flexibility of hybrid material. Fixing cardboard cut outs onto canvas textile.		Sample can be moulded into many shapes but does not retain its shape.	Spacing between cardboard pieces can be made larger to achieve more intricate 'folds'
21	18/05	40 minutes	Cutting	Hybrid: Cardboard + canvas textile	N/A	First fix cardboard to textile and then cut 'fold' pattern		Aim: explore the process of making the hybrid sample to speed up time it takes to make as well as to achieve more precision.	Explore alternative textiles(stretch) that could allow for more flexibility
22	18/05	30 minutes	V-fold	80gsm white cartridge paper	420x297	Fold instructions as per Jackson (2011:124)		Collapses fairly easy Does not have enough flexibility for more organic shapes	
23	4/06	1.5hours	Rigid Origami	80gsm white cartridge paper	594x594	Fold pattern as per Vimeo (2016)		Paper is too thin and buckles/ crumples around folded lines therefor making it extremely hard to collapse the pattern.	

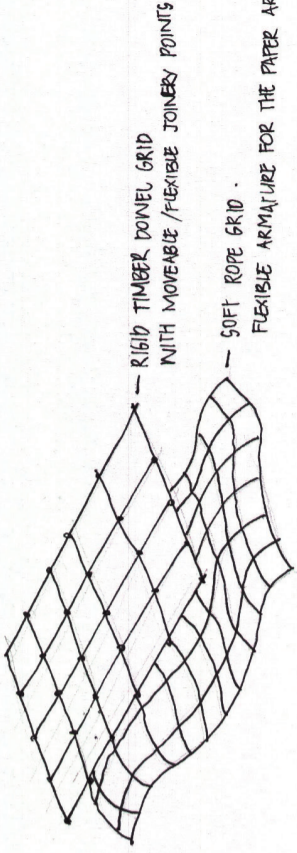
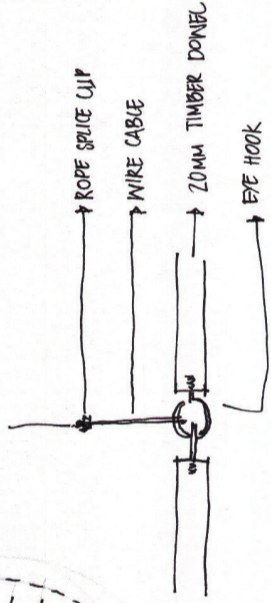
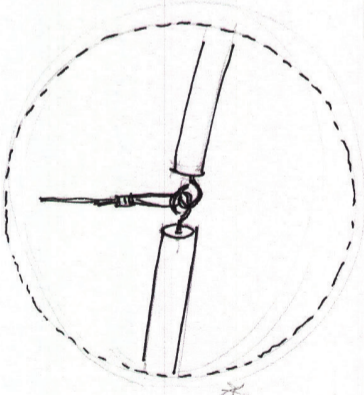
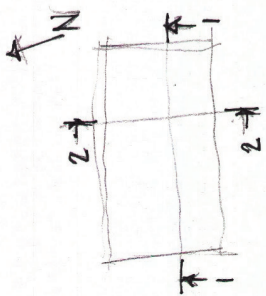
TEST	DATE	TIME	METHOD	MATERIAL	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
24	2/06	30 minutes	Symmetrical repeat fold: Glide reflection	Tracing paper	594x594	This sample is a response to sample 17. The intention was to change the scale of the fold as well as the paper type to test the effect light will have with the model		Tracing paper tears where folds are made. Material is very brittle. Textures become muted with the use of tracing paper; shadows are less prominent due to opacity of the material.	Test the light potential, opacity of material has potential to create defined lighting qualities.
25	2/06	N/A	N/A	N/A	Photograph	Sample 24 was used to photograph possible spatial applications. The intention of the photograph was to capture spatial qualities which could not be depicted on conventional drawings.		Scale of fold is not accurate according to the ratio of the perspective. Ambient Light quality.	
26	4/06	N/A	N/A	N/A	Photograph	Malleability and motion of the sample was photographed as a series to create various forms and fluid movement.			
27	5/06	45 minutes	Paper Layering	Tracing Paper + Cardboard	N/A	An abstract spatial application of the layering of paper.		Intuitive cutting a layering had effective outcome. Creating the sample as a partial spatial representation helps give insight to all the possible applications of the sample.	Photograph the qualities such as texture and lighting that is created with sample.
28	5/06	N/A	N/A	N/A	Photograph	Photographs taken from sample 27 to explore the qualities of the layered paper		Playful investigation of model allowed for imaginative photographed qualities. Layered sample has intriguing textures from different perspectives. Dapple light effect. Ambient light created.	Apply to a spatial model to test effects in a different scale.



