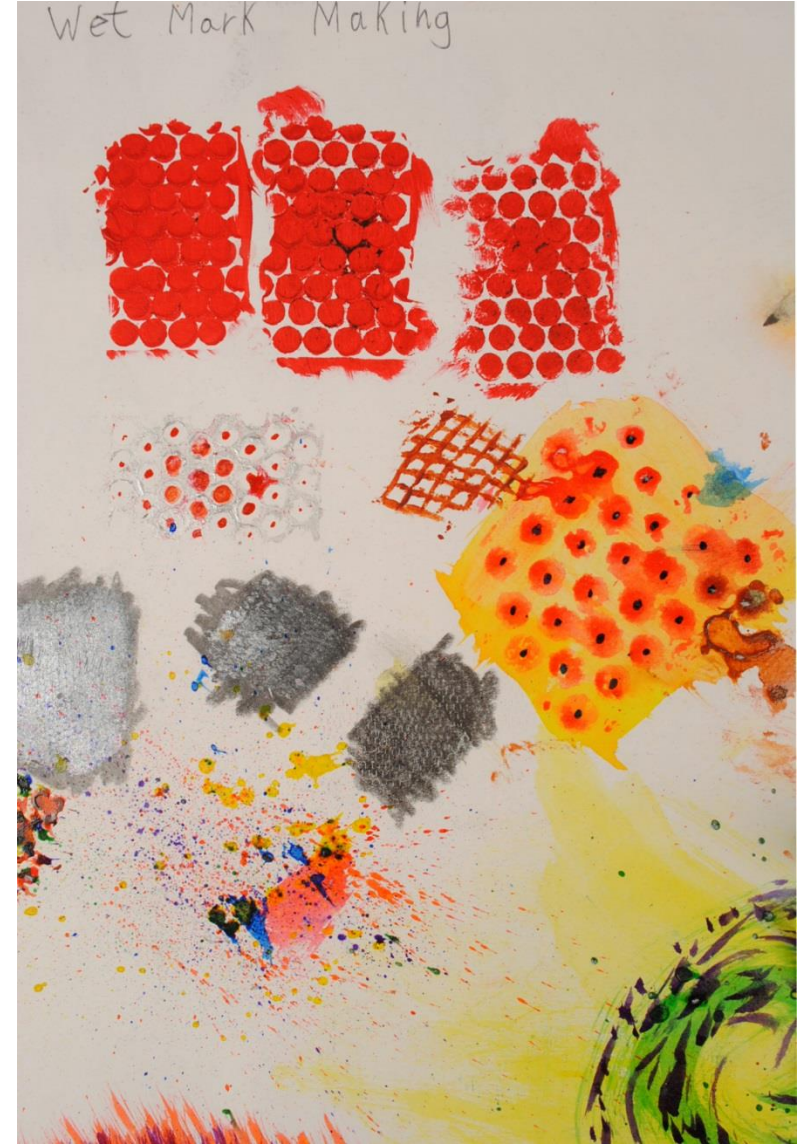
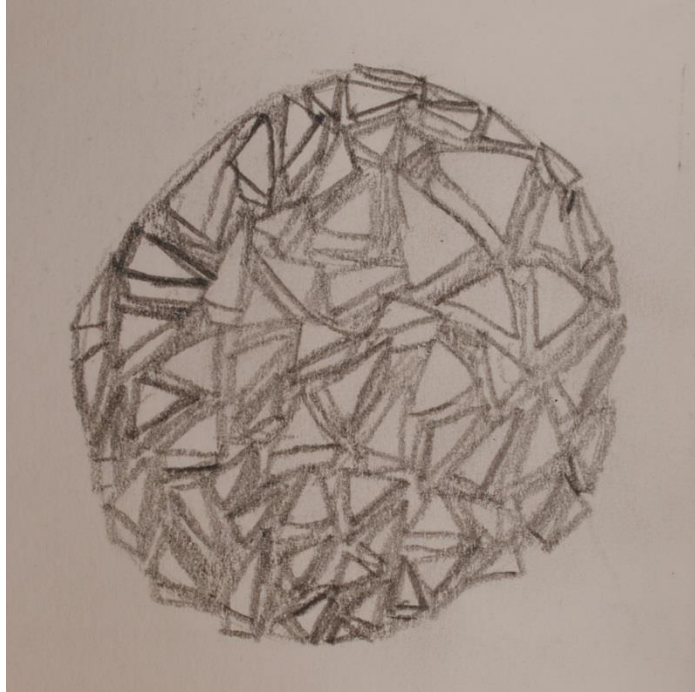
