

creating two parts that join to form the tile and its cavity

Initial design and tile pattern

This tile aims to reduce urban runoff through filtering and harvesting rainwater. Each tile features a partial cavity that channels water through the system, along with an integrated plant pod. This pod is perforated at the bottom, allowing the plant's roots to grow into the cavity to then be irrigated by the water passing through. The tile system is versa-tile in its installation ; it can function as a free-standing system or be hung from a wall using built in attachments. This function makes its suitable for a wide range of urban contexts. It aims to breaks up the dense concrete landscape of urban environments, re-introducing greenery and wildlife into them.





PHYSICAL CLAY TILE @ 1; 1



TILE DESIGN

VISUAL OF TILE SYSTEM HUNG



Above : the tile system visualised in a urban environment, suspended from a wall

Right : shows the tile system in relation to a human being. It also shows a close up of the tile wiring system, and how it would be inhabited Innabiled





FURTHER EVOLUTION OF DESIGN







the finaltwo sides of the tile that have attchments for wiring to run through

digital two part mould created to make the tile physically at 1 : I



- Clamping and glueing three pieces of mdf together for the two mould's structure
 The finished CNC two part negative mould
- 3 Sand sealing the moulds, this involved brushing sealent over moulds and then sanding and them
- 4 This process was repeated three times to ensure the tile would have a smooth surface Creating the two sides of the clay tile, using talcum powder to ensure it didnt stick to 5 the moulds and they retained their shape
- Joining the two parts together using water to form the tile and its cavity
 Smoothed the tiles bottom legs so it could self-stand and then firing it in the kiln
- 8 Making a custom glaze and painting it several time to ensure a vibrant, glossy finish