MODEL	DATE	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	VISUAL DATA	OBSERVATION	REFLECTION
1	30/05	Section Extrusion	The intention of this model was to test the making of an image and to spatially express the paper sample. The model was extruded from a hand sketched section. Investigation of model to see what effect it has on the spatial outcome in addition to designing on 2D plan.		The model creates better understanding of the possibilities of what the paper artefact could be. Model takes definite shift away from material exploration toward more spatial exploration. Space and paper artefact show better potential for integrated intervention rather than purely installation.	Explore more models of similar nature to express variety of spatial applications. Documenting all the models in an informal manner during the making process allows for thoughts and observations to be recorded without breaking the creativity which connects to the informal nature of making.
2	8/06	Section Extrusion	Model was built roughly scale 1:100 and from the sample 28 sketches where explored of possible spatial applications where after a very playful exploration was done to express the material throughout the whole space.		Extrusion of section further allows for better spatial investigation. Lack of plan and section as starting point for model allows for a more playful exploration of unknown application of paper artefact. Layering as technique in the space gives unique spatial effect which could be taken further in investigation of associations.	Layers can be explored as individual elements with alternative techniques such as paper maché to strengthen individual layers. Explore possibility (if any) of movement/ kinetic design.
3	11/06	Section Extrusion	This model is a reflection on model 1 which investigates a similar folded quality but through the use of additional material. The model was also created in a different section of the space to determine the spatial effects.		Section is cut only through one space therefore limits the spatial exploration as a whole. Sketched image as background creates a lack of depth in the model. Hybrid technique of textile and cardboard has potential for further investigation.	Model 1-3 is only ceiling based interventions and need to explore other applications. Explore the integration of techniques in model 2 and 3.
4	12/06	Section Extrusion	The intention was explore other possible applications of paper artefacts		Potential to create smaller spaces through movement /kinetic walls. Space seems empty due to artefact applied as wall finish and therefor becomes installation rather than intervention. Use of tracing paper creates opportunity to explore transparency throughout space.	Folds of sample used can be explored with other technique (glide reflection fold) to achieve more flexibility. Avoid application of artefact onto existing structure as it minimizes the impact on the space as translates into surface based installation.



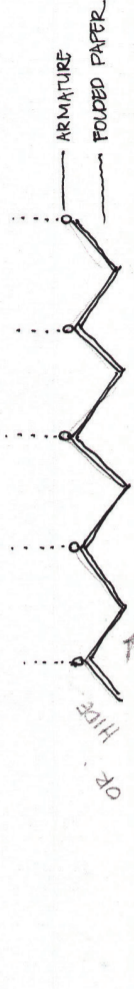
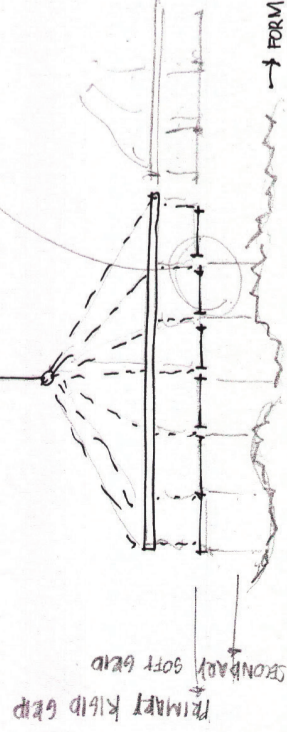
APPENDIX B  
RAW DATA - SKETCH DEVELOPMENT



\* TO ACHIEVE AN UNDOING FORM, A SYSTEM (FOR INSTALLATION) HAS TO BE CONSIDERED TO MAKE PROCESS OF MANIPULATING THE OVERALL FORM EASIER.