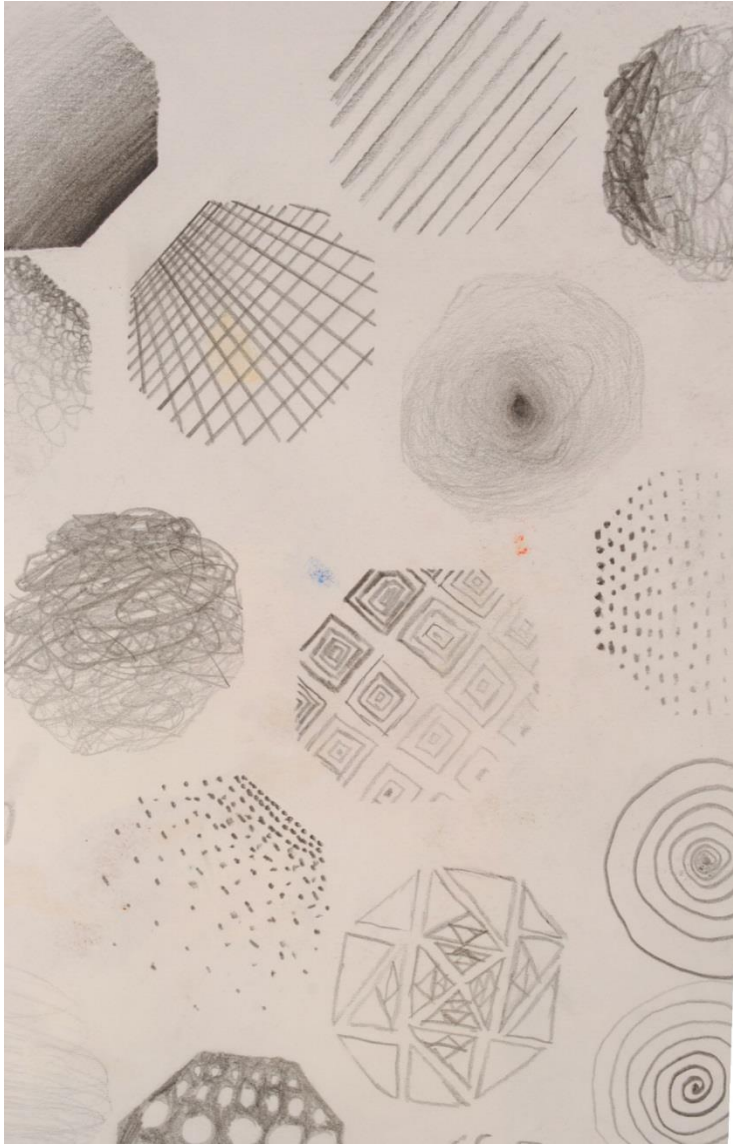
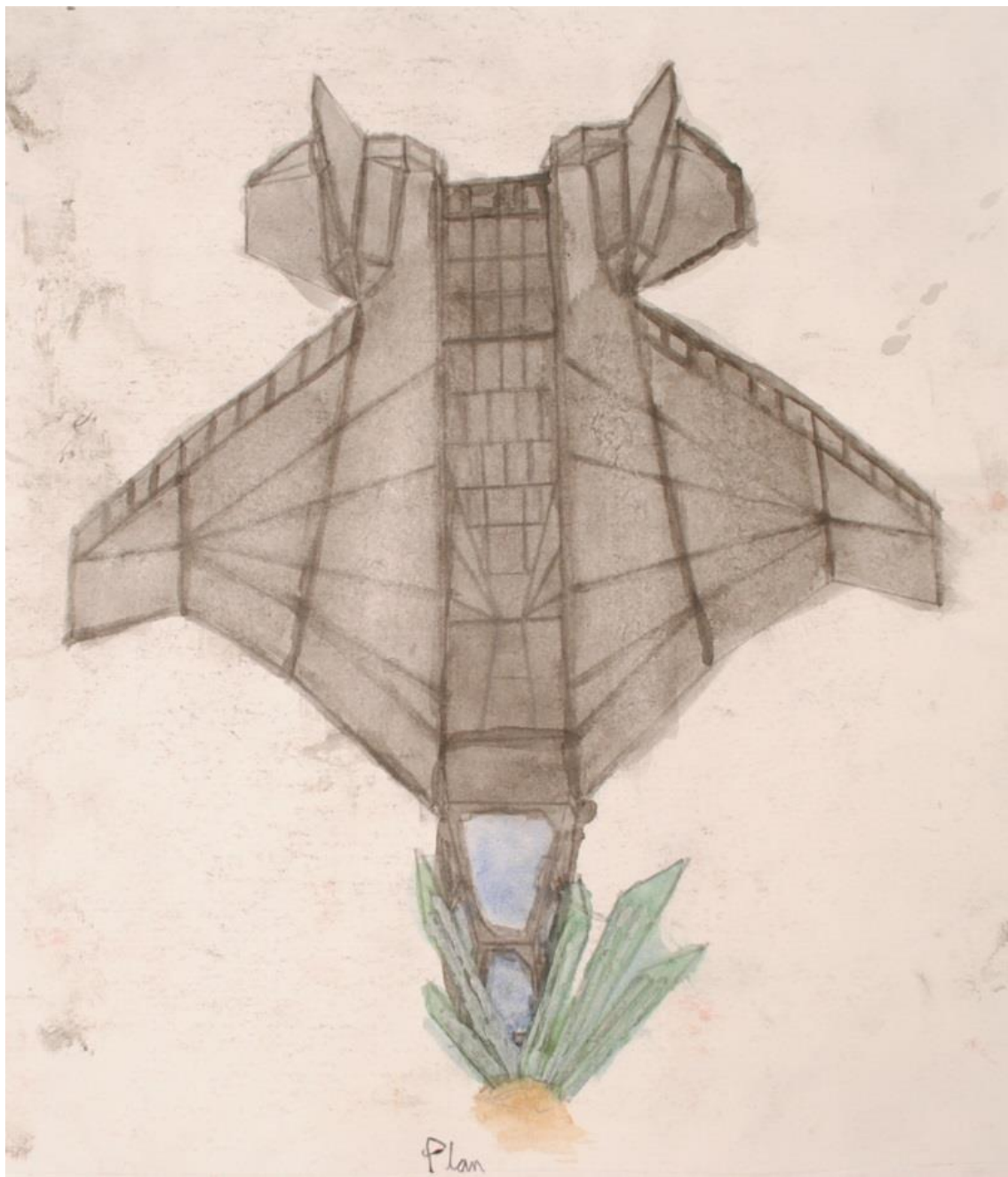
