

Sturminster Newton High School Sixth Form

3D Design Transition Project

Board: AQA 7552 **Type:** GCE A Level

School: Sturminster Newton High School

Contact: Mr D Pallett/Mr I McCarthy



Complete following and bring to your 1st lesson in September

Complete a study of three of the following designers (A3 or equivalent). Please include the designer's picture, their life pathway, their influences and some of the highlights of their work. Example below

- Phillipe Starke
- James Dyson
- Margaret Calvert
- Dieter Rams
- Charles and Ray Eames
- Marianne Brandt
- Your own choice

And two of the following Design Movements (A3 or equivalent). Please suggest the history and the influences that made these movements so important. Show examples of the work of some of the designers from that period.

- Arts and Crafts
- Art Deco
- Modernism eg. Bauhaus
- Post Modernism eg. Memphis
- Your own choice

Phillipe Starck

Phillipe Starck is a designer from France that is famous for designing different things that range from kettles and lemon juicers to windmills the lemon juicer, it is very popular and most people have seen it before. the liquid combined with gravity to draw the juice down to the glass. The makes it appealing to modern kitchens.

One of Phillipe's unsuccessful designs was the hot bertaa kettle. It had a amount of problems that made it impossible to use. Problem number with the handle that travelled through the body of the kettle and

> spout. Users would often be jets of steam from the boiling

water would run up through the handle and heat up the material. The jets of steam would also shoot directly at the user. The angle of the handle would also prevent the user from pouring the water into a mug because the kettle would be at such a steep angle. There was also no indication for how much water was in the kettle so you would have to guess how much water was in there already. Also, the

handle would often get slippery and if your hand would slip and touch the aluminium body of the kettle you would get burnt. Even though some of his designs did not work, a lot did, such as these windmills. These show the great engineering

numerous

one was to do

doubled as the

burned because

a lot of places, they are used more as art than for practicality due to there sleek design. Products such as this show the potential of Phillipe because they are so different from kettles and furniture and inspires others because they can see what can be done.

In conclusion Phillippe starck is one of the best designers in my eyes because he has shown designs that change how we live. They may not all work but the ones that do, work very well. Also, all of these designs show how everyday items can also become art and change the view of what our world looks like. If other designers/engineers look at how Phillipe designs items I believe lots of new ideas could be created and new ground could be covered.



original and creative new products. He designs lots of and vachts. One of Phillipe's most famous designs is It is a modern design that uses the surface tension of modern design and overall aesthetic of the juicer







Memphis

Ettore Sottsass was an Italian architect and designer of the late 20th century. His body of designs included furniture, jewellery, glass lighting and office machine design.

Born: September 14, 1917. Innsbruck, Austria Died: December 31, 2007, Milan, Education: Polytechnic University of Turin

The Memphis Group was an Italian design and architecture group founded in Milan by Ettore <u>Sottsass,</u> in 1981 that designed Postmodern furniture, fabrics, ceramics, glass Ettore Sottsass in 1981 that designed and metal objects from 1981 to 1987.

The Memphis group's work often incorporated plastic laminate and was characterized by ephemeral design featuring colourful decoration and sometimes arbitrarily alluding to exotic or earlier styles.

Origins On December 11 1980, Ettore <u>Sottsass</u> organised a meeting with designers and formed a design collaborative named Memphis. The name was taken after the Bob Joylan son <u>"Stuck Initiale of Mobile</u> with the Memphis Blues Again" which had been played repeatedly throughout the evening's meeting. They drew inspiration from such movements as Art Deco and Pop Art, including styles such as the 1950s Kitsch and futuristic themselves.

The group produced and exhibited furniture and design objects, annually from 1981 until 1988. The result was a highly acclaimed debut at the 1981 Salong del Mobile of Milan, the world's most prestigious furniture fair.

The group's members included Alessandro Mendini, Martine <u>Redin</u>, Andrea <u>Branzi</u>, Aldo Cibic, Michele de Lucchi, Nathalie du Pasquier, Hans Hollein, Arata Isozaki, Shiro Kuramata, Matteo Thun, Javier Mariscal, Luciano Pascaznella, George Sowden, Marco Zanjin, Etros Sottasas, and the Journalist Barbara Radice. Sottsass left the movement in 1985, and it disbanded in 1988.

Impact The group's colourful furniture has been described as "bizarre" 'misunderstood", "loathed", and "a shotgun wedding between Bauhaus and Fisher

While created in the 1980s, the colourful geometric style became most popular and widely accepted in the 1990s, where it had a strong impact e.g. on the design of furniture, architecture and household items.

Memphis designs served as inspiration for the Fall/Winter 2011–2012 Christian Dior haute couture collection fashion show, for the Winter 2015 Missoni collection, and fashion designer Karl Lagerfeld collected Memphis pieces.























