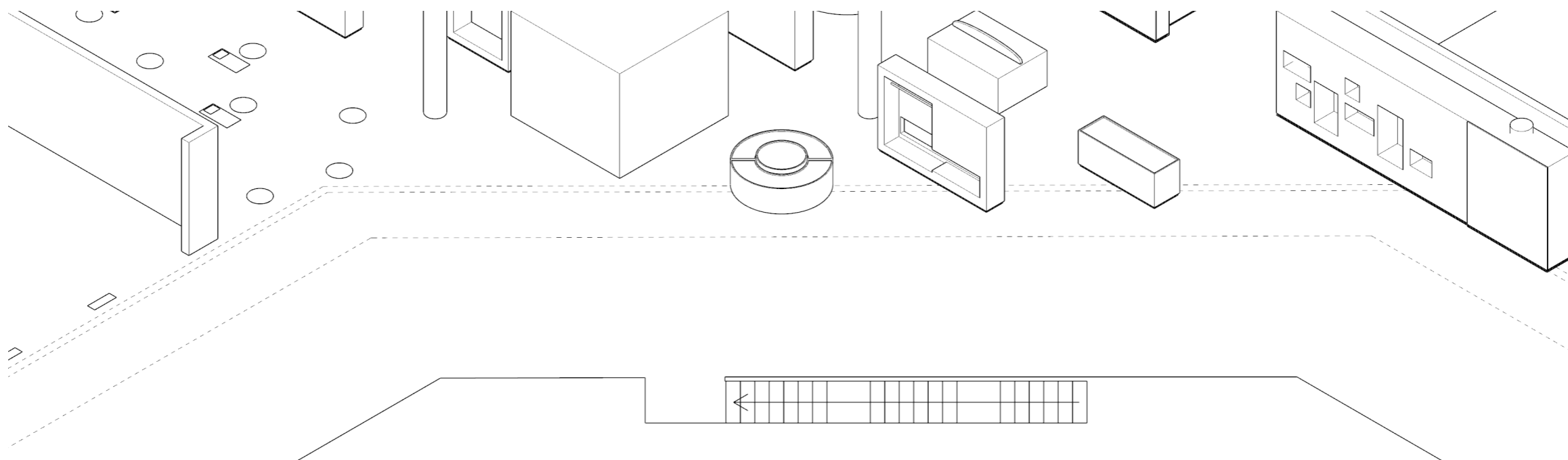


**KLIMA2+ EXHIBITION ADDITION
FRIDA KAUL VARØYSTRAND BAIM3**



INITIAL CONCEPT AND THOUGHTS

When we were given the task of finding something on digitalmuseum.no that we felt was related to climate change, I was looking for a long time without finding anything other than the “regular” things. In the end I came over these advertisements for rainwear. They are from the 50s for a norwegian brand called Helly Hansen and they are advertising for a hat protector and leg protectors.

These reminded me of the raincovers you get with childrens backpacks and I found them quite funny. This was the birth of my idea and concept that I decided to evolve.

When looking at the existing exhibition my first impression was that the industrial loom was a bit disconnected from the other two key objects, the cray computer and malaria. I felt there was a clear and understandable connection between the cray computer and malaria, but I could not see that connection with the loom.

Therefore I chose to continue working with clothing as a connection between the loom and the weather, and the obvious choice of clothing would of course be rainwear. I also felt the exhibition needed more speculation around the future so I based my project around a question;

What will we wear if an umbrella or regular raincoat is not enough protection against the weather?



FIG. 1 HAT PROTECTOR, HELLY HANSEN



FIG. 2 LEG PROTECTORS, HELLY HANSEN

RESEARCH

I started with researching Norway's climate and weather changes over the past 100 years or so and I looked into the history of Norwegian rainwear.

THE WEATHER OF NORWAY

Norway has a climate characterized by great variations due to the country's geographical conditions. Even though we have a naturally fluctuating climate, there is a steady rise in temperature and amount of rain. It is expected that Norway's weather will continue to get warmer and wetter in the future with more frequent extreme weather occurrences.

December of 2020 was the wettest month in Oslo in 60 years. From 01.12 to 22.12 they registered 6 hours of sun in Oslo. Both a heat record and a precipitation record was set in many parts of Norway in 2020.