FORM OF PAPER IS MANIPULATED IN THIS ELEVATION TO ADD THE ILLUSION OF MOVEMENT IN THIS DIRECTION. PAPER ARTIFACT WILL NOT MOVE IN THIS DIRECTION BUT THE FORM WILL SUPPORT AND FURTHER DEFINE THE SPACE.

SECTION 1-1

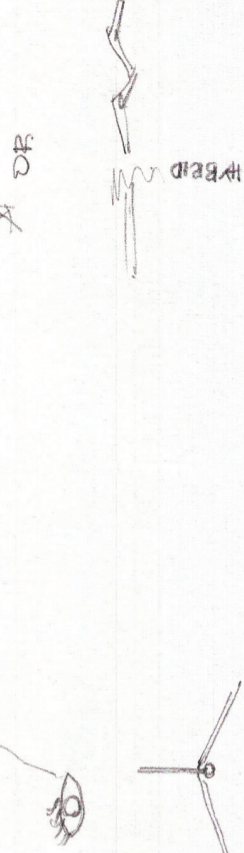


\* ARMATURE IS REQUIRED TO PREVENT FOLDED PAPER FROM SAGGING OUT.

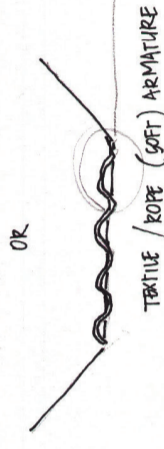


NON 2-2

EXPLORE KINETICS?



TIMBER DOWEL (HARD) ARMATURE

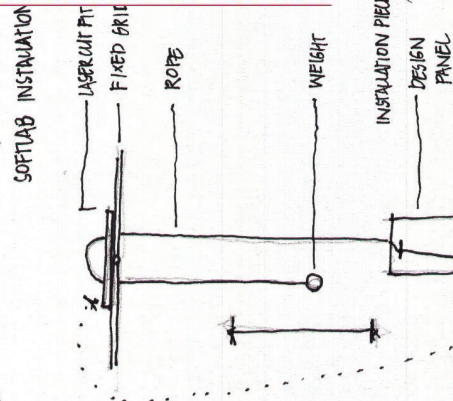
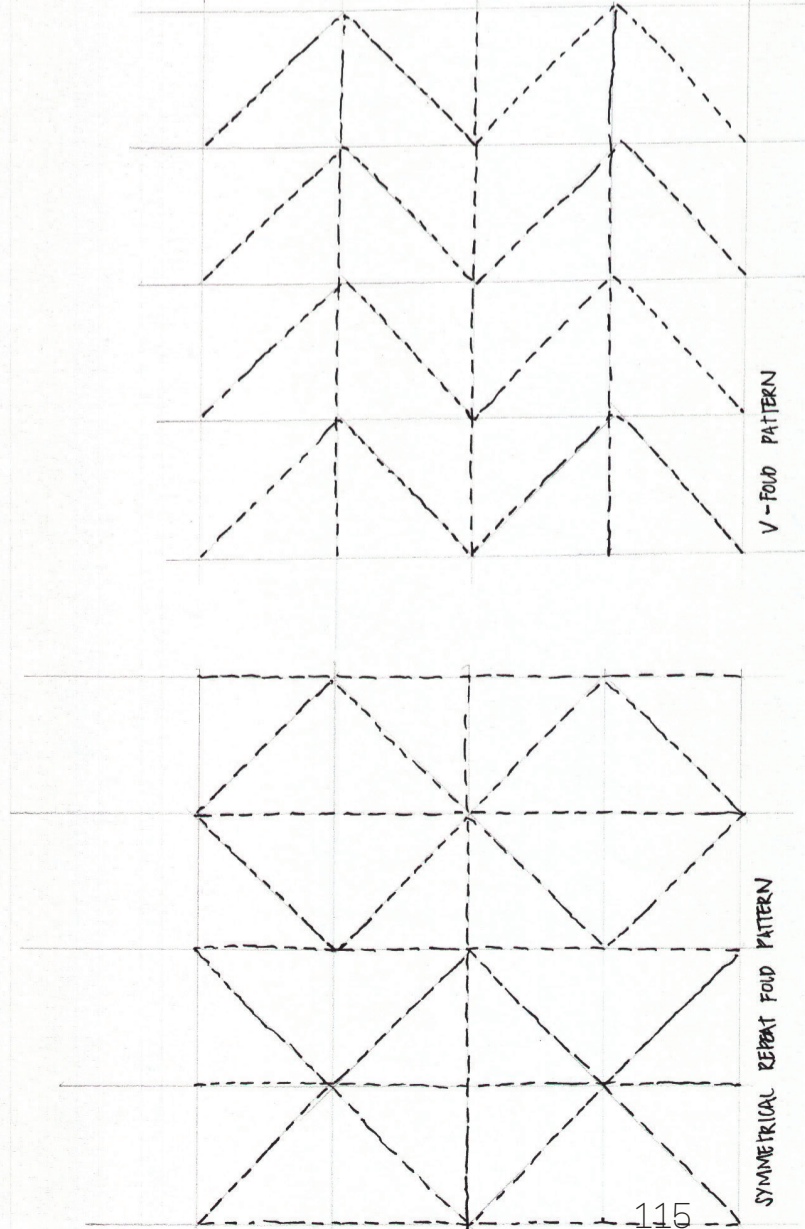


