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Dept. of Interior Design

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Pattern Research Project: An Investigation of The Pattern And Printing Process -Double Diamond

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Double Diamond

Double Diamond

Marazzi D_Segni Glazed Porcelain Tile

Chalk|Midnight|Shadow|Smoke Blend

Pattern repeat: 8" x 8" (identified by the red dashed line)

SKU: M0UK



Bar Solita restaurant where pattern is used

Bar Solita Restaurant

123 West Broad Street Richmond, VA

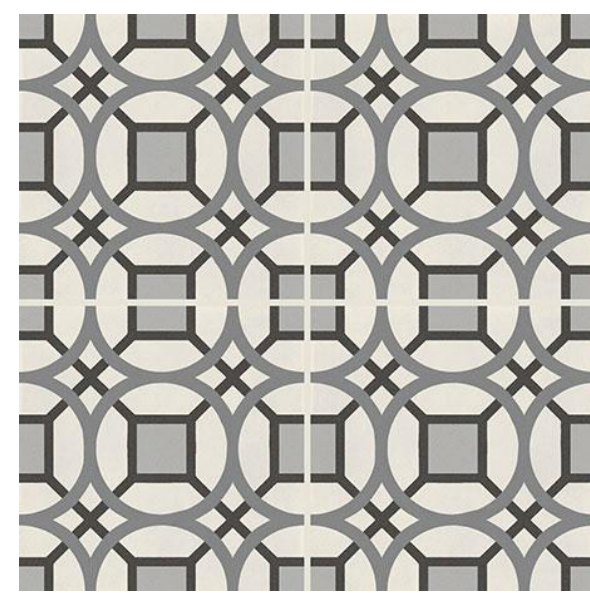
About 700 square feet of the pattern was used here as floor tiles and accent tiles for the hostess bar. The interior of Bar Solita is a bright and colorful space, so having the rich grayscale pattern enhances the interior as a whole. The square shape of the tile also reflects the square structure of the ceiling.

Use

The pattern was originally intended to be used in the **Islamic world**. The intended purpose was to celebrate the Muslim faith by using the identifying **geometric patterns** of Islamic art. The pattern has evolved from being in religious buildings to **mass-produced** with the ability to be used in commercial stores. It is currently used as the floor tiles for the restaurant Bar Solita in Richmond, VA. The interior was inspired by a "**modern Mediterranean aesthetic**" (Thompson & Stewart, 2019). The mediterranean design incorporates countries that practice the Muslim faith; so while the pattern is not used in a Islamic building, it is used in a space that gets inspiration from the country's style.

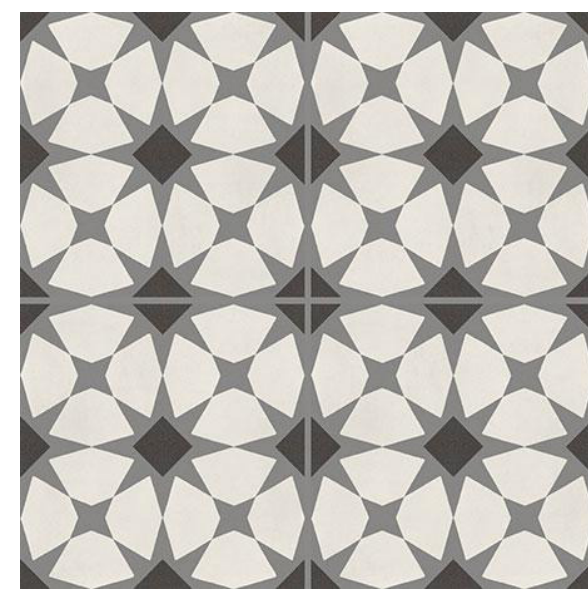
Other Marazzi D_Segni Glazed Porcelain Tile Designs

Apart from the double diamond pattern, there are other tile designs that Marazzi has created under the same collection. They are "a classic reinterpretation of traditional hand-made cement tiles, D_Segni™ offers a vast assortment of encaustic-look tiles" ("Glazed porcelain," n.d.). These tiles are a combination of European encaustic tile craft with geometric Islamic designs.



