STUDIO JOURNAL

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PARSONS THE NEW SCHOOL FOR DESIGN , SPRING 19 INSTRUCTOR: CAROLIN MEES

SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS



Fibonacci spiral

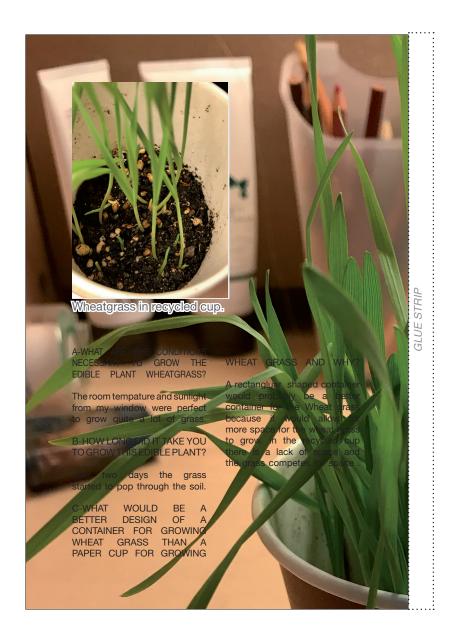
The Fibonacci Sprial or the golden ratio is a spiral with a growth factor of 0. many plants such as pineapples, sunflowers and pinecones grow according to the Golden Ratio. Aparently there are two types of Fibbonacci Spirals that





Occur in nature, one that is clockwise and the other. The underlying biological mechanisms are not well understood. The formations of the Fibonacci Spiral is still under research. Although is is rather mysterious the spiral can be found everywhere. counterclokwise

GLUE STRIP





A SCOBY is a syntrogenerally associated with kombucha

Scoby has a high risk of being contaminated and destroyed by other bacteria such as mold. Protecting the scoby is nesscary, wearing gloves to keep from contaminating the waters. The scoby is put into a container of tea water consisting sugar for nutriance and vinigar for a nesscary acidic quality. all of the ingredients are necessary for the kombucha leather to grow properly supplying nutrients to the mixed culture.

heat is helpful for the bacteria growth but In my case there was no access to heat, the kombucha leather was grown on top of a fridge in room tempature and grew to a satisfactory thickness. the drying process took only a few days and produced a fine layer of leather.

Scoby week one

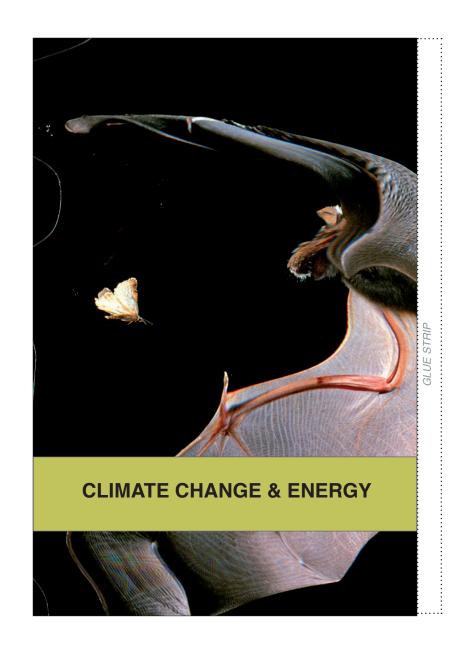
GOLDEN RATIO HAT DESIGN







GIUF STR



This self-contained, portable rainwater collecting and purifying system designed by Eddi D. Duke is for collecting, filtering and disinfecting rainwaterprimarily for drinking purposes. The Invention is best summerized in the description on the Google Patents website. In a preferred embodiment the portable rainwater collecting and purifying system is characterized by a housing which contains the system components. The bottom of the housing is typically fitted with skids or wheels, and a pair of sloped water collection panels is typically hinged to the housing for receiving the falling rainwater. A collection gutter receives the rainwater from the panels and drains the rainwater into a vertical standpipe fitted

with a typically screen filter or filters. As the rising water in the standpipe eventually overflows, the overflowing, partially filtered water leaves the standpipe and enters a water collection tank through a hopper typically fitted with a gravity-flow filter or filters. A typically battery-operated pump automatically pumps the water through a pair of particle filters which remove dirt and other particulate impurities from the water, and finally through an ultraviolet light sterilizer which kills bacteria and other microorganisms to render the water suitable for drinking. In another embodiment solar panels provided on the respective water collection panels collect solar energy for energizing the pump, ultraviolet sterilizer or both.