STITCHED / NOVEN IN D PAPER

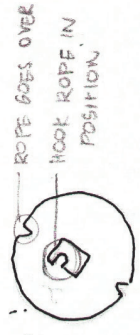
TEXTILE / ROPE (SOFT) ARMATURE

SOFT GRID WILL ALLOW MORE FLEXIBILITY AND COULD BE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNPREDICTABLE AND INTERESTING FORMS.

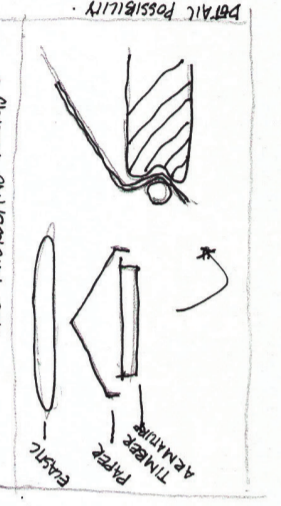
BOTH PATTERNS CAN EASILY BE ATTACHED TO A GRID SYSTEM AT FOLD LINES.



SOFTLAB INSTALLATION



ALONGS ART PIECE TO BE SUSPENDED FROM GRID WHILE BEING ABLE TO EASILY ADJUST HEIGHT



V-FOLD PATTERN

SYMMETRICAL REPEAT FOLD PATTERN

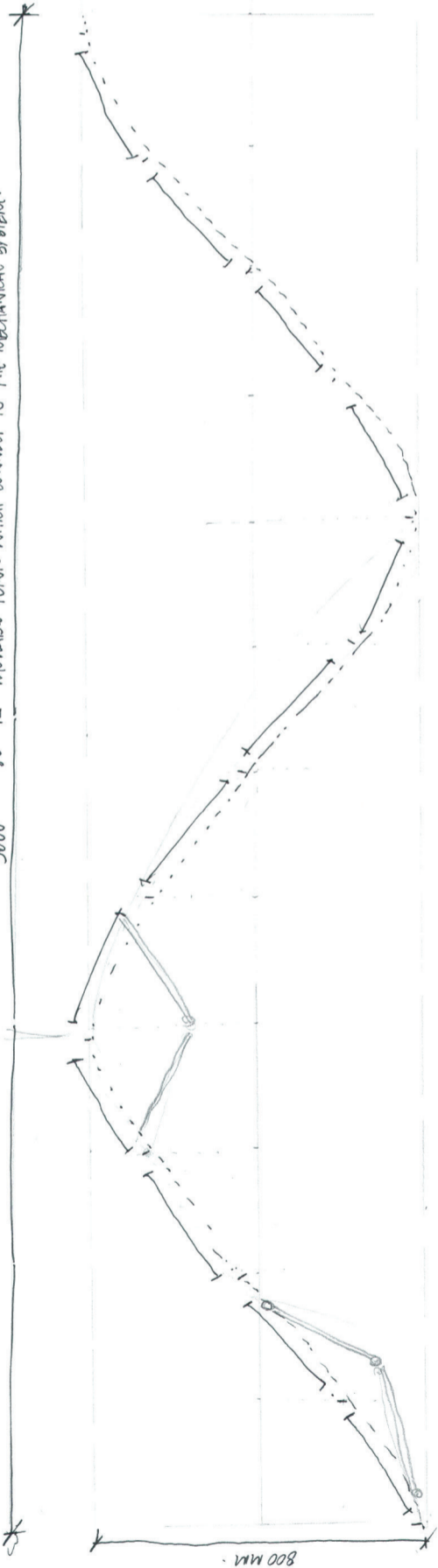




3600

12

MOVIEBLE POINTS WHICH CONNECT TO THE MECHANICAL SYSTEM.



BECAUSE GRID AND TILE IS RIGID THE MOVEMENT WILL BE COMPROMISED



NEED 4 MORE FLUID JOINTS BETWEEN GRID AND PAPER TILES TO ALLOW FOR MORE MOVEMENT.

