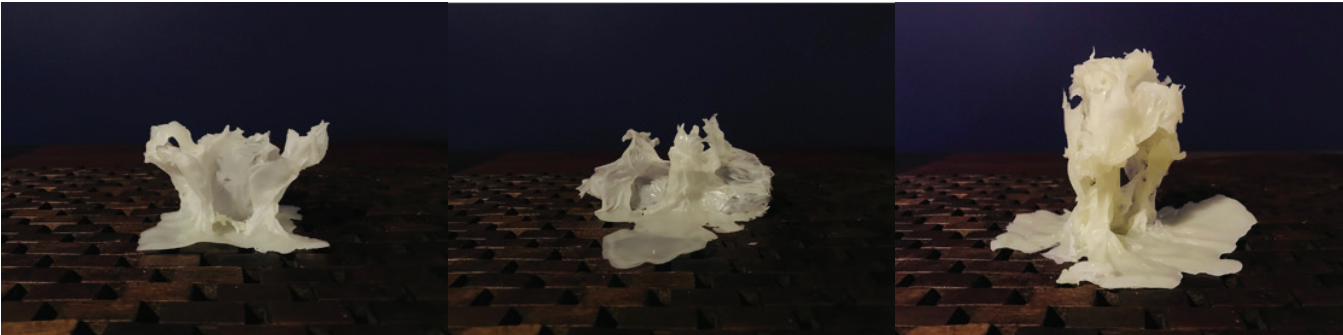


Material Archive



1) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: VERTICAL DROP:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Weak due to small amount of wax being solidified.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled, warm once initially poured
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Dry due to small amount of wax being used
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is low (Wax, Water, Bowl Mold)

2) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: VERTICAL DROP 2:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Weak due to small amount of wax being solidified, however structure is dense.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled, warmer then previous pour.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Dry due to small amount of wax being used
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is low (Wax, Water, Bowl Mold)

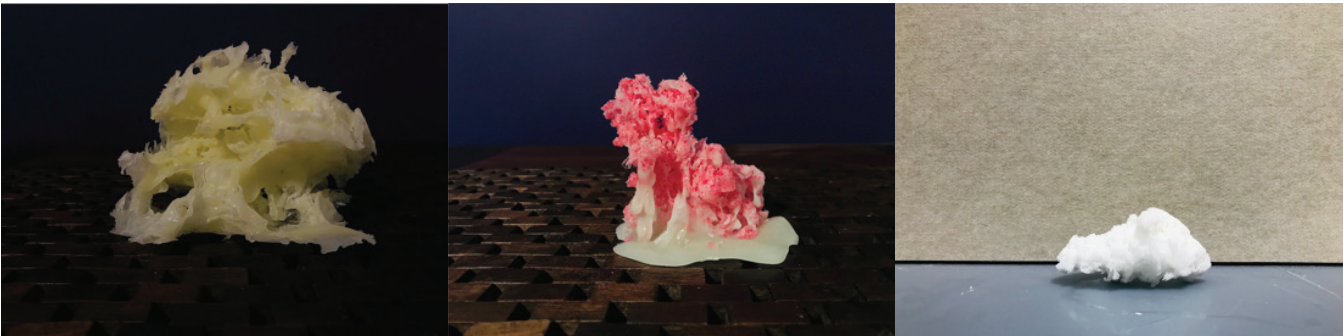
3) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: VERTICAL DROP 3:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Slightly stronger due to more wax, however weaker at certain vertical points.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Dry due to small amount of wax being used
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is low, higher then previous pours (Wax, Water, Bowl Mold)

Ingredients - 100g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup
- 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- Safety Gloves
Mold: - 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl
Method: - Quick drop into deep bowl.
Steps: - Melt 100g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour immediately into the 70mm Diameter Ceramic Cup to fill
- Wearing the safety gloves, quickly drop the 70mm Diameter Ceramic Cup into the 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold

Ingredients - 100g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup
- 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- Safety Gloves
Mold: - 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl
Method: - Slow drop into deep bowl
Steps: - Melt 100g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour immediately into the 70mm Diameter Ceramic Cup to fill
- Wearing the safety gloves, very slowly drop the 70mm Diameter Ceramic Cup into the 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold

Ingredients - 150g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup
- 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- Safety Gloves
Mold: - 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl
Method: - Quick drop into deep bowl
Steps: - Melt 150g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour immediately into the 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup to fill
- Wearing the safety gloves, quickly drop the 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup into the 175mm Diameter, 150mm Deep Bowl (Water 18°c Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold



4) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: VERTICAL DROP 4:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Stronger again due to more wax, more dense due to less vertical area.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Dry due to small amount of wax being used
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is low, higher then previous pours (Wax, Water, Bowl Mold)

5) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: GELATIN + WAX:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons), Gelatin (beef origin).
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum. Gelatin made of cow cartilage, skin and bones.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Gelatin mix made the structure considerably weaker and less dense.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more water.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher, but low in quantity.