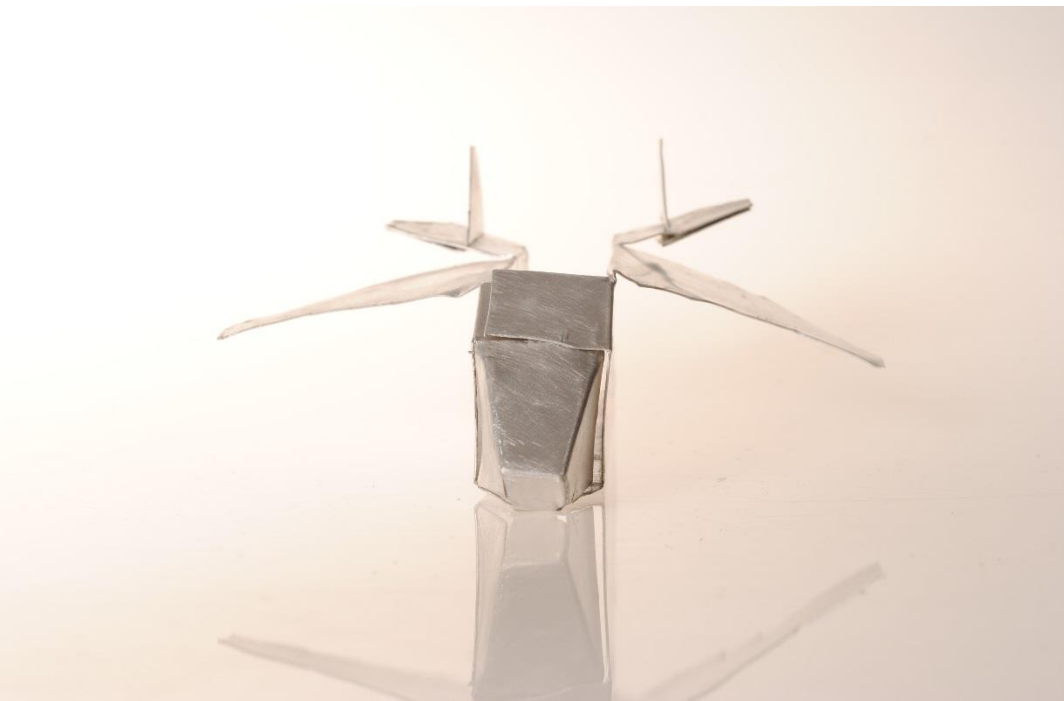
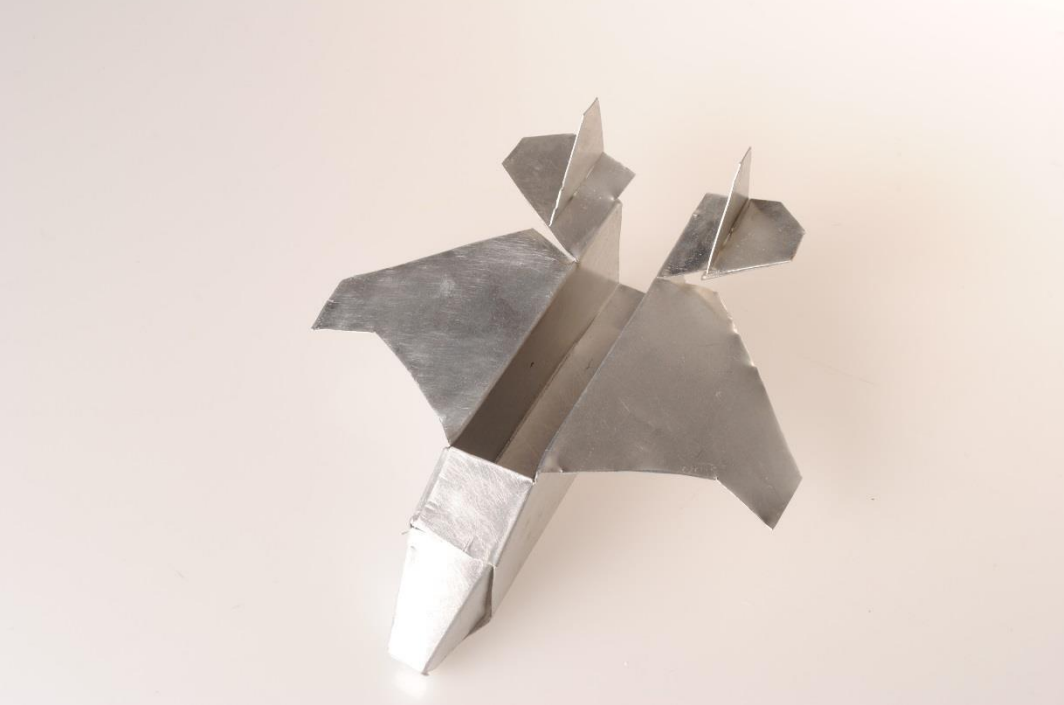