INDIVIDUAL TILES CANNOT EXCEED 300 X 300 MM. GRID SIZE  
∴ WILL LIMIT MOVEMENT. CAN ONLY GO SMALLER IN 300 X 300 SQUARE

GRID : SCALE 1:5

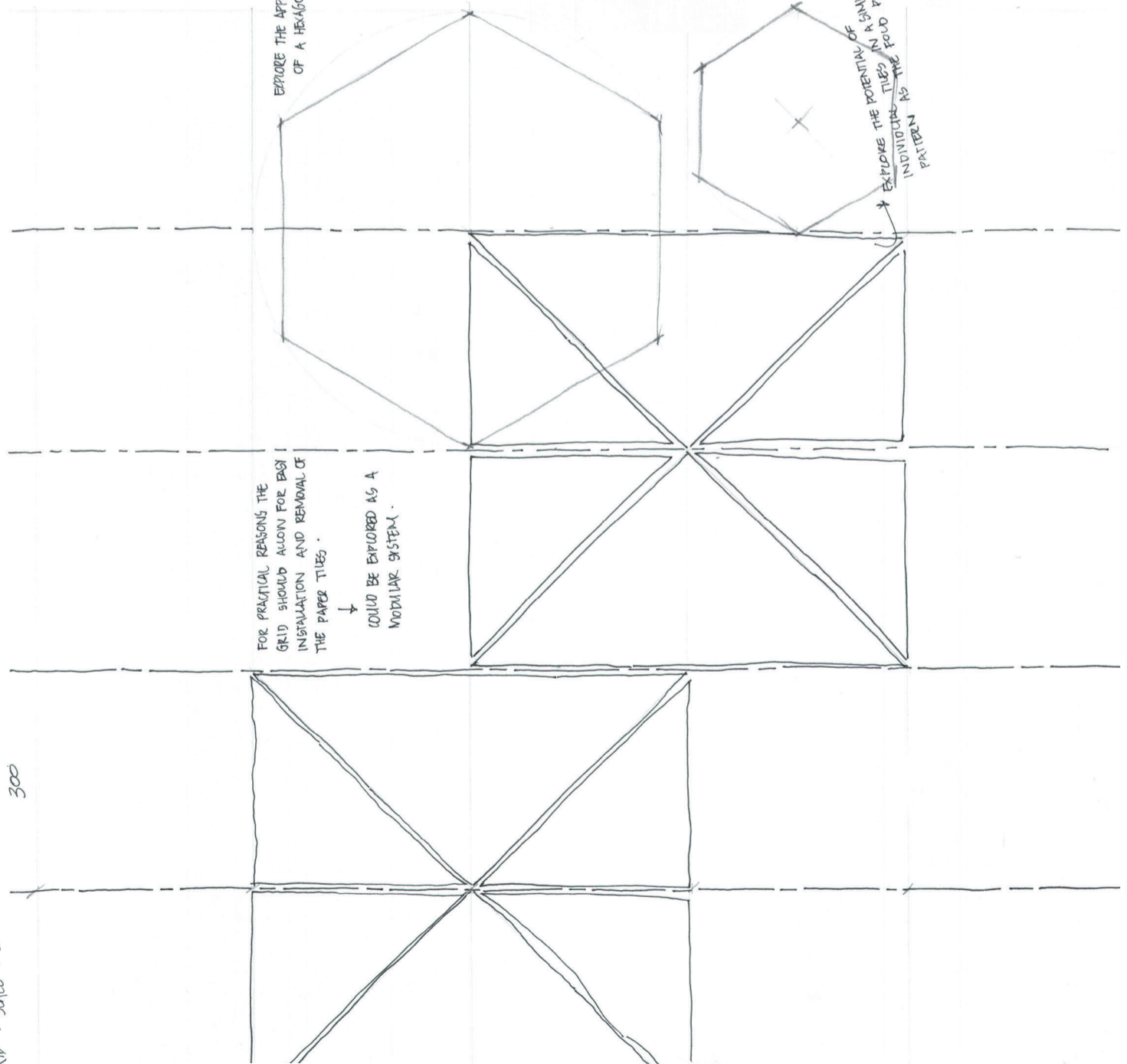
300

FOR PRACTICAL REASONS THE GRID SHOULD ALLOW FOR EASY INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF THE PAPER TILES.

↓  