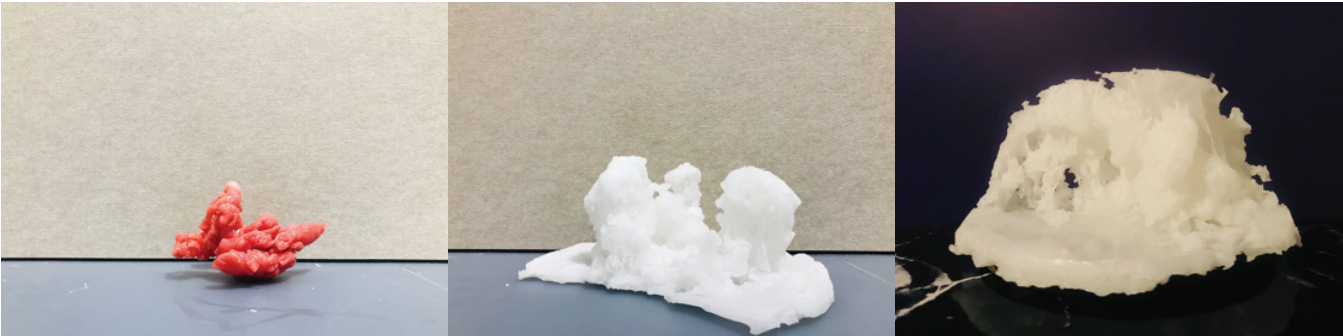
6) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: SINGLE POUR LOW:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The structure became significantly stronger then previous singular wax pour.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Dry due to small amount of wax being used
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is low.

Ingredients - 300g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 200mm Diameter Ceramic Cup
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- Safety Gloves
Mold: - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Method: - Quick drop into 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Steps: - Melt 300g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour immediately into the 200mm Diameter Ceramic Cup to fill
- Wearing the safety gloves, quickly drop the 200mm Diameter Ceramic Cup into the Quick drop into 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold

Ingredients - 150g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup - 42.5g A. Jelly (Gelatin) (0.5 pack Red) - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 600ml Plastic Vertical Container - Mixing Spoon
Mold: - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Method: - Quick drop into 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Steps: - Melt 150g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour 42.5g A. Jelly (Gelatin) (0.5 pack Red) into the stove pot and mix with the spoon
- Whilst mixing, pour wax and gelatin into 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup to fill
- Wearing the safety gloves, quickly drop the 120mm Diameter Ceramic Cup into the - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold

Ingredients - 150g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
Mold: - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Method: - Quick, low pour into 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Steps: - Melt 150g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted pour the 150g of wax quickly and low into the 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- Wait 4 - 5 minutes for the wax to cool and settle
- Remove the mold



7) EARLY EXPERIMENTATION: SINGULAR POUR + GELATIN:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons), Gelatin (beef origin).
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum. Gelatin made of cow cartilage, skin and bones.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Quick, low pour resulted in a dense structure, Gelatin contributed towards the strength of the structure in this case.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more water.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher, but low in quantity.

8) EARLY CONTROL: WAX PAVILLION:

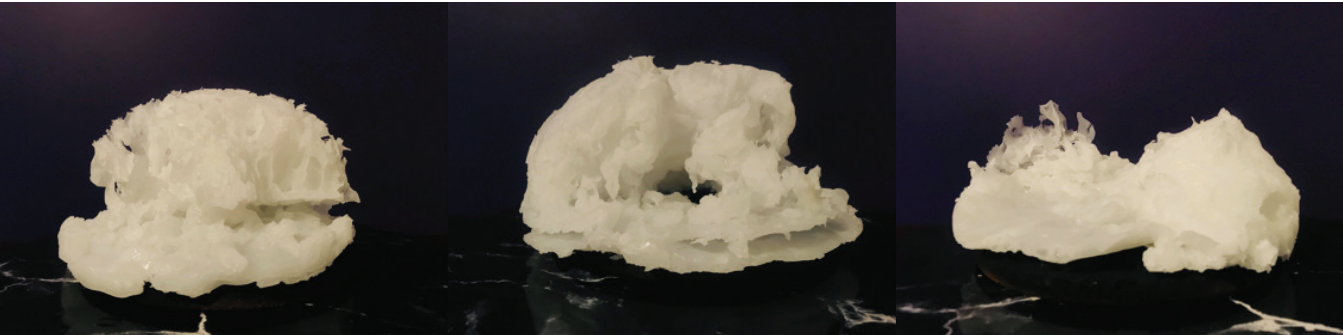
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Significantly weaker and more fragile due to spread of more wax over a larger surface area.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium.