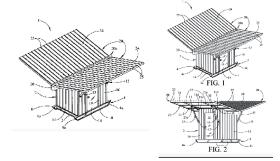


Image caption: https://patents.google.com/patent/US6436283B1/en

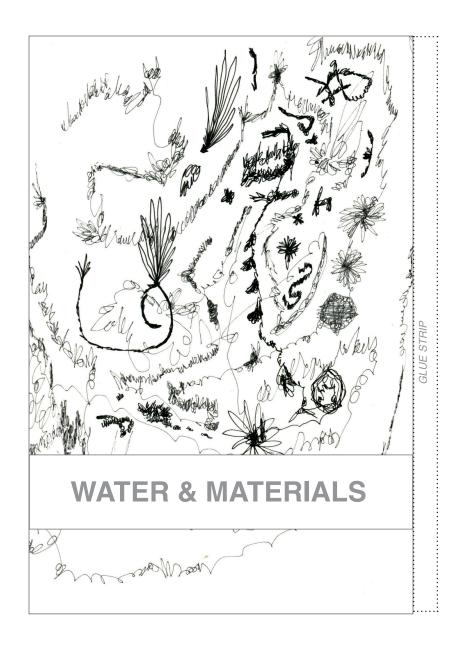




PHOTO BY ALPHA SMOOT

A) How is the color pigment extracted from the plant and fixed to the cellulose fibers? What is a "mordant" and what can be used as a mordant? Does natural dyeing work without a mordant?

The Pigment from plants is extracted by a process of chopping up your chosen plants and boiling them in water until their color has entered the water. A Mordant is the chemical link between the dye and the fabric, potassium aluminum sulfate is a common mordant. A mordant is required for natural dyes, without it the dye would not adhere to the fabric. (B) What do you find out about

dyeing and water pollution? It is estimated that 17-20% of industrial water pollution is caused by chemical dyes. (C) Why is natural dyeing healthier for the environment and humans than chemical dyeing? Natural dyeing is much more beneficial towards the environments because reintroducing it back into nature has no negative impact whereas chemical dyes do. (D) How could you waterproof nature dyed wool and bioleather? One of the simplest ways of waterproofing the natural dyed wool and leather is with wax.

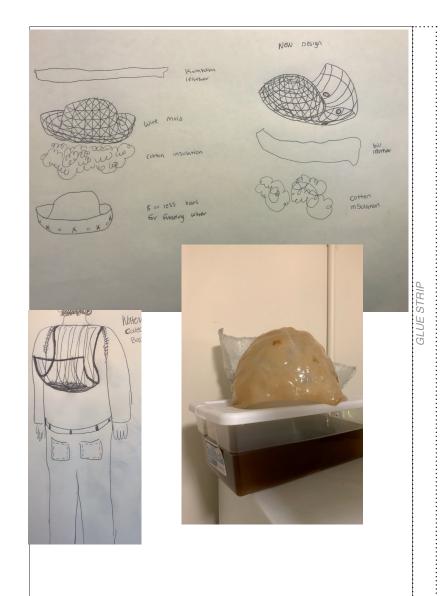
RESEARCH THE BACKGROUND OF SUSTAINABLE THERMIC IN-SULATION. WHAT IS NECESSARY TO COLLECT PROVIDE SUSTAI-NABLE THERMIC INSULATION? Technically speaking, home insulation is already green because it is saving energy by preserving the tempature inside the home. To make this part of your home or clothing even greener there are several options available. One thing that is nessacary for good insulation is for the material to have a good R-Value which measures the resistance of heat flow. On average a home insulations R-value should be inbetween R-30 and R-60. the top five sustainable thermic insulators are Soybean Foam, Sheeps wool, Cotton, aerogel, Rigid Polystyrene and Icyene WHAT ARE THE MATERIAL QUALI-TIES THAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR? I am looking for a cotten material to make this thermic wearble object comfortable and safe for the respitory system. IN TERMS OF MATERIALITY, SU-STAINABILITY AND DESIGN, HOW CAN THERMIC INSULATI-ON AND WATER COLLECTION BE ADDRESSED AT THE SAME TIME? In the case of Eddie D. Dukes invention of his portable water collecting device, he adressed water collection but the outside design and then adressed the insulation of the device to allow for the water collecting device to be usable in any season. For instance the insulation was also part of a heating system that allowed for the object to be used in the winter. Taking this into consideration, the design for my wearable object will incorperate a similary element of intertwining thermic insulation and water collection in the design of a hat.





PINTEREST

HUSQVARNA RUBBER LOGGERS BOOTS.COM



I chose blueberries for my natural dye experiment because I see the color from this fruit producing an interesting outcome after the boiling process. Blue berries on the inside have a redish color on the outside a blue purple, I am interested to see what will come from this . Blueberries are native to North America and where introduced to Europe in the 1930's