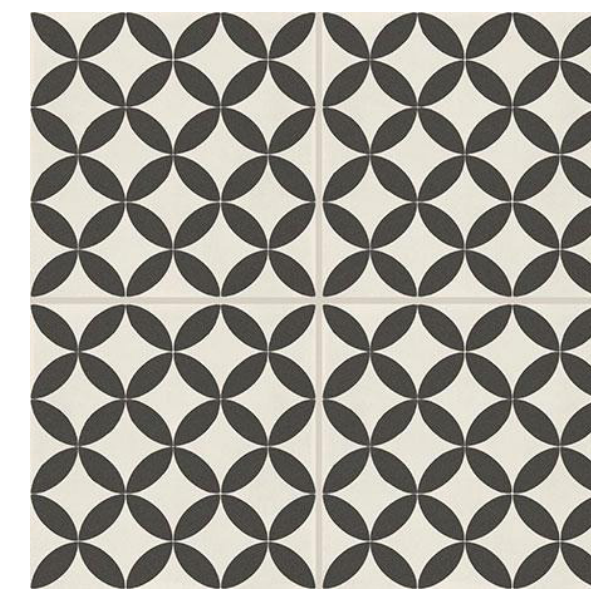
Kaleido (M0UD)

Chalk|Midnight|Shadow|
Smoke Blend



Starlit (M0UN)

Chalk|Midnight|Shadow|
Smoke Blend



Stella (M0UA)

Chalk|Midnight|Shadow|
Smoke Blend

Craft

- Harder & durable
 - More design flexibility
 - More refined organic materials
 - Low moisture absorption (better for cold climates)
- (Gambhir & Jamwal, 2014).

Porcelain vs.

- Ceramic tile
- More fragile
- Less design flexibility
- Coarse and less dense materials
- Better performance in warmer climates

