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**Hoi sam check check**

**Biomaterials toolkit (working title)**

Accompanying booklet (A3 folded in six = 12 squares in total, 6 squares per side)

*The order has to do with the way of folding*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Header:  Critical creative research on new material futures  LOGOs  Header:  Name toolkit  Square 1 | [name toolkit]  A teaching toolkit for critical materials research  This toolkit comprises design methods that take new natural design materials and their unique properties as a point of departure and offers hands-on activities to critically engage in sustainable material research and (re)discover new and ancient techniques of material making.  Our aim is to inspire students, researchers, and educators to say goodbye to petrol-based plastics and toxic materials in favor of more sustainable ones. Building on ancient and contemporary knowledge, we label these materials ‘new naturals’ as they don’t fit in the traditional material families of metals, plastics, ceramics and glass, composites, or natural materials such as leather or wood. These ‘new naturals’ can for instance be composites- hybrid materials made from abundant resources such as food waste or plant fibers – or made with microbes, fungi, yeasts, and other organisms that create fascinating substances that we can use in design.  The toolkit exists out of [X] cards that support users in developing teaching activities, classes, and courses about critical materials research, and offers directions and resources on setting up your own small DIY lab. The cards contain four themes that each contribute to understanding and making sustainable materials and sustainable modes of production. Depending on your aim you can combine cards about materials science, biofabrication, DIY microbiology and critical making, and depending on the level of expertise and time available you can choose between various levels of difficulty (*explain*, *explore*, or *expand* cards).  Use the [name toolkit] in combination with the materials archive [link] to collaboratively build an open-source material archive.  www. samplemanagementtool.org  Funded by NWO/ Comenius teaching fellowship, awarded to Loes Bogers  In collaboration with:  Textilelab Amsterdam  Loes Bogers  Sam Edens  Ista Boszhard  Micky van Zeijl  Cecilia Raspanti  Beatriz Sandini  Students HBO-ICT  Students Makers Lab  Students minor Textiles  Maria Viftrup? |
| Coverpage  Square 2 | Title [name toolkit]  A teaching toolkit for critical materials research |
| Square 3 /4//5/6 | Supplier list   * Bla * bla   Tools & materials  Consumables  Safety  A Biomaterials-fabrication site:   * Silicone baking mat (heatproof) * Precision scale 0.01 g (e.g. bol.com for 5e) * Old pot you can dedicate to non-food experiments * Kitchen scale * Strainer * Glycerine, 1L (e.g. drogisterij.net) * Denatured alcohol 96%, 1L (e.g. drogisterij.net) * Gelatine powder (not sheets, look at online shops) * Agar agar powder * Sodium carbonate or cleaning soda (NL: kristalsoda) (supermarket) * White vinegar (supermarket) * Hand soap and dishwashing soap * Cutting mat (hobby stores) * Scalpel/hobby knife (hobby stores) * Clamps or clips to hang things * Ruler (min 30 mm) * Roll of painting tape * Roll of strong tape e.g. duct tape * Scissors and if possible: small scissors for precision work * Textile swatches 20x30 cm minimum (e.g. cotton, denim, can be cut-up old clothing/sheet/towel) * Loose leaf green tea * Rubber bands (supermarket) * Cane sugar * Whole cloves (NL: hele kruidnagels) * Corn starch * Coconut oil OR vaseline OR purol * Fresh Kombucha Scoby (ekoplaza or https://yayakombucha.com/products/organic-kombucha-starter) > keep in the fridge until use * Acrylyc sheet PMMA 3 or 4 mm, minimum 50cm x 100cm e.g. https://kunststofplatenshop.nl/ * Roll of white paper (light gray/beige fine too), or a sheet of min 45 cm wide and 100cm long * Glass jars several sizes (e.g bean jar 250ml, big mayonaise jar 500ml, big yoghurt jar 1000ml) * Wide glass jar or plastic container (min 15 cm diameter or width) * Handful of old rusty metal scraps |
| Header title:  Materials (Science + Experience)  square 7 | body:  [±40words explanation about materials science + experience] |
| Header title:DIY Microbiology  Square 8 | body:  [±40words explanation about DIY microbiology and lab protocols] |
| Header title:  Biofabrication  Square 9 | body:  [±40words explanation about critical making] |
| Header title:  Critical Making  Square 10 | body:  [ ±40words explanation about biofabrication] |
| Header title:  Select & Execute  Square 11 and 12 | [Image]   * Front of the card and back of the card   [text]  Introduction   * The short description allows you to quickly assess whether the activity or method on the cards suits your needs.   Category   * Depending on what learners already know and depending on what topic you want to center your activities, the toolkit is divided in four categories. Cards can be about materials science, bio fabrication, diy-microbiology, or critical making.   Estimated Duration   * This is an estimate of how long it will take to execute   the activity.  Foundational vs Deepdive   * Foundational cards contain key activities and methods for learning, understanding, and critically engage with biomaterials. Deep Dive cards build on knowledge of the foundational cards and dive a bit deeper into the subject mentioned on the card.   Recommendations   * Depending on what learners already know and depending on what topic you want to center activities, the toolkit is divided in four categories. Cards can be about materials science, bio fabrication, diy-microbiology, or critical making.   Tasks  The steps that need to be taken in order to execute the activity |