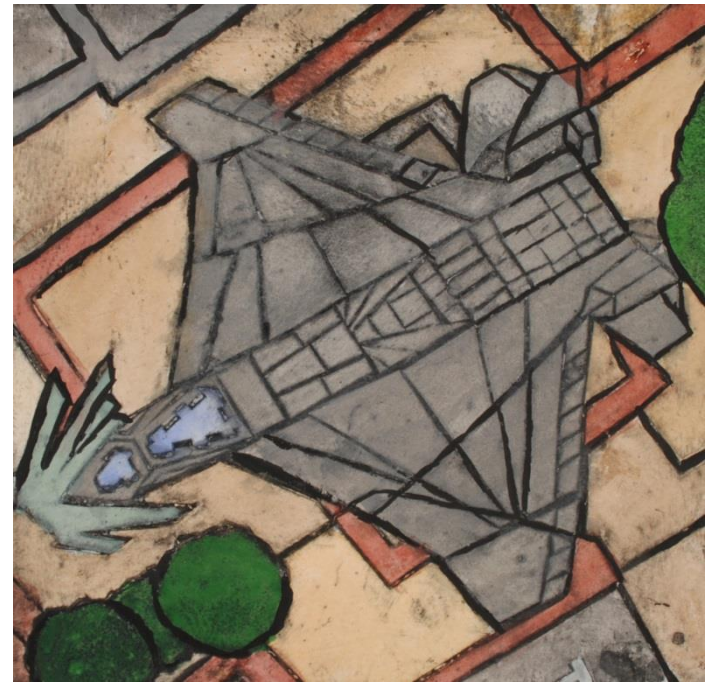
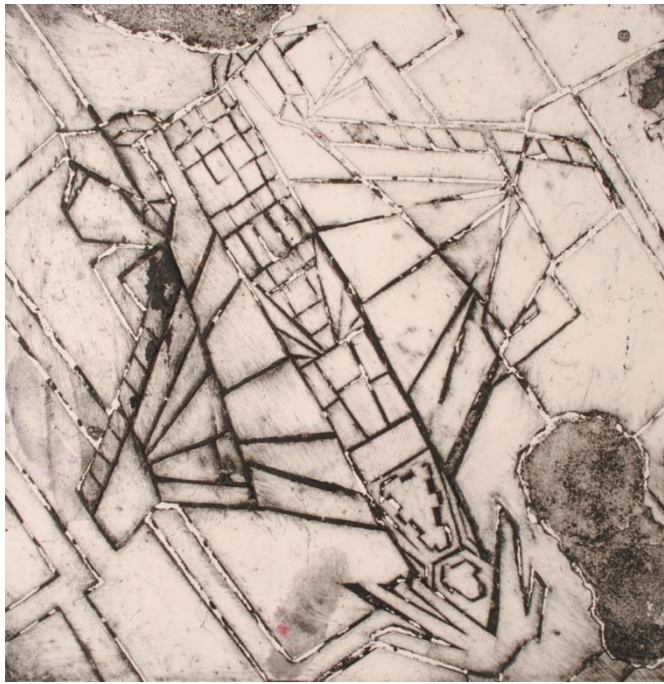