THE RAINWEAR OF NORWAY

The Norwegian coastal climate and fishing industry was the backbone for the Norwegian rainwear industry. Before rainwear came they used natural materials like wool and leather to keep water and cold out, but it was not waterproof. In the 1800s there were ways to produce rainwear; some factories specialized in rubber coated textiles and others used textiles impregnated with linseed oil. In Norway oilcloth became the most common due to access to raw materials.

Rainwear made from plastic coated textiles came in the 1950s and was popularized in the cities in the 60s as more fashionable designs were put on the market. More breathable materials marketed as "all weather clothing" were introduced in the 70s. Today we have many types of rainwear and the "all weather jacket" is still hot on the market.

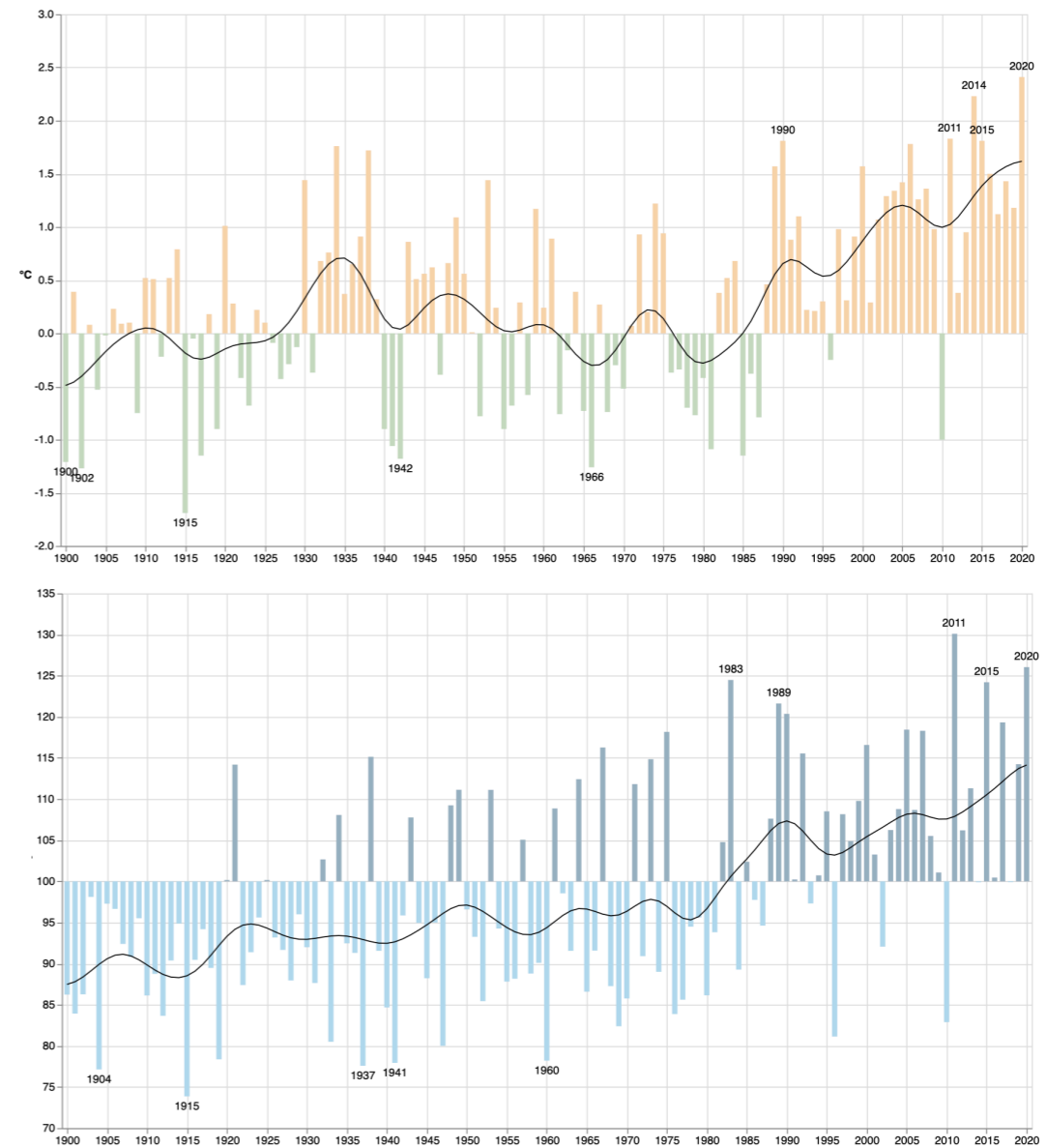


FIG. 3-4 METEOROLOGISK INSTITUTT



FIG. 5



FIG. 6 ADVERTISEMENT, HELLY HANSEN



FIG. 7 ALLWEATHER COAT, STORMBERG

FRIDA KAUL VARØYSTRAND BAIM3

PLANS AND PLACEMENT

When looking at the plans of the existing exhibition I found this marked area to be the most suitable for expanding. To make room and get a good flow on the exhibition I moved things around a little bit and added the basic shapes of the new elements.