***Richtlijn woordentallen***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | 3-5 woorden |
| Subtitle | Max 10 woorden |
| Short description | Max 30 woorden |
| tasks | Max 10 woorden per bullet (bold) Max 20 woorden uitleg (light) |
| recommendations | Max 10 woorden per item |
| Ideas for image |  |

## DIY Microbiology (and lab protocols)

***Explore*** cards:

* Microbes/fungis/yeasts and other organisms (yeast vs fermentation?)
* (safety) levels of clean and dirty (read Douglas’ *Dirt*)
* Lab protocols
* Kitchen Lab (filmpje/rondleiding)

***Extend*** cards:

* Morphology of tools
* DIY biofilms
* DIY myco

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Microbes, fungi, yeast and other organisms |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Safety levels of clean and dirty |
| Short description | Make sure that microbiology experiments are safely conducted in a safe and healthy work environment by familiarizing yourself with biosafety levels. |
| tasks | Find out what biosafety level(s) is/are allowed for your lab and/or experiments. Depending on where in the world you live, regulations can differ wildly regarding DNA, bacteria, or fungi.  Discussion prompt 1: Read the biosafety levels manuals and discuss the importance of biosafety levels.  Make a list of bacteria and fungi and find out together under which safety level each strain is classified and why. (*or we provide a list with some names*)  Discussion prompt 2: why is working in the lab with a *Pleurotus Ostreatus* (Gray Oyster) strain different from growing *Pleurotus Ostreatus* in your garden and different from eating *Pleurotus Ostreatus* mushrooms?  Change the example of *Pleurotus Ostreatus* to a strain or subject that applies to your lab.  Sources: Biosafety Levels Manuals; Good Microbiological Laboratory Practice (GMLP) |
| Recommendations | Recommendations: Consult your local biolab veiligheidsexpert when starting a biolab. |
| Ideas for image | Logo BSL1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Set up a basic biolab |
| Short description | Microbiology requires a designated space to work safely. Set up a basic biolab to prevent contamination and health hazards. |
| Tasks | Find suppliers of lab materials (e.g. Eurofysica)  Learn aseptic technique and Good Microbiological Laboratory Practice (GMLP)  (nog niet af) |
| Recommendations |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Levels of clean and dirty |
| Short description | ‘Dirt is matter out of place’ -Mary Douglas (1966:44). |
| Tasks | Reappropriating waste materials for bioremediation asks us to reconsider our own and others’ ideas about dirt and cleanliness, and about waste and newness.  Collaboratively discuss and untangle what kind of ideas, beliefs, and value systems are in place regarding the materials you (want to) work with.  With your group, work out strategies to incorporate these beliefs and values in a positive way.  Sources: Mary Douglas, Purity and Danger, 1966 |
| Recommendations | The idea of ‘waste’ is not tied to the functionality or materiality of an object. Regarding the social, cultural, political, and economic dynamics allows for a more holistic perspective on waste, bioremediation, and sustainability. |