9) CONVERGING THREE POUR:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Significantly stronger as a result of spatial density.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 3 - 250ml Cups (Filled evenly)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- 400ml (Water 18°c)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - High, 60cm Free-Hand Pour Triangulation
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted at 40°c pour immediately into 3 250ml cups to even fill
- Fill 2.5L into 3L mixing bowl with 18°c chilled water
- Individually pour each cup at a 60cm height, free hand into the mixing bowl, each in a triangulated pattern
- Shake the bowl continually, whilst slowly adding 500ml of 18°c water to settle the wax

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 3 - 250ml Cups (Filled evenly)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- 400ml (Water 18°c)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - High, 60cm Free-Hand Pour Triangulation, converging
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted at 40°c pour immediately into 3 250ml cups to even fill
- Fill 2.5L into 3L mixing bowl with 18°c chilled water
- Individually pour each cup at a 60cm height, free hand into the mixing bowl, each in a triangulated, converging to centre pattern
- Shake the bowl continually, whilst slowly adding 400ml of 18°c water to settle the wax



10) SINGULAR COLUMN:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Significantly stronger as a result of spatial density.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- 400ml (Water 18°c)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - High, 60cm Free-Hand Pour quick pour
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once semi-settled, using a blunt edge slowly begin to clear out the middle from settling wax
- Slowly continue to do so until wax has begun to settle completely
- Using the remaining wax, pour over the already circulated, layered exterior to create even more depth to the bowl
- Begin to add slowly the 400ml (Water 18°c) to the mixing bowl whilst slowly begin to shake the wax to aid in cooling

12) LAYERED INTERNAL CAVERN:

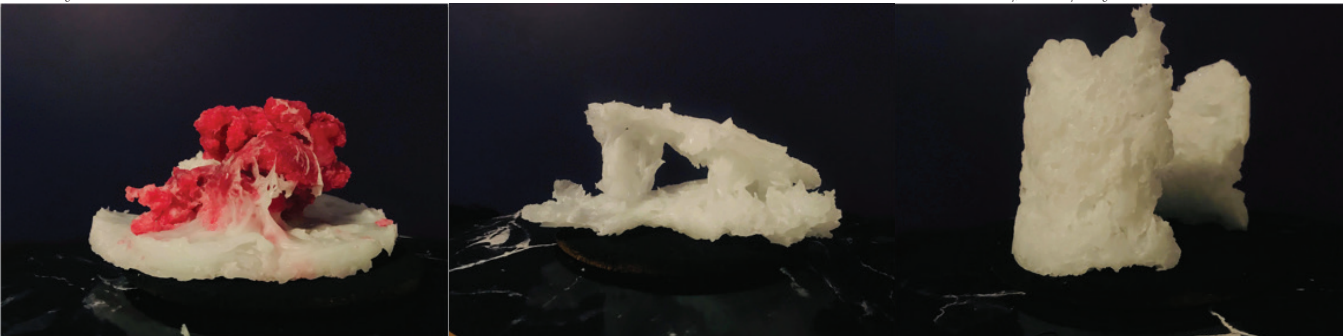
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Significantly stronger as a result of spatial density.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 400ml (Water 18°c)
Blunt Edge (Knife edge)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - Low, 15cm Pour slowly in a circulation pattern, whilst diverging the centre
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once method, slowly begin pouring wax into the water in a circle around the edge
- Once semi-settled, using a blunt edge slowly begin to clear out the middle from settling wax
- Slowly continue to do so until wax has begun to settle completely
- Using the remaining wax, pour over the already circulated, layered exterior to create even more depth to the bowl
- Use the 400ml (Water 18°c) to slowly cool the settled wax whilst maintaining the internal cavern.