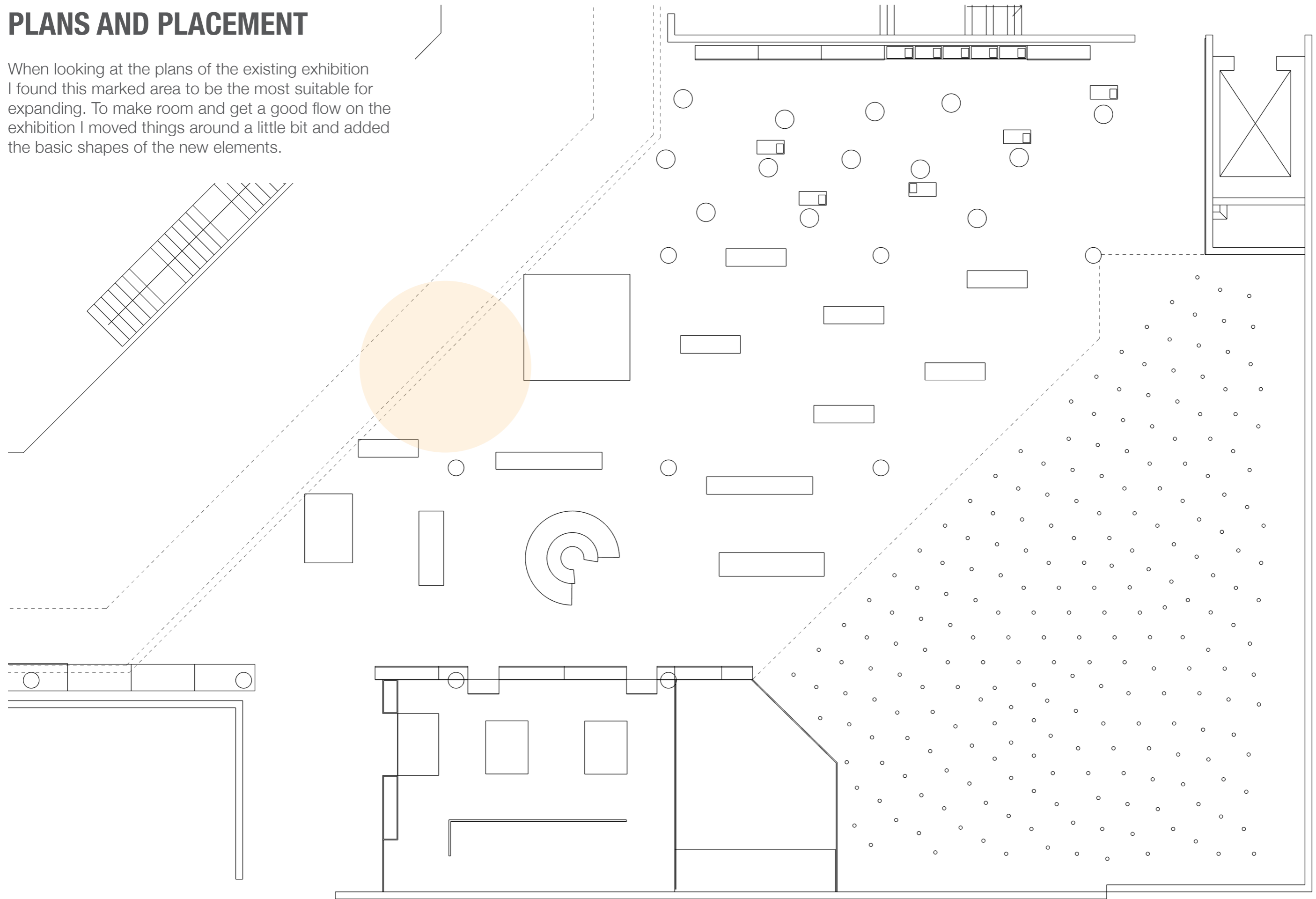


FIG. 8 PLAN OF EXISTING EXHIBITION, 1:100

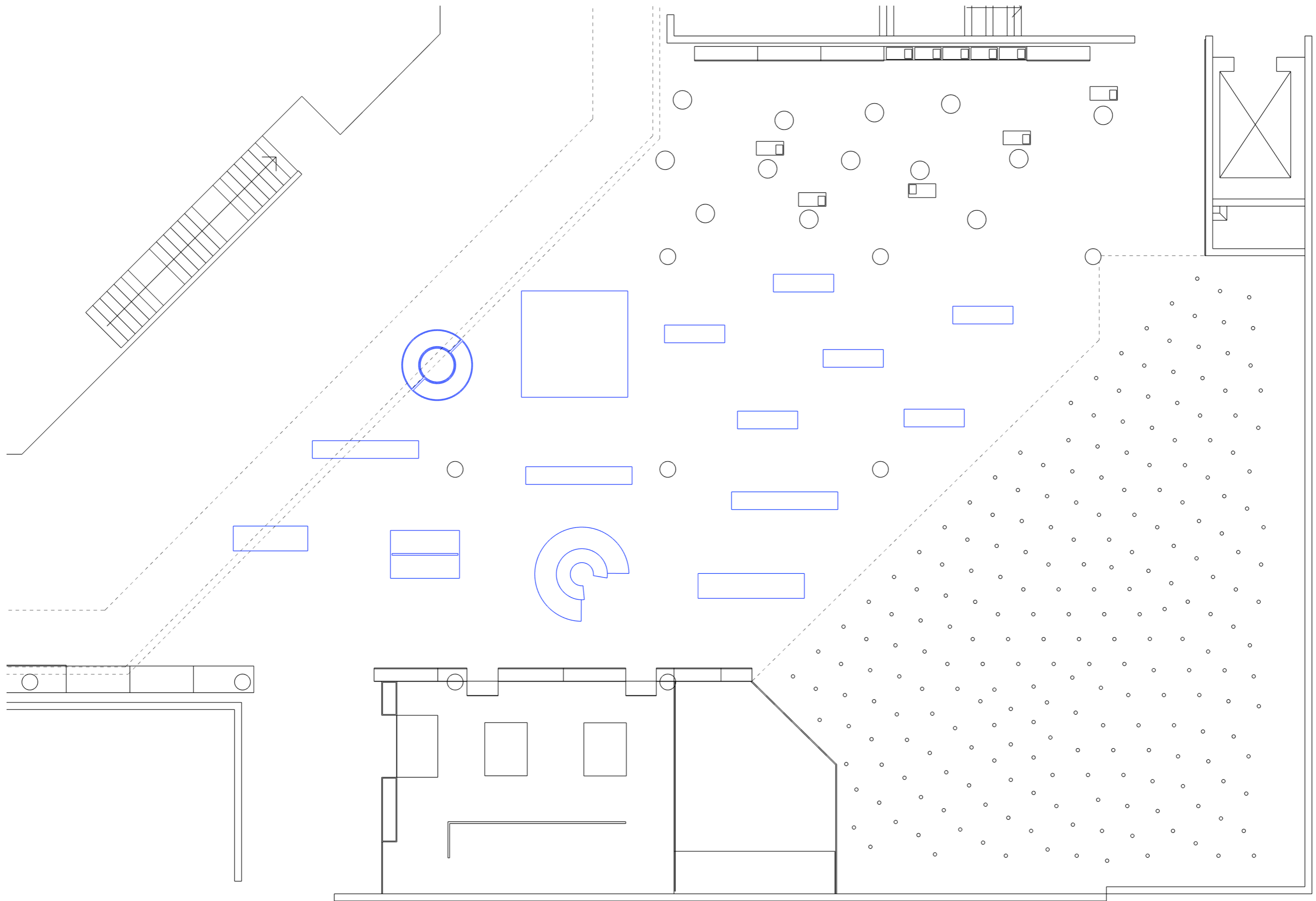


FIG. 9 PLAN OF CHANGES IN EXHIBITION, 1:100

NEW ELEMENTS

I changed out the box with the text for the industrial loom to a larger one, the same size as the others in the exhibition. I did this to have more space to exhibit on the rainwear side, and laso because i like consistency and think all of them should be the same size.