| Ideas for image | Melissa’s grey oyster on cigarette bud |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Lab protocol |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next | Source: where did we base our lab protocol on Good Microbiological Laboratory Practice (GMLP) |
| Ideas for image | Lab coat and bunsen burner |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Morphology of tools |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | DIY Biofilms |
| Short description | Biofilms are ? layers formed by microorganisms. They can help with water purification or nutrient cycling but can also be grown into a material that can be considered vegan leather. |
| tasks | **Choose a well-documented bacteria or yeast**  -Kombucha or kaasschimmels (of een aparte kaart over kombucha?) |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image | Tiago’s experiments or scoby |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | DIY Applied mycology |
| Short description | Mycology is the study of fungi and their applications in several industries (food, materials, pigments, medicine, bioremediation). The availability of tools and DIY processes make this field accessible to enthusiasts. |
| tasks | **Set up a basic biolab (refer to card)**  Find suppliers of lab materials (e.g. Eurofysica)  Learn aseptic technique and Good Microbiological Laboratory Practice (GMLP)  **Choose a well-documented strain**  Pleurotus Ostreatus (Gray Oyster) or Ganoderma Lucidum (Reishi) foodsafe strains that are suitable for beginners  Find a supplier who can sell you *sporeless* strains to avoid unwanted sporulation (e.g. Homegreen in NL)  **Learn how to grow mycelium in a petri dish**  Learn how to make a malt-yeast-agar  Learn how to make a potato dextrose agar  **Learn how to create a grain jar/grain spawn**  Learn how to *sterilize* a grain jar  Learn how to *inoculate* a grain jar  **Learn how to colonize a bulk substrate (for materials)**  Find out which substrates your strain thrives on  Learn how to *pasteurize* bulk substrates Learn how to *inoculate* a bulk substrate Learn how to *incubate* and maintain a bulk substrate Learn how to dry a bulk substrate  **Learn how to train a strain (for mycoremediation)** |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  light malt extract, yeast extract, potatoes, dextrose, water, vial of liquid culture (sporeless), coffee, hemp, wood dust, wood chips, agar, 70% alcohol, bleach  **Tools**  pressure cooker, glass bottles/jars, petridishes, parafilm, scalpel, sterile syringes, autoclaveable polypropylene (PP5) bags or boxes, autoclave tape, hammer, nails, non-absorbent synthetic wool (e.g. fiberfill)  **References**   * Peter McCoy (2016) *Radical Mycology* * Freshcap Mushrooms Blog and video channel <https://learn.freshcap.com/growing/> and <https://www.youtube.com/c/freshcapmushrooms>   **See also**  Mycelium-hemp composite |
| Ideas for image | Mycelium\_agar.JPG |

## Biofabrication

***Explore*** cards:

* Glossary “bio-everything”
* Glossary Fabrication vs manufacturing vs production
* Fabrication techniques (pressing, felting, extruding, composites etc)
* @HOME Materials kitchen

***Extend*** cards: :

* Be a 3Dprinter/ print paste
* DIY mallen maken
* Mono-material connections
* “Semi” fabrication (zelf kijken naar manieren van verwerking, dus manieren om vouwen/persen/rollen etc na de bootsen)