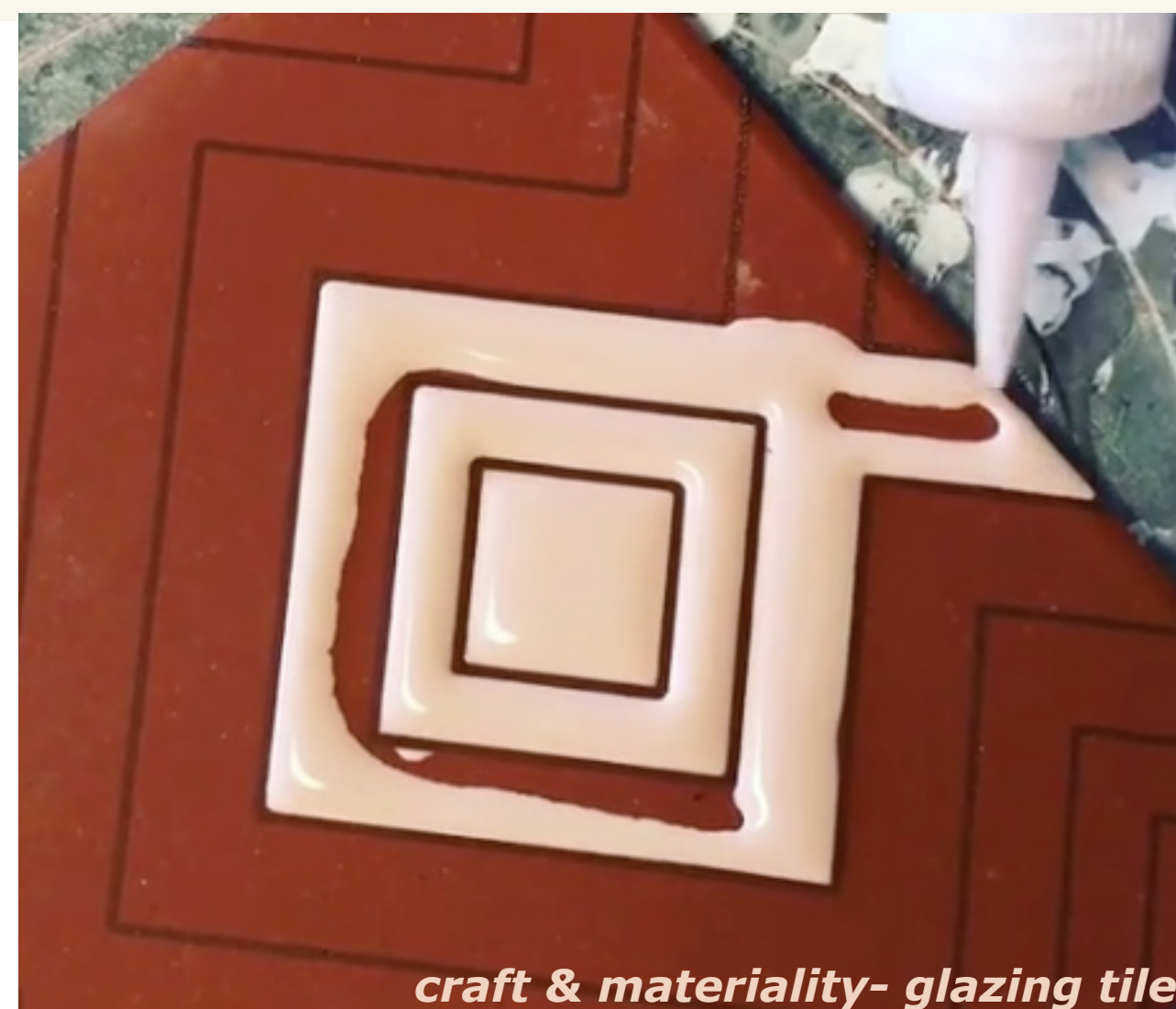
Materiality

Each tile is made of a thin plate of **porcelain clay** and other **inorganic raw materials** that mixed and pressed or extruded into the desired size and shape. Tiles have incombustible properties, are durable, resists abrasion and are unaffected by light and water. (Gambhir & Jamwal, 2014).

This tile was glazed to create the pattern layer on top of the fired tiles, but tiles can also be left unglazed. **Glaze** is made up of **silica** and a couple other materials that heats in the kiln to turn into a shiny glass layer above the clay. (Madan, 2005).



craft & materiality- pouring colored cement



craft & materiality- glazing tile

Encaustic Cement vs.