11) DOUBLE SUSPENSION:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Certain areas of the structure were strong, however the higher vertical, less structurally dense areas were considerably weaker.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm
- 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
- 2 - 250ml Cups (Filled evenly)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- 400ml (Water 18°c)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - High, 60cm Free-Hand Pour Perpendicular Sides
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once immediately melted at 40°c pour immediately into 2 250ml cups to even fill
- Fill 2.5L into 3L mixing bowl with 18°c chilled water
- Individually pour each cup at a 60cm height, free hand into the mixing bowl, each in a Perpendicular pattern
- Shake the bowl continually, whilst slowly adding 500ml of 18°c water to settle the wax



15) GELATIN + WAX:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons), Gelatin (beef origin).
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum. Gelatin made of cow cartilage, skin and bones.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The structure became significantly stronger then previous singular wax pour.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more water.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher, in addition to the extra pack of Gelatin, additional wax and water.

13) OVERLAY VERTICAL SUSPENSION:

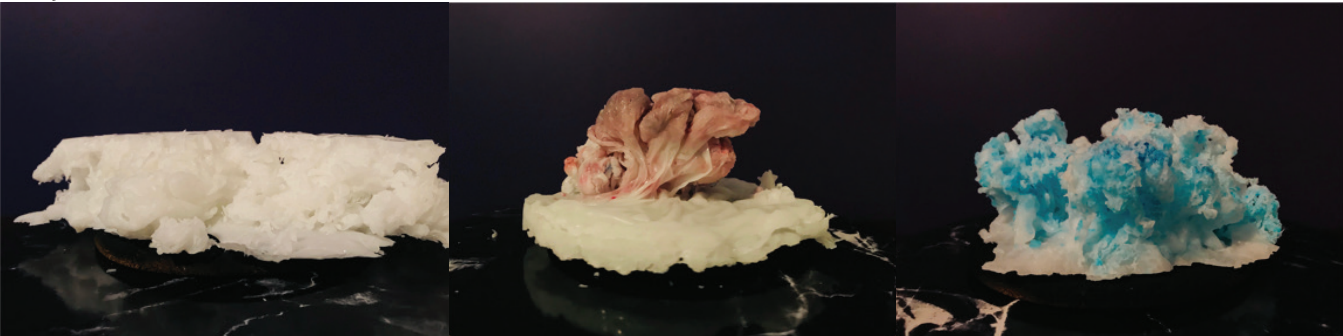
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The structure, being complimented by added structural wax allowed for more dense, rigid wax partitions throughout.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cool once settled.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is even and medium, however more wax was added to contribute towards structural strength.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 400ml (Water 18°c) - Blunt Edge (Knife edge) - 100g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (EXTRA)
Mold: - 1.5L Mixing Bowl
Method: - High, 60cm Pour Free Hand Pour, whilst stopping diverging centre
Steps: - Melt 600g of wax into stove pot on low heat, only use 500g
- Once melted, free hand pour from 60cm into 2 adjacent sides of the 3L Mixing Bowl
- Using the Blunt Edge, don't allow for the centre to divulge without adding anymore wax then the 2 initial free hand pours
- Begin to shake the bowl to allow for wax to settle.
- Slowly add 100g of Gelatin (1 pack) in order to fully settle the remaining hot wax.
- Once released, from the mold, place half the base side onto top to create a 'ceiling'
- Use 100g of extra Pillar Candle wax to bind together suspended columns and roof

14) SECTIONED VERTICAL PILLAR:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The density of being one, full structure results in the controlled rigidity of the structure.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Structure became dry quicker due to less horizontal space and hollow compartments.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher then previous experiments, specifically spatial potential of the mold.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm - 5L Plastic Vertical Vase (Water 18°c, 5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 300ml (Water 18°c) - Large, Sharp Kitchen Knife - 600ml (Water 100°c) - 1L Metal Vertical Container
Mold: - 5L Plastic Vertical Vase (Water 18°c, 5L Filled)
Method: - High, 120cm Deep Free Hand Pour
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with still burning - Begin the high, 120cm deep free hand pour into the vertical vase directly within the middle - Allow the melted wax to settle for 2 minutes - Once semi-settled, begin to slowly add the 300ml (Water 18°c) to the top of the vase without shaking - Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold - Pour 600ml of boiling (100°c Water) into 1L metal vertical container
- Carefully place kitchen knife into container rest for 2 minutes
- Section the vertical pillars with kitchen knife to create 2 equal halves.



18) DIAGONAL SHALLOW POUR:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: House Hold Singular Candles 190mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Structure is considerably weaker then most previous experiments due to elongated horizontal development.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly more moist due to amount of wax removed from the water mold, including size of the structure.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is large, experimentation begins to scale up.