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| --- | --- |
| title | Glossary “bio-everything” |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example]  Wij cureren± 30 woorden, opdracht is om voor alle woorden definities te zoeken om samen tot een glossary te komen  Biodesign  Bioart  Biology  Biofabrication  Biodegredable  Biorenewable  Biocompostable  Biomimicry  Biobased  Biomass  Biosynthesis  Bioremediation  Biohacking  Bioethics  Biotechnology  Bionics  Biomechanics  Biodesctructible |
| tasks |  |
| Recommendations |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | @HOME Materials kitchen |
| Short description | Exploring your kitchen is a good starting point for a lot of biomaterials. DIY Bioplastics are often made with ingredients and equipment found in your kitchen cupboard, and natural dyes can come from food waste such as pits or peels. |
| tasks | Give a small video tour in your kitchen: show us how you have converted your kitchen into a Biomaterials-fabrication site.   * Shopping & collecting list week 1 minor: * Silicone baking mat (heatproof) * Precision scale 0.01 g (e.g. bol.com for 5e) * Old pot you can dedicate to non-food experiments * Kitchen scale * Strainer * Glycerine, 1L (e.g. drogisterij.net) * Denatured alcohol 96%, 1L (e.g. drogisterij.net) * Gelatine powder (not sheets, look at online shops) * Agar agar powder * Sodium carbonate or cleaning soda (NL: kristalsoda) (supermarket) * White vinegar (supermarket) * Hand soap and dishwashing soap * Cutting mat (hobby stores) * Scalpel/hobby knife (hobby stores) * Clamps or clips to hang things * Ruler (min 30 mm) * Roll of painting tape * Roll of strong tape e.g. duct tape * Scissors and if possible: small scissors for precision work * Textile swatches 20x30 cm minimum (e.g. cotton, denim, can be cut-up old clothing/sheet/towel) * Loose leaf green tea * Rubber bands (supermarket) * Cane sugar * Whole cloves (NL: hele kruidnagels) * Corn starch * Coconut oil OR vaseline OR purol * Fresh Kombucha Scoby (ekoplaza or https://yayakombucha.com/products/organic-kombucha-starter) > keep in the fridge until use * Acrylyc sheet PMMA 3 or 4 mm, minimum 50cm x 100cm e.g. https://kunststofplatenshop.nl/ * Roll of white paper (light gray/beige fine too), or a sheet of min 45 cm wide and 100cm long * Glass jars several sizes (e.g bean jar 250ml, big mayonaise jar 500ml, big yoghurt jar 1000ml) * Wide glass jar or plastic container (min 15 cm diameter or width) * Handful of old rusty metal scraps |
| recommendations | Collect old pans, pots and utensils for bioplastics and natural dye. Do not use them for cooking and store them separately. |
| Ideas for image | Collected Kitchen materials |

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| --- | --- |
| title | Fabrication vs manufacturing vs production |
| Short description | Fabrication, manufacturing and production are terms that are often used as though they are synonyms. Although the processes show similarities, there are some differences to keep in mind.  Source: <https://www.pacific-research.com/manufacturing-vs-fabrication-what-is-the-difference-prl/#:~:text=Fabrication%20is%20about%20the%20creation,process%20of%20assembling%20those%20parts>. |
| “Tasks" | Fabrication is about processing raw materials and making parts from these raw materials that are suitable for assembly. Common fabrication methods are welding, cutting, folding, machining, and extruding.  Manufacturing is when those parts are assembled into products intented for consumers. Semi-manufacturing is the making of components for products (think of companies specialised in making pcb’s for computers). A typical manufacturing process uses machines, assembly lines and skilled labor to assemble products.  Production is a term that simply denotes utility. As such, it can cover both fabrication and manufacturing and it is also applicable to the creation of intangible goods. |
| When/why/note/  output/  next | When making biomaterials, we talk about biofabrication. We fabricate materials that can be made into parts, or we directly make parts by casting biomaterials into molds.  Working with biomaterials may ask for |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Morphology/functions of ingredients in biofabrication |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Be a 3D printer/ print paste |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | DIY Mallen maken |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Mono-material connections |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example]  Opdracht van de minor: maak uit je biomateriaal een monoverbinding zonder gebruik te maken van extra verbindingsmaterialen |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | “Semi” fabrication (zelf kijken naar manieren van verwerking, dus manieren om vouwen/persen/rollen etc na de bootsen) |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