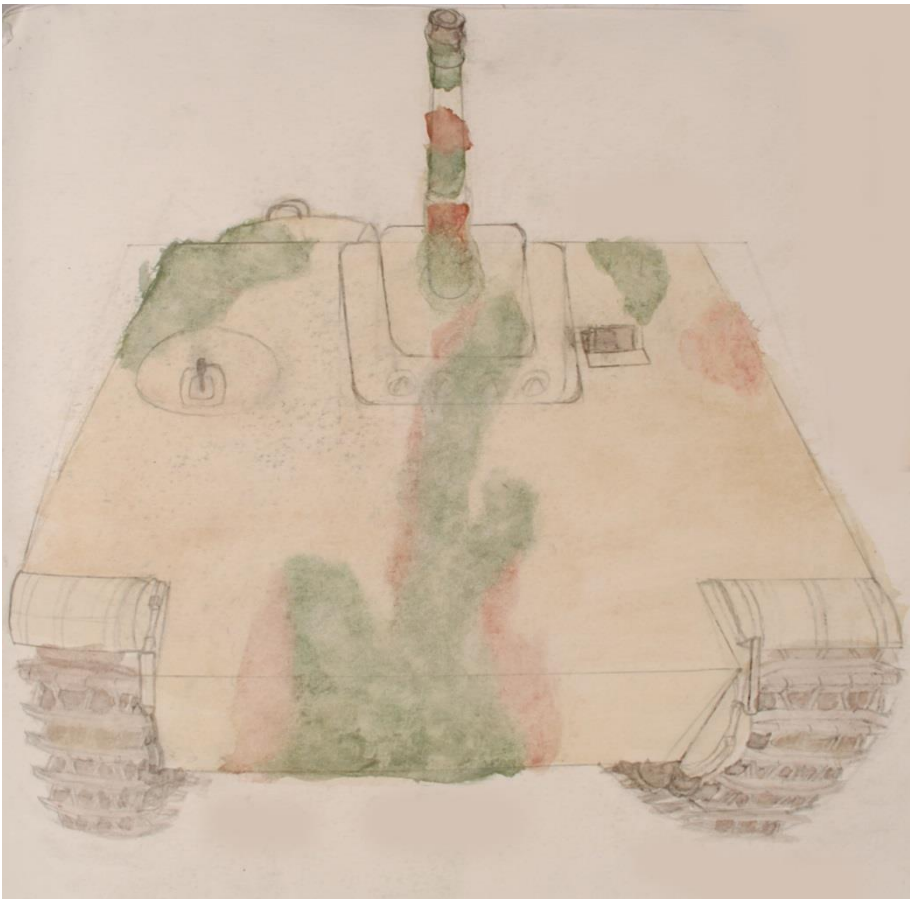
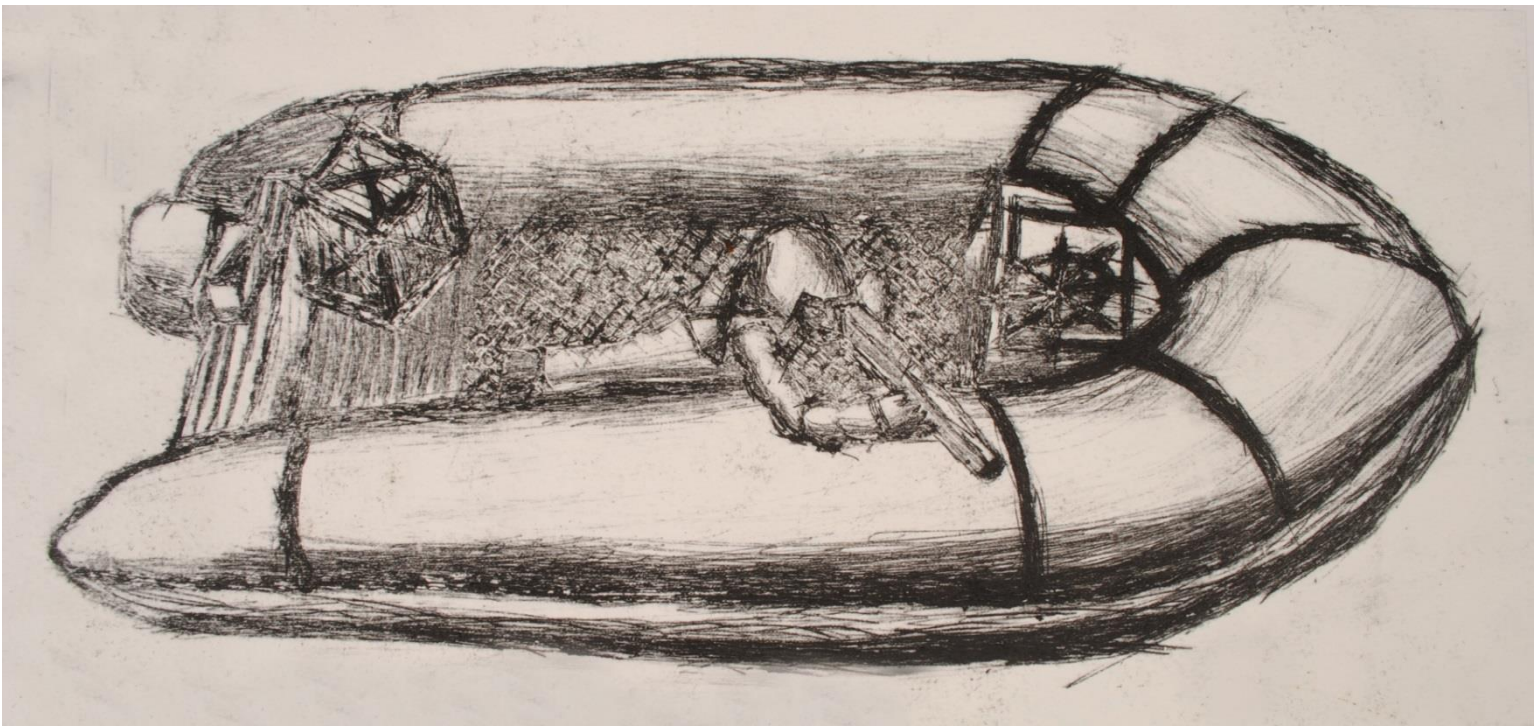