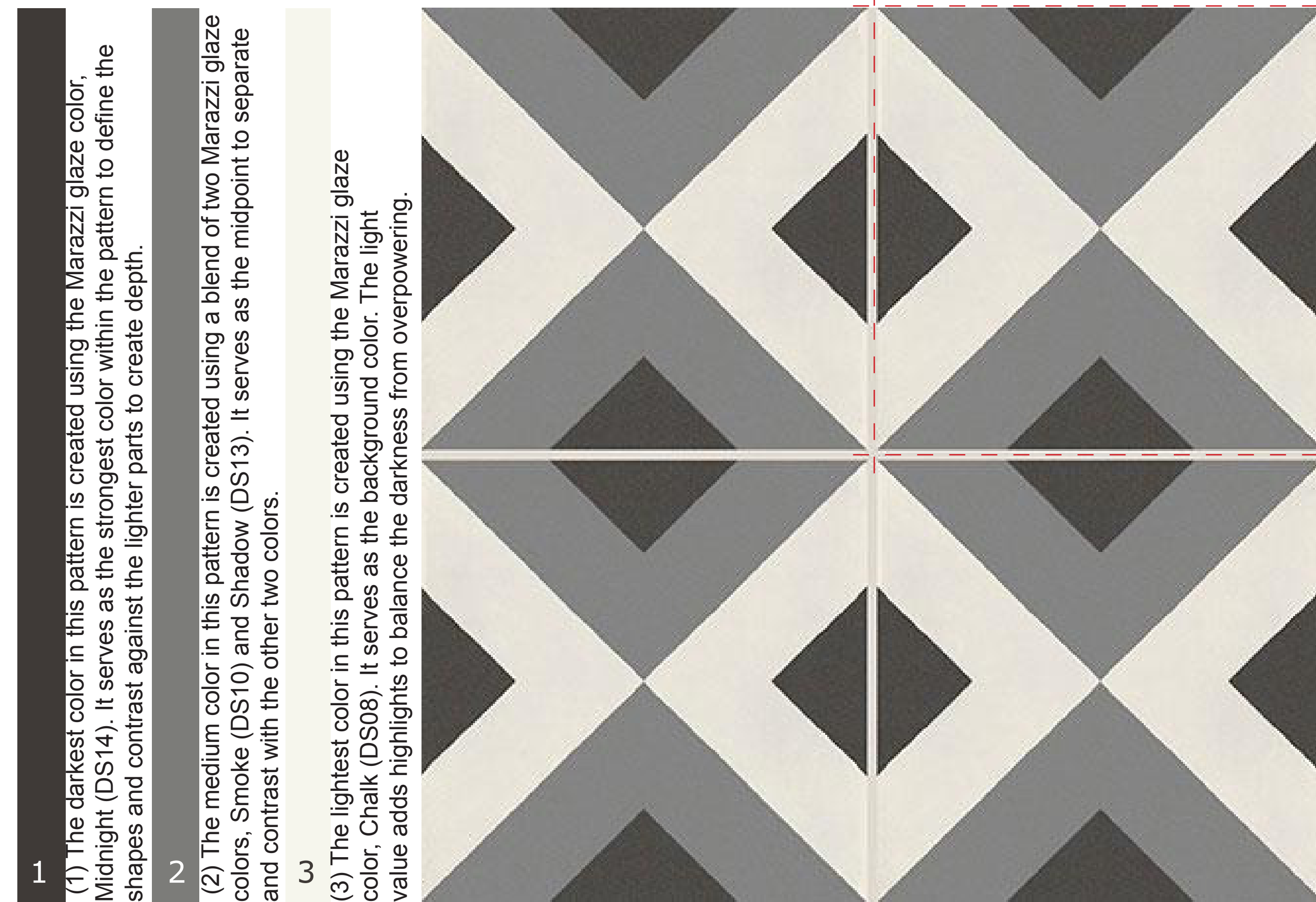
Encaustic cement tiles are made with a mixture of cement, sand, pigment, and mineral powders. The mixture is poured into a metal mold that forms the pattern design, so the pattern is created before the tile is solidified.

Glazed Porcelain

After the tile goes through its first firing in the kiln, glaze is layered over top of a fired clay tile. The colored glaze is added on top of is what forms the pattern, which is then fired again to solidify.

How to make porcelain tiles:

1. Mix porcelain clay mix from with refined organic materials and water
2. Create molds for tiles
3. Add in clay mixture to mold
4. Leave formed clay out to dry then fire in a kiln
5. Apply colored glaze
6. Fire in kiln to solidify glaze (Gambhir & Jamwal, 2014).



1

(1) The darkest color in this pattern is created using the Marazzi glaze color, Midnight (DS14). It serves as the strongest color within the pattern to define the shapes and contrast against the lighter parts to create depth.

2

(2) The medium color in this pattern is created using a blend of two Marazzi glaze colors, Smoke (DS10) and Shadow (DS13). It serves as the midpoint to separate and contrast with the other two colors.

3

(3) The lightest color in this pattern is created using the Marazzi glaze color, Chalk (DS08). It serves as the background color. The light value adds highlights to balance the darkness from overpowering.