## Materials science and experience

***Explore*** cards:

* What is a raw material? (Shit/Dust/Poo articles, materials and resources, waste streams)
* What is a material property? (develop a shared vocabulary)
* What is a material experience> (MDD)
* How do you test a material property? (DIY protocol material testing)
* Biopolymers and bioplastics – morphology/functions of ingredients
* Additives and biocomposites
* Microbial dyes (bacteria & microalgae)
* Dyes, inks and pigments
* Agar plastic (gum)
* Alginate plastic (gum)
* Carrageenan plastic (gum)
* Starch plastic (starch)
* Milk plastic (casein)
* Gelatine plastic (collagen)
* Mycelium composite (chitin e.a.)
* Fruit leather (pectin)
* Microbial leather (cellulose)
* Fish leather (collagen)
* Flower paper (cellulose)
* Onion skin pigment extraction
* Madder pigment extraction
* Oak gall tannin & pigment extraction
* Fungal dye (sulphur tuft)
* DIY pH paper
* DIY iron acetate (“iron vinegar”)
* Dyeing protein fibres (and scouring + mordanting)
* Dyeing cellulose fibres (and scouring + mordanting)

***Extend*** cards:

* Material Objects (Zoe Laughlin)
* Better Together (combining polymers)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | 3-5 woorden |
| Subtitle | Max 10 woorden |
| Short description | Max 30 woorden |
| tasks | Max 10 woorden per bullet (bold) Max 20 woorden uitleg (light) |
| when/why/note/output/next | Max 10 woorden per item |
| Ideas for image |  |

**RECEPTKAARTEN**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | **Agar bioplastic** |
| Subtitle | Agar is a gum polysaccharide found in red algae |
| Short description | Agar, carrageenan, and alginate are gum polysaccharides. As food-safe biopolymers they are used widely in the food industry as thickeners and stabilizers but they also have good film-forming qualities. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks | **Weigh the ingredients**  Bring water up to 80 degrees C  Add glycerine and agar, stir gently to avoid bubbles  **Allow mixture to thicken**  Keep the temperature around 80C  Stir gently throughout for 30 mins  Allow water to evaporate until liquid is like light syrup  **Cast the bioplastic**  Cast the bioplastic slowly in the center of the mold  Allow to dry for a week without touching  **Release the bioplastic**  Check that the plastic no longer feels cold to the touch  Gently peel it off the surface |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  5 g Agar, 15 g Glycerine, 250 g Water  **Tools**  Scale, pot, stove, spoon, wide mold or casting surface  **Reference**  Biofabricating Materials lecture notes, by Cecilia Raspanti, Fabricademy 2019: https://class.textile-academy.org/classes/2019-20/week05A/  **See also**  Alginate bioplastic  Carrageenan bioplastic |
| Ideas for image | Agar.jpg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | **Alginate bioplastic** |
| Subtitle | Alginate is a gum polysaccharide found in brown algae. |
| Short description | Agar, carrageenan, and alginate are gum polysaccharides. As food-safe biopolymers they are used widely in the food industry as thickeners and stabilizers but they also have good film-forming qualities. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks | **Prepare the bioplastic mixture**  Weigh the ingredients  Put the glycerine and half of the water in a blender  Turn on the blender, sprinkle in the sodium alginate  When the paste is homogenous, add the remaining water  Leave the mixture overnight in a closed jar  **Prepare the cross-linker**  Put the calcium chloride in a glass jar  Add 100 g hot water and stir to dissolve  Allow to cool and transfer to spray bottle  **Cast the bioplastic**  Cast the bioplastic slowly in the center of the mold  Spray generously with calcium chloride solution  Allow to dry until no longer cold to the touch  **Releasing the bioplastic**  Gently peel off the casting surface |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  For the bioplastic: 10 g Sodium Alginate, 20 g Glycerine, 200 g Water.  For the cross-linker: 10 g Calcium Chloride, an additional 100g water.  **Tools**  Scale, blender, spray bottle, glass jar, casting surface  **Reference**  Biofabricating Materials lecture notes, by Cecilia Raspanti, Fabricademy 2019: https://class.textile-academy.org/classes/2019-20/week05A/  **See also**  Agar bioplastic  Carrageenan bioplastic |
| Ideas for image | Alginate\_film.jpg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | **Carrageenan bioplastic** |
| Subtitle | Carrageenan is a gum polysaccharide found in red seaweed. |
| Short description | Agar, carrageenan, and alginate are gum polysaccharides. As food-safe biopolymers they are used widely in the food industry as thickeners and stabilizers but they also have good film-forming qualities. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks | **Weigh the ingredients**  Bring water up to 80 degrees C  Add glycerine and carrageenan, stir gently to avoid bubbles  **Allow mixture to thicken**  Keep the temperature around 80C  Stir gently throughout for 30 mins  Allow water to evaporate until liquid is like light syrup  **Cast the bioplastic**  Cast the bioplastic slowly in the center of the mold  Allow to dry for a week without touching  **Release the bioplastic**  Check that the plastic no longer feels cold to the touch  Gently peel it off the surface |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  16 g carrageenan kappa, 3 g glycerine, 350 g water  **Tools**  Scale, pot, cooker, spoon, casting surface  **Reference**  Lugae Valenti, Making Carrageenan 2021: https://vimeo.com/386012184  **See also**  Agar bioplastic  Alginate bioplastic |
| Ideas for image | Not yet |