17) GELATIN + WAX CHILLED SINGULAR POUR:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons), Gelatin (beef origin).
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum. Gelatin made of cow cartilage, skin and bones.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The density and strength of the structure isn't compromised once cooled, however is slightly stronger then immediate room temperature gelatin pours.
- Thermal Behaviour: Cold, after being taken from the fridge
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more water.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher, in addition to the extra pack of gelatin and water.

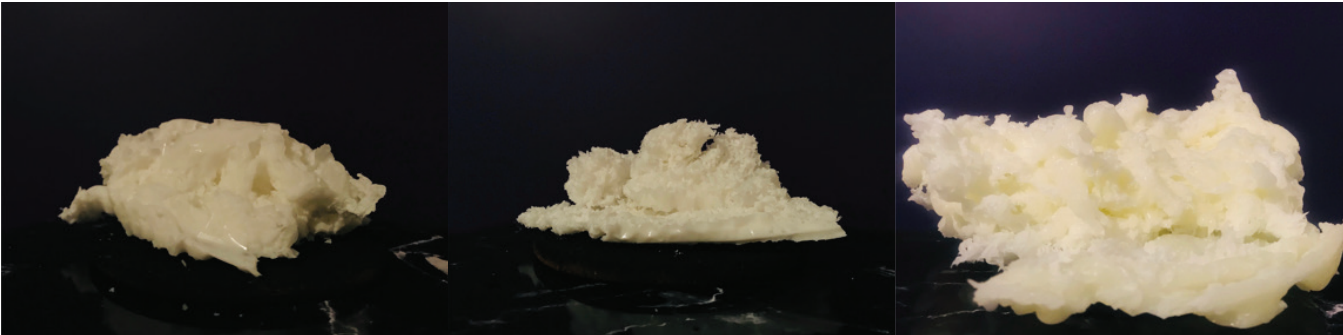
Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 5°c 2.5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 400ml (Water 18°c) - Blunt Edge (Knife edge) - 100g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (EXTRA)
Mold: - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Method: - Singular High pour 60cm above 3L Mixing Bowl from 600ml Plastic Vertical Container
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted pour all wax from Stove Pot into 600ml Plastic Vertical Container - Slowly add 85g (1 pack) of Gelatin whilst mixing constantly - After 1 minute of mixing, add the second 85g (1 pack) of Gelatin and continue to mix for another minute - Whilst mixing continuously, from a 60cm height, pour mixture partly into the center, singular point of the bowl
- Shake the bowl, whilst slowly adding 400ml (Water 18°c) to cool heated wax that remains
- Remove mold, then put the result into the freezer for 1 hour

16) GELATIN + WAX MULTI-COLUMN FREEZE:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons), Gelatin (beef origin).
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum. Gelatin made of cow cartilage, skin and bones.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The frozen attrition makes the structure begin to fall apart through simple movement, edges become fragile and weak.
- Thermal Behaviour: Frozen. The material becomes significantly more fragile
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Gelatin mix retained significantly more water. Horizontal, compartment body made this even more significant.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°c
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is higher, in addition to the extra pack of Gelatin and water.

Ingredients - 500g Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled) - 700ml Stove Pot - 170g A. Jelly (Gelatin) (2 packs Blue) - 600ml Plastic Vertical Container - Mixing Spoon - 400ml (Water 18°c)
Mold: - 3L Mixing Bowl (Water 18°c 2.5L Filled)
Method: - Multiple High pour 60cm above 3L Mixing Bowl from 600ml Container
Steps: - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted pour all wax from Stove Pot into 600ml Plastic Vertical Container - Slowly add 85g (1 pack) of Gelatin whilst mixing constantly - After 1 minute of mixing, add the second 85g (1 pack) of Gelatin and continue to mix for another minute - Whilst mixing continuously, from a 60cm height, pour mixture partly into one location of the mixing bowl
- Repeat this, pouring into separate locations until all contents is removed
- Shake the bowl, whilst slowly adding 400ml (Water 18°c) to cool heated wax
- Remove mold, then put the result into the freezer for 1 hour

WAX [DIPPING & POURING
March - June, 2019



19) SINGULAR MOLDED SHALLOW POUR :

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: House Hold Singular Candles 190mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Complete opposite of previous pour, structure is one of the most dense and rigid of all experiments.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Significantly less moist due to small, dense surface area.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°C
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is large, experimentation continues scaling up.

20) SINGULAR MOLDED SHALLOW POUR + TEMP. CHANGE:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: House Hold Singular Candles 190mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Weakest structure composed, due to hot water residing within the mold. Structure began to fall apart with the slightest touch
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): One of the most water retentive experiment created.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 28°C, detrimental effects towards the structural integrity of the experiment, showing negative potential for future experiments.
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials includes the most amount of wax utilised with large range in combined water temperatures.