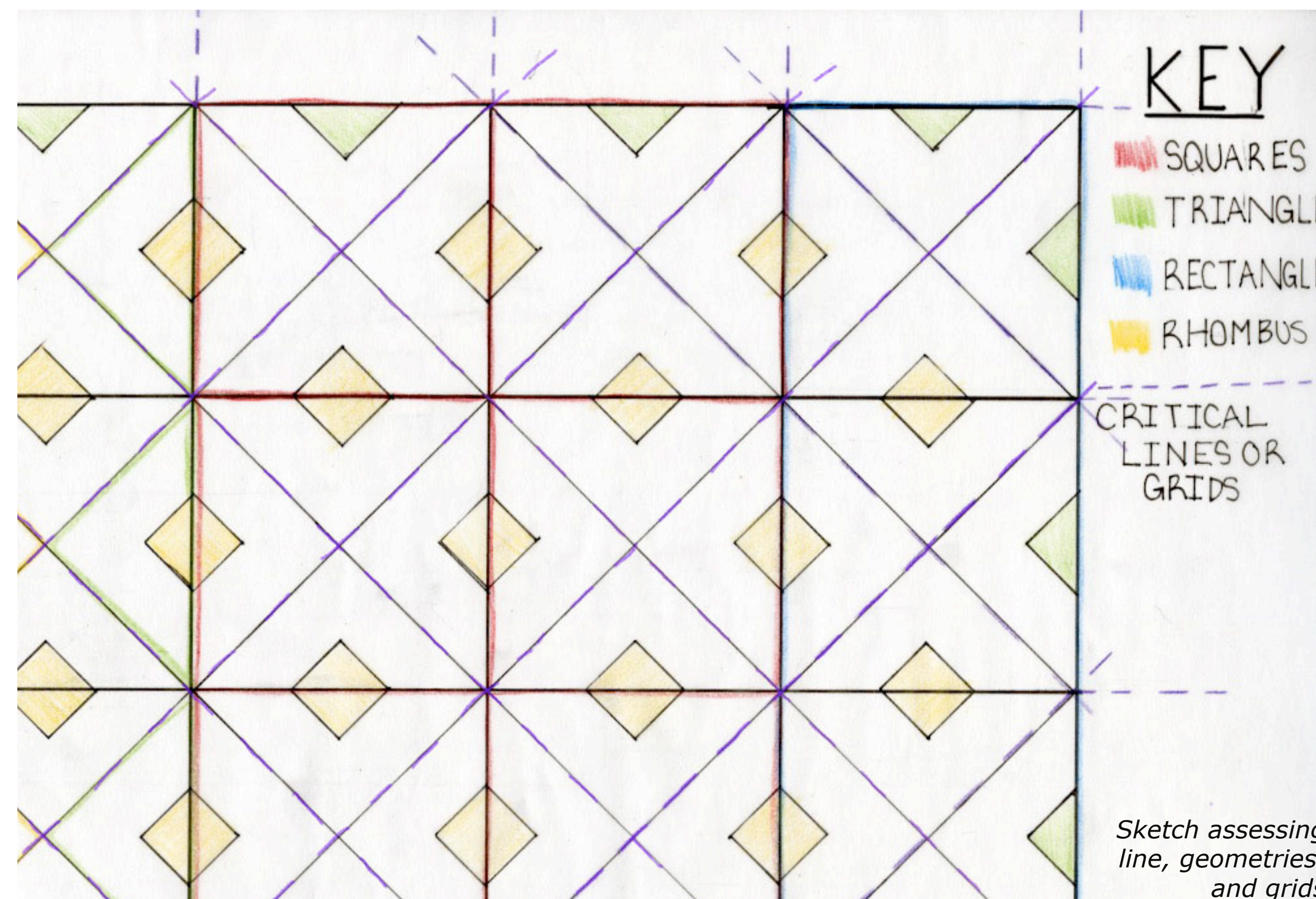
Design

Polygonal technique: patterns are created by using connecting points along an underlying tessellation or grid to create a variety of geometric shapes. It is a flexible design strategy that can produce a vast range of diverse and complex designs. The double diamond pattern is formed from "square elements oscillating in orientation, and the rhombi being placed in an alternating perpendicular layout." (Bonner, 2017, p. 166).

Periodic: if a section of the pattern were cut out, it could lay over another part of the pattern and align. The double diamond pattern is periodic because at any point in the pattern, you could dissect part of it and it would be identical to another section. (Stein, 2014).

Culture & History

This pattern's origin dates back to **Islamic culture** and the **national identity** centered around their religion. The **Muslim faith** has their own artistic tradition and view point that is reflected in the religious buildings, furnishings and patterns created. Islamic art has a long history and is widespread throughout the world. Islamic artwork does not feature much writing or figurative representations because of the religious culture of the Islamic faith. **Geometric feaures have replaced figurative representation** to become the key identifying characteristic. (Department of Islamic Art, 2001).



KEY

- SQUARES
- TRIANGLE
- RECTANGLE
- RHOMBUS

CRITICAL LINES OR GRIDS

Sketch assessing line, geometries, and grids