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| --- | --- |
| Title | **Gelatin bioplastic** |
| Subtitle | Gelatin is hydrolized collagen: a polymer found in cartilage, bone and skin of animals. |
| Short description | Gelatin or hydrolized collagen and is found in cartilage, bone and skin of animals. It is used as a gelling agent in food, medicine and microbiology, and is used in photography and paper sizing. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks | **Weigh the ingredients**  Bring water up to 80 degrees C  Add glycerine and gelatine, stir gently to avoid bubbles  **Allow mixture to thicken**  Keep the temperature around 80C  Stir gently throughout for 10-20 mins  Allow water to evaporate until liquid is like a thick syrup  **Cast the bioplastic**  Cast the bioplastic slowly in the center of the mold  When solidified: release from the mold  Allow to dry fully for a week |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  50 g gelatine, 15 g glycerine, 250 g water  **Tools**  Scale, pot, cooker, spoon, casting surface  **Reference**  Biofabricating Materials lecture notes, by Cecilia Raspanti, Fabricademy 2019: https://class.textile-academy.org/classes/2019-20/week05A/  **See also**  Agar bioplastic  Carrageenan bioplastic |
| Ideas for image | Gelatine.jpg |

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| --- | --- |
| Title | **Mycelium-hemp composite** |
| Subtitle | Composite of hemp fibres, chitin and other polymers |
| Short description | Mycelium is the vegetative part of the mushroom, and consists of several biopolymers such as chitin, cellulose and proteins. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks | **Clean all tools and surfaces with 70% alcohol**  **Prepare the composite mix**  Wear gloves and open the bag with clean scissors  Add the GIY mix to the bowl and mix in the flour  Crumble up all the lumps with your hands until even  **Prepare the mold**  Desinfect the mold with alcohol  Distribute the mycelium-hemp mix  Cover the mold with cling film  Punch small holes every 3 cm with a clean scalpel  **Let it grow**  Put the mix in a dark place at 20-25 degrees C  Allow the mycelium to colonize the substrate for 3-5 days  When it is completely white, carefully take it out  **Dry the composite**  Dry the composite for 2-3 hours at 40 degrees C  Keep the door of the oven open to allow moisture to escape  Bake for another 2 hours at 80 degrees until light and firm |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  GIY kit from grown.bio, plain flour (30g per kg grow kit)  **Tools**  Scale, 70% alcohol, scissors, large bowl, scalpel, cling film, latex or nitrile gloves, molds  **Reference**  Grow-It-Yourself kit via Grown.bio https://www.grown.bio ​  **See also**  Kick-start your Mycoculture by Fabtextiles https://issuu.com/nat\_arc/docs/myceliumfabtextiles |
| Ideas for image | Mycelium\_composite.jpg |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | **Onion skin pigment extraction** |
| Subtitle | Plant-based pigment extracted from onion skins |
| Short description | The outer skins of onions contain a pigment called pelargonidin that can be used to create a medium light fast textile dye. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  **Tools**  **Reference**  ​  **See also** |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title | **Starch bioplastic** |
| Subtitle | Starch is a plant-based polysaccharide (or polymeric carbohydrate) |
| Short description |  |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| \*ingredients  \*tools \*reference \*see also | **Ingredients**  **Tools**  **Reference**  ​  **See also** |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | What is a raw material? |
| Short description | * [±30 words, may be extended with an example] What is a raw material? (Shit/Dust/Poo articles, materials and resources, waste streams) > foodgrade ingredienten waarmee je material maakt > kun je gaan nadenken over de kern van je ingredient (bv de polymeren die er in zitten) en dan als je dat als raw ingredient kent, kun je nadenken over waar het nog meer in voorkomt en hoe je dit kunt vervangen (is dit een voorbeeld: haar > een stof die in haar zit, zit in brood als elasticizer?) |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| Recommendations | This is an expand kaart |
| reference | Shit/Dust/Poo article |
| Ideas for image |  |