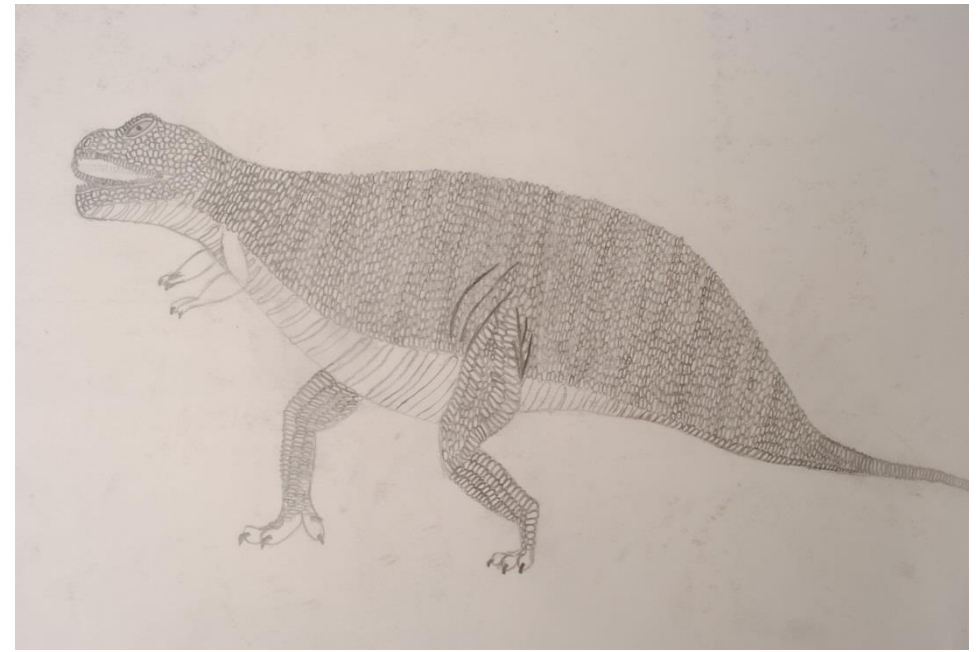


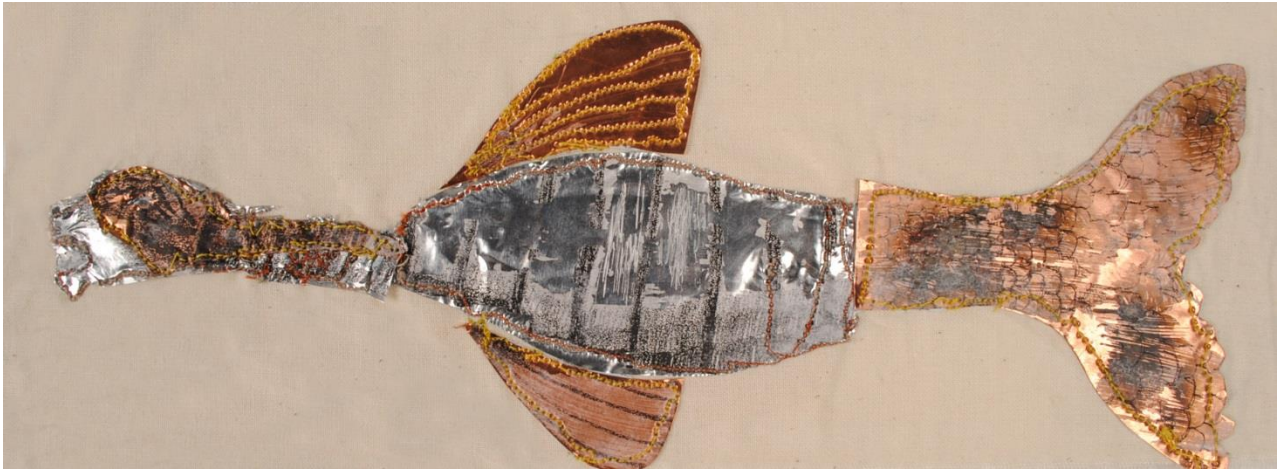


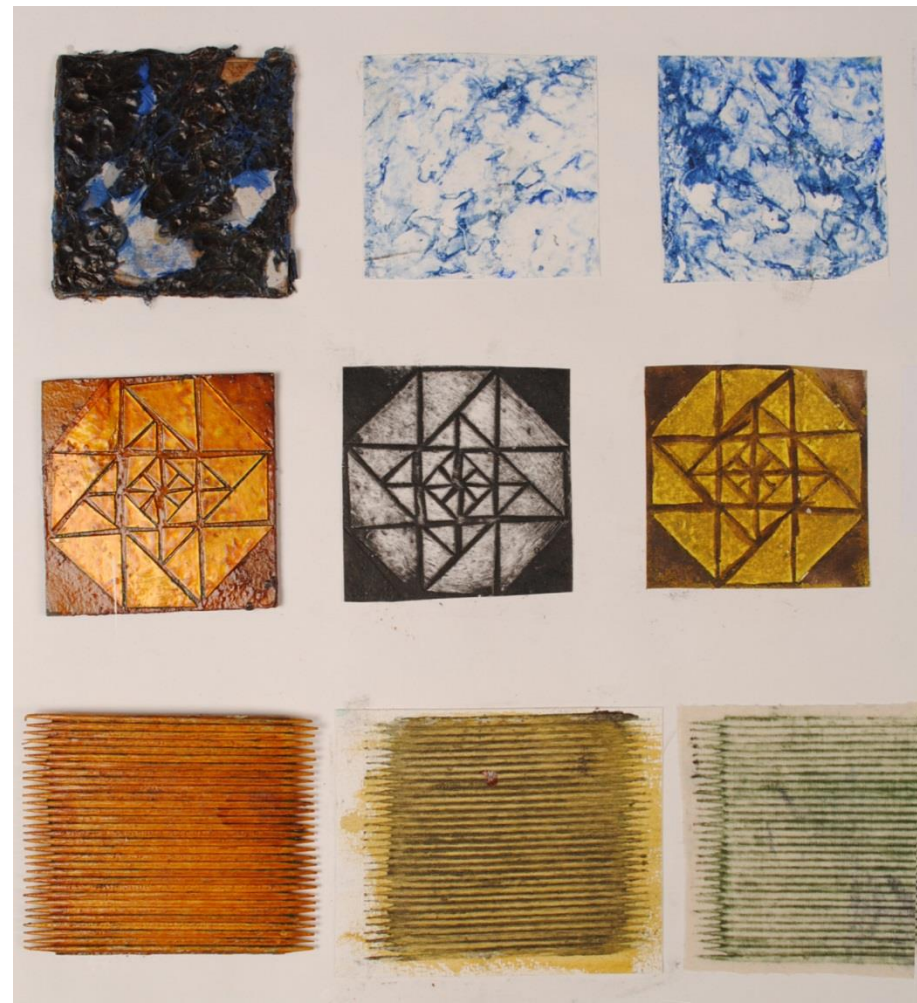
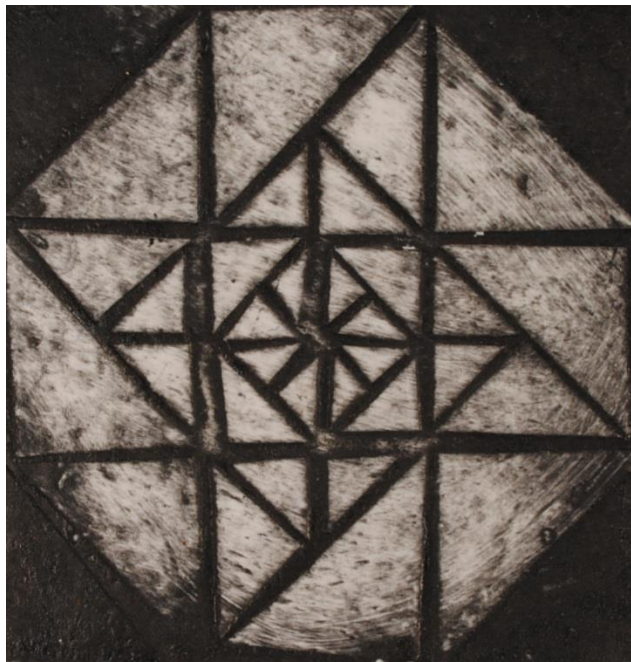












Robin Day

Robin Day was an iconic designer born in 1915. He went to the Royal College of Art in 1934, but he found the course to be "all painting and sculpture" which in combination to not finding a job after he graduated in 1938 led him to teach 3D design at Beckenham School of Art. In 1948 he won the International Competition for Low-Cost Furniture competition held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York with fellow teacher Clive Latimer. This led him to designing furniture for Hille whom only made reproduction furniture at that point. Throughout the 1950s he experimented with moulded plywood and designed seating for the Royal Festival Hall in 1951 and becoming a Royal Designer for Industry in 1959. By the 1960s he was investigating polypropylene, producing the stacking polypropylene chair in 1963, one of his most famous designs selling millions of units and becoming one of the best-selling chairs of all time. Day also designed exhibitions, artwork, brochures and shop interiors including the Milton Keynes John Lewis in 1979. He died in 2010 at age 95.

The majority of Day's furniture has a simple, minimalist design and has been designed to be easy and quick to make using clever engineering and modern materials for the time like plywood and plastic. Many of his designs have been made with the material in mind such as his wooden tables and cabinets are very angular whilst his wooden chairs only have curves in as few directions as possible in any particular area but arranged in such a way as to give maximum comfort. His plastic chairs has been made in a similar way as it has been made to be very ergonomic with many curves whilst being strong and efficient by incorporating triangular supports and flanges.

Robin Day's work was shaped by the shortage of labour and materials in the Second World War and its aftermath. This inspired him to design furniture that was robust, cost-effective, efficient and aesthetically pleasing. He did this by carefully considering every detail to make it as efficient as possible such as curving the inside of the stacking polypropylene chair which provides comfort whilst saving material that would be otherwise used to make a sharp corner and increasing strength through the curve acting as a support spreading stress across the curved area.



