

gt2P: How to Sit on a Chilean Volcano

Latinoamericanísimo

Living with Art & Design May 23, 2018

Manufactured Landscapes, the current exhibition at Friedman Benda, brings the rough Chilean geography to New York with a series of digital objects crafted by nature

Text by Rab Messina

Chile is the longest country in the world, with the Pacific and the Andes mercilessly sandwiching the strip of land from top to bottom. Along the mountain range there are nearly two thousand volcanoes, and the country lives under the whims of its 80 active ones. With each tectonic divergence, the craters and fissures take turns in spewing out lava that later becomes andesite, a lightweight rock mainly used as filler for road construction. It is, basically, waste.

Not to gt2P, though.

Since 2013, the Santiago-based architecture and design firm has embarked on a study of the potential applications of the igneous chunks. The results are now on display in Friedman Benda's *Manufactured Landscapes*, an exhibition made up of objects and furniture that incorporate bits of the country in every piece.

The most tangible instance of this material sourcing is the *Remolten* series, made through a process that heats up andesite to reshape ceramics the way lava reshapes the Chilean soil. But there's one clear difference between the two: the gt2P team members are lovers of data and precision. Guillermo Parada, Tamara Pérez, Sebastián Rozas, Eduardo Arancibia and Víctor Imperiale are a mix of architects and engineers trained in parametric design, which they first used to devise large-scale commercial structures. In 2013, they applied the same principles to create an analogue clay printer, combining the simplicity of a dripping muslin cloth with the complexity of real-time gravitational computations —think of it as a wickedly specialised coffee cloth filter. The project, which successfully produced catch-all ceramic containers, was dubbed *Less CPP: Catenary Pottery Printer*. But with all that clay lying around the studio, something else happened: a client gifted them a lava chunk from the Chaitén volcano. They realised that, against their theories, a porous volcanic rock actually melts at the same temperature porcelain is fired —between 1,260 and 1,300 Celsius degrees instead of the expected 800. They started putting andesite on top of ceramic in the kiln, and that's when the *Remolten* prototypes were born. "We realised that our imaginary was also melting with our culture and our landscape," explains Guillermo Parada, one of gt2P's founders.

In Chile, one can literally walk up to a volcano and pick up mounds of the perplexingly abundant basaltic andesite. Nobody really wants it. Geologists don't necessarily study its applications. The only people interested in it are national security experts, who need to know about the chemical components of eruptions in order to determine new contamination and fertilisation trails. They were the ones who advised the designers to pick up rocks from the slow-forming lava rivers on the slope instead of those that came from the violent ash plumes: the fast eruptions coat the rocks in acid, making them more fragile and less apt for the melting process. And the rawer a rock is, the better it works as a ceramic coating agent —as it cools down, the former transfers its strength to the latter. The team then started sourcing materials from the Chaitén and the Osorno, located in the

south near the salmon powerhouse of Puerto Montt, and the Villarrica, one of the most active hotheads in the nation.

Hoping to control outside elements comes second nature to Latin Americans, and wanting to reign in the unstoppable force of volcanoes is a direct manifestation of that sense of survival. That's why the seemingly haphazard surfaces of the *Remolten* planters, stools and tables are actually defined by different temperature curves —it's a family of processes they've called paracrafting, a way of crafting for the digital age that combines objective parameters with customisable analogue production. That's where the smooth *trapelco*, the dripping *mahuanco* and the rough *quitralco* come from.

The results were quickly celebrated, and in 2017 *Remolten* made it to the list of nominees of the Beazley Designs of the Year at the London Design Museum. Quite deserved, considering that thanks to this collection one can, in a controlled way, get to sit on a Chilean volcano.

The other thing these objects can do is attempt to raise from the dead a heritage trade that was decimated by the competitive pricing of the Chinese market: ceramics. "We can work with lava in the same production chain as ceramics, and that has the potential to revitalise an entire industry," Parada says. The infrastructure and the know-how is already there. Now, with the Chilean government's interest in funding process development instead of only focusing on visual arts or traditional industrial design –gt2P is in part a product of the development initiatives of programmes such as the Ministry of Culture's Área de Diseño–, andesite might become a little more difficult to source. "Chile realised that we need to be experimental: that's where the possibility of generating knowledge and industry lies," the architect explains.

The *Manufactured Landscapes* exhibition also features *Suple*, a series of connecting walnut furniture –a table, a shelf, a chandelier that looks like a bench and a bench that looks like a chandelier– inspired by basaltic rocks, fallen trees at the edge of the Petrohué river and dry trunks surrounded by forests and volcanoes.