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| --- | --- |
| title | A shared vocabulary of material properties |
| Short description | Material properties are the features that help identify a material and distinguish it from other materials. If you talk about the ‘strength’ or ‘elasticity’ of a material, what is it that you talk about? And what would be good indicators to determine how present a property is in a material? |
| Estimation of time | 1-2hrs |
| tasks | A property can be present in a material in a range from ‘very present’ to ‘non present’ but determining this may take technical test-instruments that are not always available/ but understanding this may take test instruments or demystifying complicated datasheets. Second, people can have different interpretations. How can something that is experienced as ‘light’ or ‘airy’, best be expressed in the context of glass, metal, or fabric? Developing a shared vocabulary helps to discuss and classify material properties.  For instance, ‘Strength’ can go from ‘strong’ to ‘medium’ to ‘fragile’. Think of examples that resemble these indicators. Wood is stronger than cardboard, which in turn can endure more than a piece of thin glass. Now, when you want to discern the strength of another material, you can sort of think is this as strong as cardboard, or stronger? Or more like thin glass?  Discuss the following terms and indicators and to come up with examples that fit these indicators and are suitable for your class.  Tip: if you are stuck, think in opposites.  [nog even kijken of deel excelsheet hier in opgenomen moet worden?] |
| Recommendations | This is an explore card.  This list is by not exhaustive. Include as many properties and indicators as you think are relevant for your projects. |
| Ideas for image | Materials experience |

Afbeelding met tafel

Automatisch gegenereerde beschrijving

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Testing material properties of bioplastics |
| Short description | To understand how a material can be applied in for instance products,  Do you want to say something about whether your material is strong, waterproof, sticky, heat resistant or conductive? When testing the material properties of (bio)plastics, the focus is often on chemical, mechanical and physical characteristics. |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| recommendations | This is an explore card |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Material Driven Design |
| Short description | Material Driven Design (MDD) aims to develop meaningful material applications. The MDD-method is a method to understand and design material experiences. |
| Estimation of time | From 2hrs to 2 months |
| tasks | The MDD method takes the material experience as a starting point for product development. The four steps of the MDD method are designed to guide you from a material (or material proposal) towards a product idea or further developed material. The method suggests four steps:   1. Understanding the Material   *Mapping the technical and experiential qualities of your material*   1. Creating Materials Experience Vision   *Create a vision on the performativity of your material in certain contexts*   1. Manifesting Material Experience Patterns   *User studies to further understand the material’s meanings*   1. Designing Material/Product Concepts   *Integration of the findings of previous steps in a design phase* |
| Recommendations | Elvin Karana and Valentina Rognoli <https://materialsexperiencelab.com/> |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Material Objects |
| Short description |  |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Mono-material connections |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| title | Mono-material connections |
| Short description | [±30 words, may be extended with an example] |
| Estimation of time |  |
| tasks |  |
| when/why/note/output/next |  |
| Ideas for image |  |

## Critical Making

***Explore*** cards:

* Reframing perfect/imperfection > (kintsugi etc)
* Reframing expectations > good enough/good for whom/good for what
* Waste walk
* More than human collaboration
* Open source – collaborative archiving

***Extend*** cards:

* Define your eco-compatibility principles
* Simultaan readings: 1 topic, 2-4 papers, 2-4 disciplines
* Bioremediation
* Sample management tool