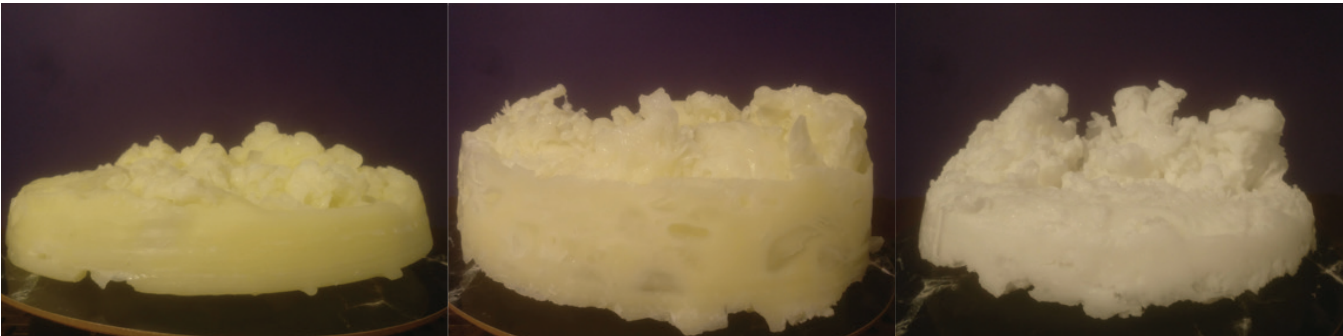
21) VERTICAL LARGE SCALE :

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Structure of the pour resulted in the last full uncontrolled pour, which showed strength and density.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Structure is moist due to compartments and sections of horizontal space within the interior.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°C
- Ratio (High/Low): The most amount of wax utilised within a significantly larger mold, resulting in a bigger structure overall.

- Ingredients - 500g House Hold Singular Candles 190mm - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 18°C) - 700ml Stove Pot - 300ml (Water 18°C)
- Mold - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 18°C)
- Method - High, 60cm Singular Free Hand Pour
- Steps - Melt 500g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning
 - Begin the high, 60cm singular free hand pour into the Aluminium Oven Tray
 - Allow the melted wax to settle for 2 minutes
 - Once semi-settled, begin to slowly add the 300ml (Water 18°C) to the top of the tray whilst shaking.
 - Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold.

- Ingredients - 700g House Hold Singular Candles 190mm - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 28°C) - 300ml (Water 18°C)
- Mold - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 28°C)
- Method - High, 60cm Singular Free Hand Pour
- Steps - Melt 700g of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning
 - Begin the high, 60cm singular free hand pour into the Aluminium Oven Tray
 - Allow the melted wax to settle for 2 minutes
 - Once semi-settled, begin to slowly add the 300ml (Water 18°C) to the top of the tray whilst shaking.
 - Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold.

- Ingredients - 1kg Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 25L Industrial Bucket Mold (Water 18°C) (Water 28°C) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18°C) - Plastic 1L Container Mold - 25L Industrial Bucket Mold (Water 18°C)
- Method - High, 1.5m Singular Free Hand Pour
- Steps - Melt 1kg of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning
 - Line bucket with plastic internal layer (bag) and move outside to continue experiment
 - From a 1.5m, free hand pour wax directly into 25L industrial bucket mold
 - Once semi-settled, begin to slowly add the 1L (Water 18°C) to the top of the bucket with wax poured, slowly shaking the bucket whilst doing so
 - Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold.



22) FINAL ARMATURE 1 :

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Structure is has a controlled strength and density. Through this control the creation of architectural traits can occur.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Flat, horizontal nature of the structure with small interior sections results in significant water and moisture content.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°C
- Ratio (High/Low): 3 utilised candles specifically with a larger mold then previous experiment shows elements of the control being manipulated, where the ratio differences continue to be high.

23) FINAL ARMATURE 2, LESS WATER, MORE WAX:

- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The strongest control experiment created through the utilisation of more wax. The horizontal, dense plane secures structural integrity.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Flat, horizontal nature of the structure with small interior sections results in significant water and moisture content.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°C
- Ratio (High/Low): 5 utilised candles through upscaling the control results in a thicker main body, however the vertical plane is lacking significantly.