In response to Robin Day, I created a chair using a similar thought process to Day. For example, I used 3 legs so they could be made to looser tolerances without rocking, cutting costs. I also considered where to place the legs such as the front 2 legs have been placed at the edges so it the set were to warp then the chair would bend around the user, not compromising comfort. The third leg has been placed at the back where the chair curves so weight would have to push against the curve, increasing strength. I also put the back of the chair in tension by bending it and having it held by supports, this means that the back of the chair is strong and shall not warp, making it safer as the user cannot tip their chair. I think my design has worked well because even though it is made of card and string, it can still take substantial weight. In addition, I also think the cushion of the chair worked well as it is actually functional with real fabric and is soft. However, I don't think the painting worked quite as well because I painted everything with a medium sized brush and applied the dark brown first which meant it spilled onto other areas and the lighter colours were not opaque enough to cover over it. Instead what I should have done is to have painted the lighter colours first and worked around them with a small brush when applying the brown and then used a larger brush to fill in larger areas. Overall I think I was successful because I created a strong, cost effective, comfortable and aesthetically pleasing chair that is fit for purpose. I could develop this further by creating a full-sized chair to see how well it scales up and to see how easy it would be to make with suitable materials, or I could try to design an entire interior in the style of Robin Day including chairs, tables, cabinets and appliances.



Robin Day's design for the Royal Festival's dining chair has been cleverly designed so that the back of the chair has been made from one continuous piece of plywood that would be durable because it has no joints that would be under a lot of stress if the user were to lean back. The back and armrests have also been made by bending the wood which allows the wood to be stronger and more comfortable as it follows the curve in the back and there would be no sharp edges facing the user, making it safer. The base of the chair has been cushioned to provide comfort but also to increase friction so the user does not slide on the slippery plywood off of the chair. The wood underneath the armrests forms a triangular shape which increases strength and any excess has been removed to save material and lighten the chair. The back is held to the rest of the chair using metal beams which provide strength but also create negative space that adds to the visual impact of the chair. The legs have been made of metal for strength but angled so the chair has a larger footprint so it is more stable whilst moving the legs closer to the centre of the chair where the frame would be more subject to the danger to bend.

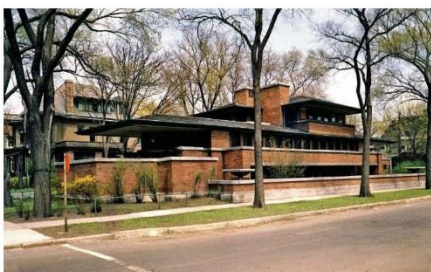
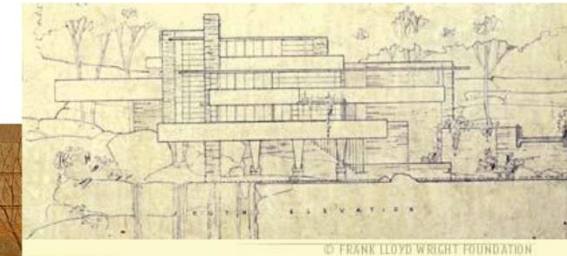
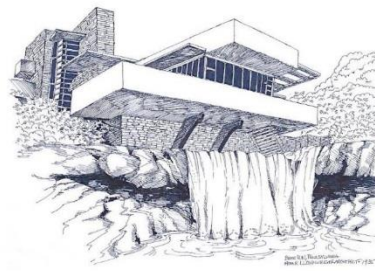


Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright was born in 1867 in Wisconsin, USA, 20 miles from where he would build Taliesin. After working for famous architect Louis Sullivan, he started his own architectural practice in 1893. From here he started to develop his own styles such as "Prairie School", prominent in buildings such as "Fredrick C. Robie House". He designed Taliesin in 1913 which burnt down twice and was where his second wife was murdered by one of his servants. In 1915 he was commissioned by the Japanese Emperor to design the Imperial Hotel. He built his winter home in Arizona, USA in 1937 using rocks found on site with Native American carvings. He continued designing structures into his later life including the "Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum" from 1943 until his death in 1959.

Wright was influenced by Oriental Art, Architecture and philosophy, particularly the principle of working with nature so that man-made structures fit in well with the surrounding landscape and blending the barrier between outside and inside, but also large roofs and strong use of line.

Most of Wright's works are private houses featuring large roofs, local materials and a strong use of line. A lot of his buildings were named after the clients and Wright used some of his many apprentices to help him design his works, make sure they were structurally sound, and in some cases, construct the building itself. He also designed much of the furniture and interiors of his works.



"Fallingwater" is a house Wright designed in 1935 for the Kaufmann family in rural Pennsylvania. Wright produced works showcasing the design in preparation for construction, including a model and drawings in a Japanese style. The house has been composed such that it is framed within the forest from multiple angles including the entrance and recreational areas, possibly inspired by Chinese landscaping. The house also was made using local rock which helps in to fit in with the landscape. Wright has used muted colours, mostly tan and grey, which enhances its natural theme. The sound of the waterfall underneath the property is clearly heard, blending the interior with the exterior in addition to the substantial windows and balconies. The building also used line considerably as the rough grey main walls contrast considerably with the smooth tan roof and balconies, emphasising their rectangular forms. However, the house has some practical flaws; such as having to reinforce the balconies, re-waterproofing the property, and the mold due to the leaks and dampness caused by the humidity of the waterfall.