COULD BE EXPLORED AS A MODULAR SYSTEM.

EXPLORE THE APPLICATION OF A HEXAGON GRID.

EXPLORE THE POTENTIAL OF INDIVIDUAL TILES IN A PATTERN AS THE FOLD PATTERN



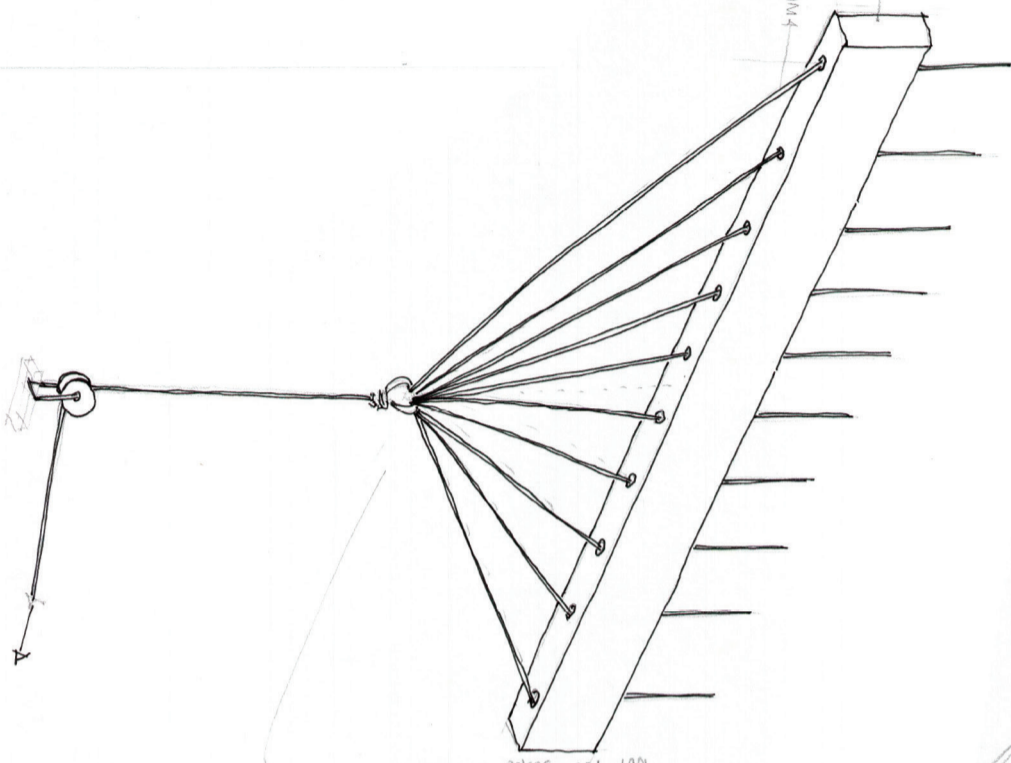
WIRE CABLE ATTACH TO HOOK



NOT TOO SCALE

WIRE ROPE

TIMBER BEAM



KINETIC WAVE (MOVEMENT IN ONE DIRECTION)