24) FINAL ARMATURE 3, 10L FILLED:

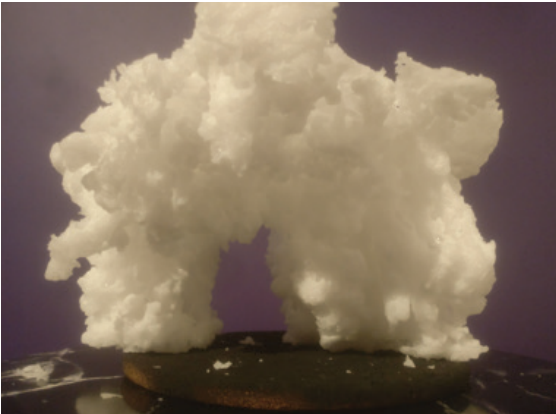
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Slightly weaker structure then previous, however the vertical structuring displays architectural and interior spatial potential.
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): Flat, horizontal nature of the structure with small interior sections results in significant water and moisture content.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 18°C
- Ratio (High/Low): Less candles, however through different methodology resulted in the controlled development of vertical pillars with the range of materials being high.

- Ingredients - 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Filled, Water 18°C) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18°C) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
- Mold - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Filled, Water 18°C)
- Method - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18°C)
- Steps - Melt 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning - Fill 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold with 18°C Water and place into Armature - Once wax is melted, pour evenly into 3 of the 2L Plastic Bowls - Pour one 3 wax filled 2L Plastic Bowls into each of the funnels - Begin to slowly add the water from the Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

- Ingredients - 5 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (25L Filled, Water 18°C) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18°C) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
- Mold - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (25L Filled, Water 18°C)
- Method - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18°C)
- Steps - Melt 5 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning - Fill 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold with 25L 18°C Water and place into Armature - Once wax is melted, pour evenly into 3 of the 2L Plastic Bowls - Pour one 3 wax filled 2L Plastic Bowls into each of the funnels - Begin to slowly add the water from the Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

- Ingredients - 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (10L Filled, Water 18°C) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18°C) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
- Mold - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (10L Filled, Water 18°C)
- Method - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18°C)
- Steps - Melt 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) of wax into stove pot on low heat - Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning - Fill 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold with 10L 18°C Water and place into Armature - Once wax is melted, pour evenly into 3 of the 2L Plastic Bowls - Pour one 3 wax filled 2L Plastic Bowls into each of the funnels - Begin to slowly add the water from the Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

22) FINAL ARMATURE 4 MOLD CHANGE :



The 'Final Armature 4 Mold Change' experiment represents the final capability to manipulate methods of creation whilst maintaining the same armature control throughout. The armature has allowed for

the ability to pour from multiple different locations, angling specifically to create certain structures which allow for architectural space. This influence, in effect, contributed significantly to the creation of

the final design. The benefits of the architecture allow for a high placed roof, dynamic and functional interior space as well as 3 large scale pillars which are both structurally integral as load bearing and

influence the architectural form completely. The structure further retains it's integral textural identity, being the rugged, free form layers of wax that emerge from all angles of the structure. The importance of

this model shows the capability to further extend the potential to create more pillars, which in turn allows for the ability to create new free-formed space within the structure.

The progression of the model from previous experiments was only capable through understanding of the necessary controls, which occurred through understanding of how wax forms. The previous armature

experimentations required specific changes in the mold and tweaking of the pour, where it became necessary to pour slow. How much wax and how little water was necessary, was a further byproduct

of earlier experimentation. The structure however, within this form, only shows the basic preliminary aspects of architectural potential. The interior space is crowded, being enveloped by 3 consuming pillars

with a large ceiling height that drops dramatically through one of the entrances. Aspects like these had to be considered when controlling the development of the final model. The pre-final model represented

armature development closer to 1, 2 and 3, whilst the final model took the necessary aspects of this model and built upon them.

- Ingredients - 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 25L Industrial Plastic Vertical Bucket Mold (5L Filled, Water 8°C) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18°C) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
- Mold - 25L Industrial Plastic Vertical Bucket Mold (5L Filled, Water 8°C)
- Method - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18°C)
- Steps - Melt 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) of wax into stove pot on low heat
- Once melted, allow for 1 minute to pass with wax still burning
 - Fill 25L Industrial Plastic Vertical Bucket Mold with 5L, 8°C Water and place into Armature
 - Once wax is melted, pour evenly into 3 of the 2L Plastic Bowls
 - Pour one 3 wax filled 2L Plastic Bowls into each of the funnels
 - Begin to slowly add the water from the Plastic 1L Container (Water 18°C) into the bucket to help wax settle
 - Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

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PRE. FINAL

The pre. final design is the natural progression from the initial armature control

experiments, whilst maintaining both the vertical and horizontal architectural

components evident within them, including the necessity for functional internal

space as well as entrance and exit potentials.