There's also *Less CPP N2*, a derivation of the pottery printer project that uses the initial process to create lighting elements made with liquid clay and volcanic lava. When heated, the viscous element solidifies the shape; as it cools down, it contracts, giving porcelain that looks flimsy an inordinate strength.

The *Imaginary Geographies* series was inspired by Nicanor Parra, a poet and one of the country's most clear-eyed social observers. Although he died earlier this year at the age of 103, his thoughts live on in works like the audio recording that mixes a reading of *The Imaginary Man* – a poem that describes how human feelings can transform the territory– with the sound of mountain wind. That

recording was digitally interpreted by a carving tool on the surface of a coffee table and a credenza, made with local lenga wood and sandblasted basalt. Both surprising and unsurprisingly, the result looks somewhat like the omnipresent peaks that border the country.

In 1968, Parra wrote that Chile thought of itself as a land, while in reality it was barely a landscape. Within the South American pecking order, Chileans have been plagued by an inferiority complex for ages, as if being physically separated from the world by the Andes also took a psychological toll on them. Take, for example, artistic recognition alone: Neruda and Parra notwithstanding, the country has usually been overshadowed by its two bigger, sexier sisters down south, Brazil and Argentina. But just like the underestimated sibling covered in cinder, Chile has now found its time to shine: while director Pablo Larraín has helmed two Academy Award-nominated movies and produced this year's Best Foreign Language Film winner, architect Alejandro Aravena struck Pritzker and Venice off his bucket list of accolades. It doesn't hurt that the country is now Latin America's most stable and competitive economy, based mainly on copper exports. But it's also a generational matter. "We've been raised by a generation that was repressed under a dictatorship," says Parada, speaking of the Pinochet years. "They were the ones who taught us to explore and question everything, and what you're seeing today is the result of that."

Parra, by the way, started his professional life as a physicist, and later became a poet. That duality appears to be quite common in the land of the Andes: the gt2P team, for instance, set out to work with highly controllable design parameters and, in the process, ended up producing pieces that poetically capture the unpredictable qualities of the country they inhabit. It seems that, in the hands of its designers, Chile can be both land *and* landscape.

Manufactured Landscapes is on display at Friedman Benda until June 9

[Images by Ezra Ardolino, gt2P, Aryeh Kornfeld, Daniel Kukla, Jeff Martin, Alexy Narvaez, Cristóbal Olivares, Gabriel Schkolnick and Rodrigo Ugalde]



THE TEAM

The designers behind Santiago's gt2P. The name, by the way, comes from the acronym for "Great Things to People."



LESS CPP N1

The analogue cloth slip casting process takes into account the variables of the amount of porcelain layers, gravity, cloth texture, translucency and reinforcement of the porcelain components with lava, as well as firing temperature, to obtain the final shape.



CASTING CALCULATIONS

Casting within the fabric drape determines the exterior shape, and so, the number of times this process is done determines the thickness of the pieces.



LESS CPP N2

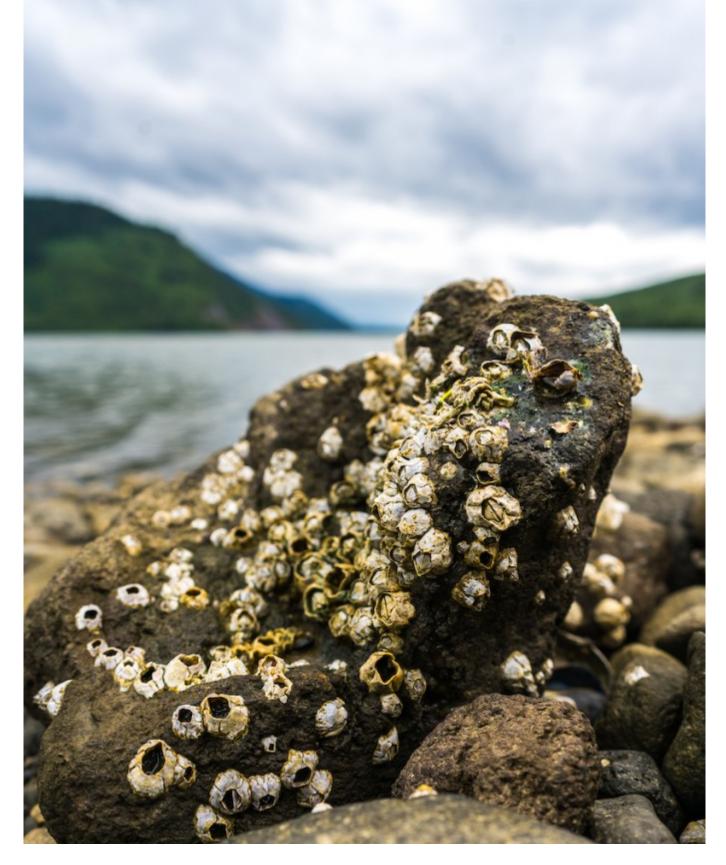
The shape of the wall lights and chandeliers with LED lighting is obtained with the technique given by the Catenary Pottery Printer. Messina, Rab. "gt2P: How to Sit on a Chilean Volcano," *TL Magazine*, May 23, 2018. **FRIEDMAN BENDA** 515 W 26TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10001

