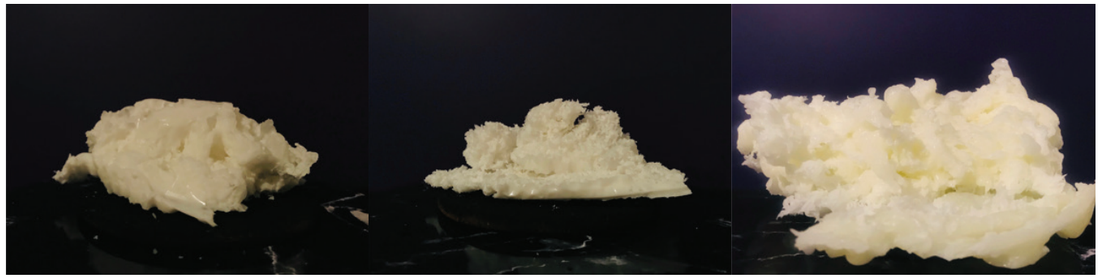


19) SINGULAR MOLDED SHALLOW POUR:

- 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 18ºc
- Ratio (High/Low): Ratio of utilised materials is large, experimentation continues scaling up.

Ingredients: - 500g House Hold Singular Candles 190mm - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 18ºc)
- 700ml Stove Pot
- 300ml (Water 18ºc)
Mold: - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 18ºc)
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 18ºc) to the top of the tray whilst shaking.
- Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold.

20) SINGULAR MOLDED SHALLOW POUR + TEMP. CHANGE:

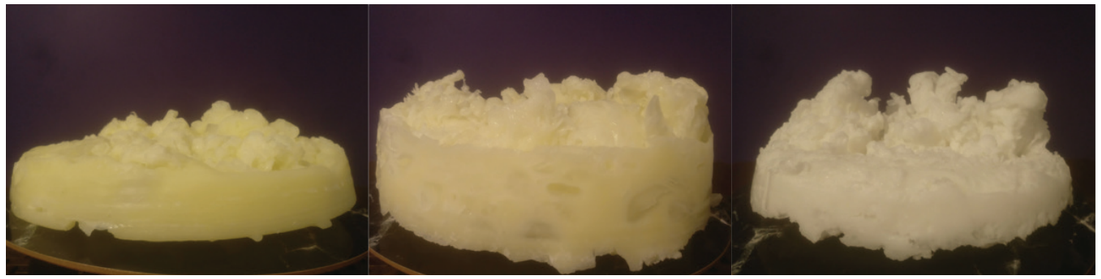
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: House Hold Singular Candles 190mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: Weakest structure composed, due to hot water residing within the mold. Structure began to fall apart with the slightest touch
- Moisture (Moist/Dry): One of the most water retensive experiment created.
- Temperature (Hot/Cool): Water Temp 28ºc, 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 tempretures.

Ingredients: - 700g House Hold Singular Candles 190mm - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 28ºc) - 700ml Stove Pot
- 300ml (Water 18ºc)
Mold: - 4L Crumpled, Molded Aluminium Oven Tray (Water 28ºc)
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 18ºc) to the top of the tray whilst shaking.
- Allow to completely settle before removing the wax from the mold.

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 18ºc
- Ratio (High/Low): The most amount of wax utilised within a significantly larger mold, resulting in a bigger structure overall.

Ingredients: - 1kg Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 25L Industrial Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
- Plastic Internal Layering (Bag) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18ºc) - Plastic 1L Container
Mold: - 25L Industrial Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
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 18ºc) 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 18ºc
- 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.

Ingredients: - 3 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Filled, Water 18ºc) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18ºc) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18ºc) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
Mold: - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Filled, Water 18ºc)
Method: - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
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 18ºc 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 18ºc) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

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

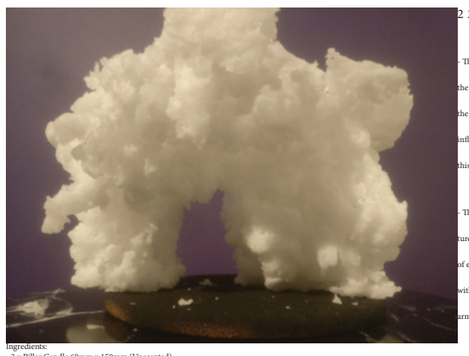
- Origin: Paraffin Wax (saturated hydrocarbons)
- Natural/Industrial: Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm made of Paraffin, saturated hydrocarbons as byproduct of distillation (heating or cooling) of Petroleum.
- Strength (Strong/Weak)/Density: The strongest control experiment created through the utilisation 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 18ºc
- Ratio (High/Low): 5 utilised candles through upscaling the control results in a thicker main body, however the vertical plane is lacking significantly.

Ingredients: - 5 x Pillar Candle 68mm x 150mm (Unscented) - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (25L Filled, Water 18ºc) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18ºc) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18ºc) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
Mold: - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (25L Filled, Water 18ºc)
Method: - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
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, 18ºc 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 18ºc) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

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 18ºc
- Ratio (High/Low): Less candles, however through different methodolgy 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 (10L Filled, Water 18ºc) - 2L Stove Pot - 1L (Water 18ºc) - Plastic 1L Container (Water 18ºc) - 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
Mold: - 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (10L Filled, Water 18ºc)
Method: - Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
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, 18ºc 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 18ºc) 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 maintaing 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 intergral 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 occured 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 8ºc)
- 2L Stove Pot
- 1L (Water 18ºc)
- Plastic 1L Container (Water 18ºc)
- 3 x 2L Plastic Bowls
Mold:
- 25L Industrial Plastic Vertical Bucket Mold (5L Filled, Water 8ºc)
Method:
- Armature Funnel Pour, Three Locations with Extended Nozzle into 50L Industrial Metal Bucket Mold (Water 18ºc)
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, 8ºc 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 18ºc) into the bucket to help wax settle
- Allow wax to completely settle before removing the mold

PRE. FINAL

- The pre. final design is the natural progression from the intial 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 pillars. 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 avaliable, 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 towards 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 allowing 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 then the pre. final's specified 2 points. The benefit of this inclusion 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 architecture, rather then complexity of the structural form itself, thats lacks architectural intent.

The design simplicity shows a clear representation of how the space works. The intial pre. final design displays a lack of architectural clarity with contradictory design 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.