The utilisation of Gelatin combined with the wax element resulted in the shaping

of vertical pillars as well as securing the rigidity and structural integrity of these pil-

lars. The addition of colour adds a further impact upon the shading and capability

to judge depth within the structure.

The complex interior is further aided by the exterior space available, being the

structural formations of over-head shelters. This further increases the character

functionality of the architecture.

The combination of issues arising includes the necessity to have an enclosed

space. Where the capability for groups or individuals using the space are intimately

connected with the architecture as well as protected completely from exterior

influence. The secondary issue includes the struggle for accessibility and potential

dangers from climbing the structure.

One further issue that is evident within the structure is the lack of natural organic

flow throughout the architecture. The chaotic swells and spires that contribute to-

wards overall form represent on the surface, a lack of architectural control through

the creation of the design, resulting in the inability to secure the complete vision for

the interior design. The contextual placement of the structure within a park setting,

creates an intriguing invitation into the unknown, however contains the lack of full

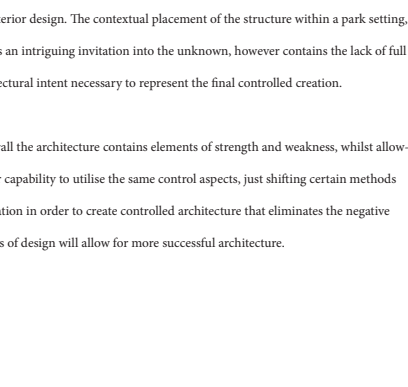
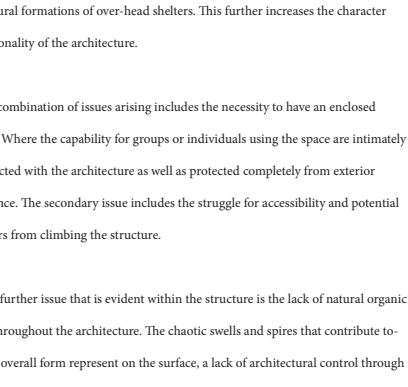
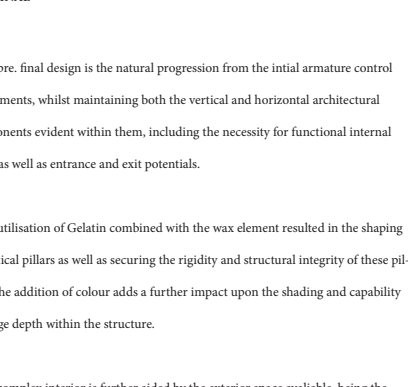
architectural intent necessary to represent the final controlled creation.

Overall the architecture contains elements of strength and weakness, whilst allow-

ing for capability to utilise the same control aspects, just shifting certain methods

of creation in order to create controlled architecture that eliminates the negative

aspects of design will allow for more successful architecture.



FINAL

The final design shows a distinct reference back to 4th armature creation, which

includes significant vertical emphasis. The creation of pillars with additional over-

head protection, allows for full internal functionality through controlling where,

how large and how many pillar will be created. This is the main control aspect that

is changed when creating the final.

The creation of 4 distinct pillars allowed for the planned inclusion of 3 entrance

and exit points, rather than the pre. final's specified 2 points. The benefit of this in-

clusion allows for more manipulation of interior functionality and how individuals

interact with more spatial opportunities then previously presented.

The limitation factor of specified interior function is also removed, where no

struggle to navigate the space is present as the horizontal plane remains constant

and flat, allowing for primary focus to be upon the spatial nature of the architec-

ture, rather than complexity of the structural form itself, that's lacks architectural

intent.

The design simplicity shows a clear representation of how the space works. The

initial pre. final design displays a lack of architectural clarity with contradictory de-

sign elements being evident. However the abundance of natural flow and meaning

within the architecture allow for understanding of how to access the space, feeling

and immersion within the structural interior as well as contains all necessary

elements that allow for clear movement throughout the spatial realm.

The key factor of accessibility therefore becomes a main factor, whilst the

architectural form itself manifests and displays the intent behind it's creation. It

displays interactive internal space that's functional, containing multiple entrances

and exits with over-head protection. The main exit forms a larger 'emergence' into

the exterior world, illustrating the feeling of being comfortably occupied within the

architecture of the space. The successful of the architecture heavily draws upon it's

own form and capability to interact with individuals physically and metaphysically.