FRIEDMANBENDA.COM TELEPHONE 212 239 8700 FAX 212 239 8760



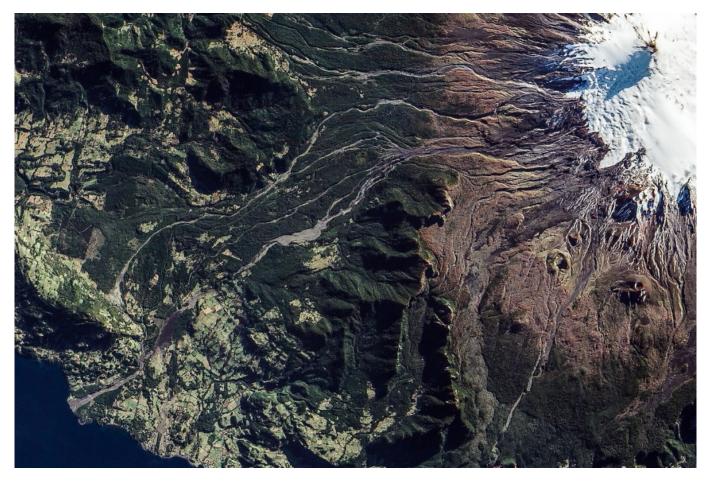
PORCELAIN VS LAVA LIGHTS

The variable translucency of porcelain can be controlled with the number of layers that are added while filling the curves, a subtle stratigraphy that can be seen when the piece is illuminated.



MATTERS OF TEMPERATURE

Theoretically, volcanic stone should start to melt at 800°C, but the stones collected from the Chaitén and Villarrica volcanoes started to melt only at 1260°C, achieving a workable and controllable viscosity at 1300°C, which coincides with the firing temperature of porcelain.



A HISTORY OF ERUPTIONS

Throughout the Chilean mainland, there are at least 2,000 volcances. Of these, only 500 are considered geologically active; 60 have a recorded history of eruptions in the last 450 years, with a total of around 300 eruptions for that period.



LAVA FLOWS

Close to volcanoes and on their slopes, one can find traces of eruptions such as large rocks expelled many kilometres from the crater and petrified lava rivers. Both phenomena involve the same material: a large black porous and lightweight rock called basaltic andesite, more widely known as the "volcanic lava of Los Andes."



REMOLTEN

The collaboration with Friedman Benda is a practical research project to develop a physical parametric methodology -called paracrafting

- for the production of pieces in "remolten" volcanic lava.



LAVA COATING

With the coating method, lava is ground to obtain specific grain sizes and then used to coat objects made of materials with great

resistance to high temperatures, such as stoneware, porcelain and refractory concrete. Messina, Rab. "gt2P: How to Sit on a Chilean Volcano," *TL Magazine*, May 23, 2018. **FRIEDMAN BENDA** 515 W 26TH STREET NEW YORK NY 10001 FRIEDMANBENDA.COM TELEPHONE 212 239 8700 FAX 212 239 8760



LAVA CASTING

In this method, lava is ground to a granulated state. It is then pre-cast, cooled and subsequently re-melted in high-temperature kilns. Stamped moulds made of non-meltable powder at 1300 °C are used. These are then placed in uncovered boxes made of stoneware or refractory plaster.



SUPLE CONNECTING FORM

The second *Suple* family originates from angled lines intersecting at a single point. Unlike the monolithic space-containment units of the Bounding Form series, is materialised as a connective element (a literal "centrepiece") into which linear elements can be inserted.



THE GREAT CHILEAN ICON

The Andes range, with an average height of 5,000 metres, is the geographical barrier that separates Chile from the world. "The mountains mould our culture and loom large in our national imagination, both geographically and visually," explained Guillermo Parada.



AN IMAGINARY COFFEE TABLE

The *Imaginary Geographies* proposes a geometric and material reconstruction of the geographic icon. This table, for example, was crossinspired by the sound frequencies of a reading of poet Nicanor Parra's *The Imaginary Man*.



AND AN IMAGINARY CREDENZA

The final realisation of *Imaginary Geographies* involves the introduction of these curves on material surfaces, using CNC carving techniques. The routes of carving intersect vertically resulting in what gt2p previously called the "geography of the tool."