I drew built-in space for displaying raincoats, boots, text and images. I also continues with the hole through to the other side so people can get a glimpse of what's on the other side. This box is thought for displaying a selection of raincoats throughout history with text and images to contextualize. This is where the history is displayed.

The round table is where I want to display the future. In the middle I think it would be fun to have a life size prototype of some futuristic raincoat or rainwear. On the table around there is space to display experiments and new materials.

Both of these new elements follow the existing look of the exhibition, continuing with the warm yellow colour and the wood.

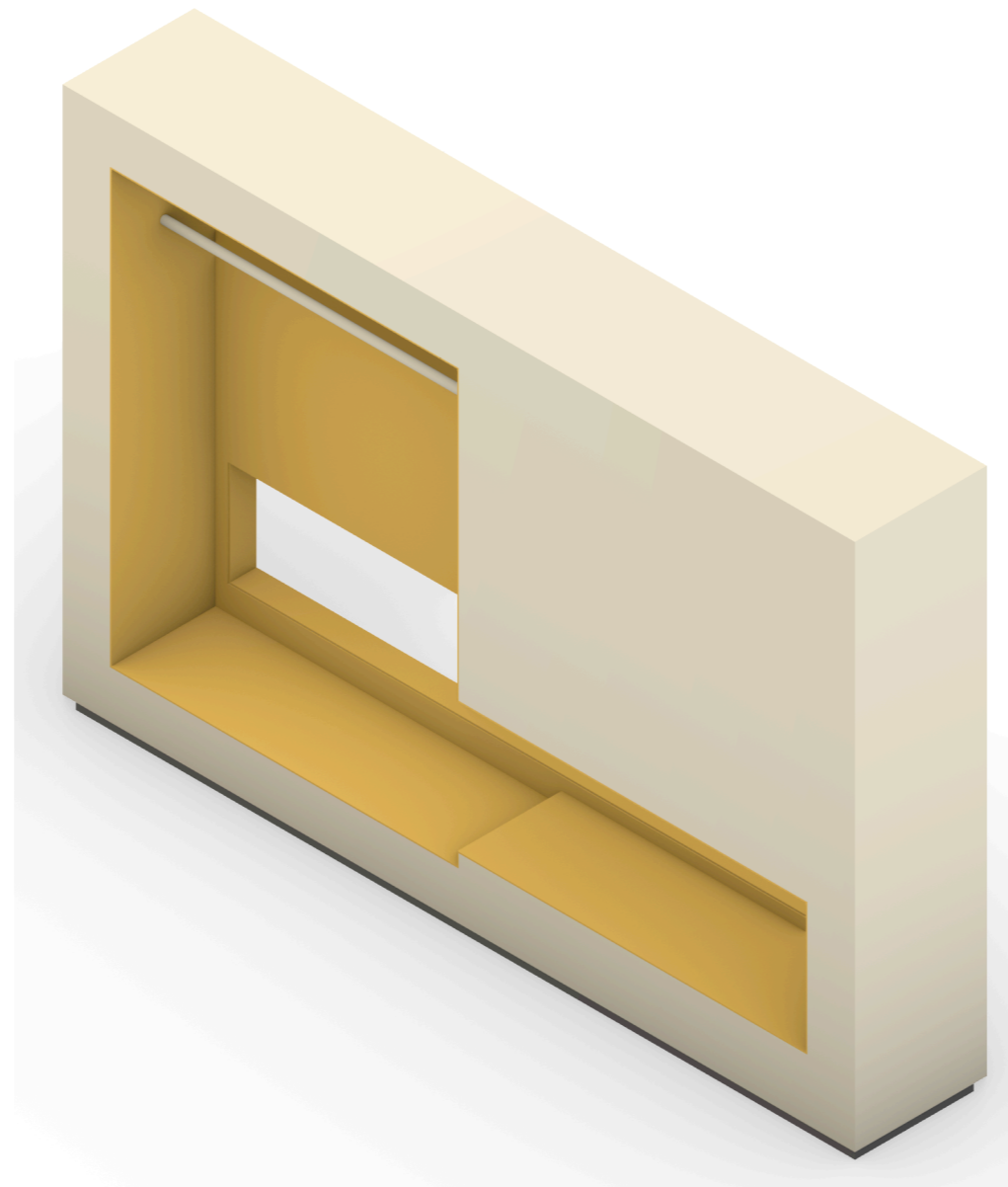


FIG. 10 ISO FRONT, 1:20

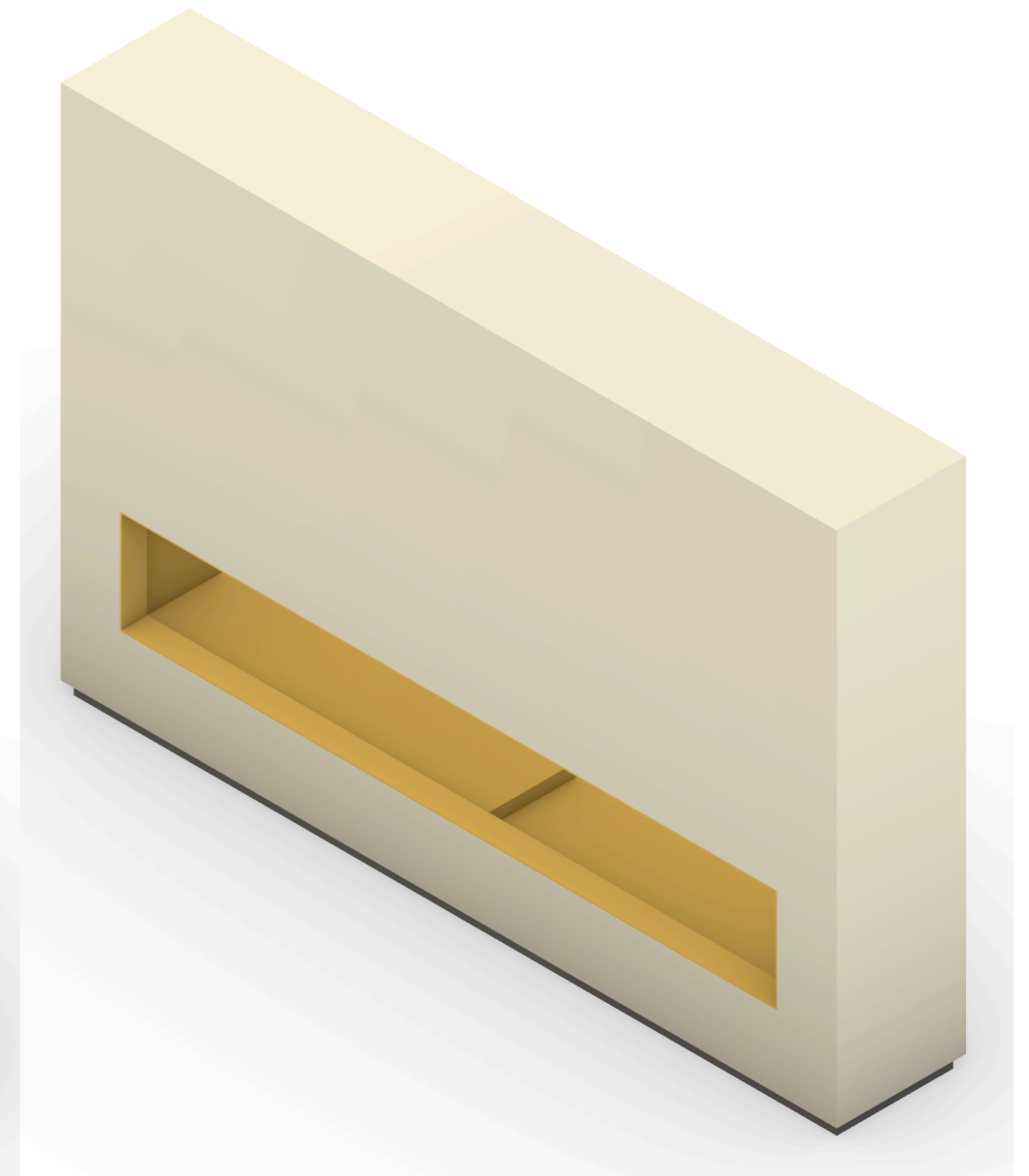


FIG. 11 ISO REAR, 1:20

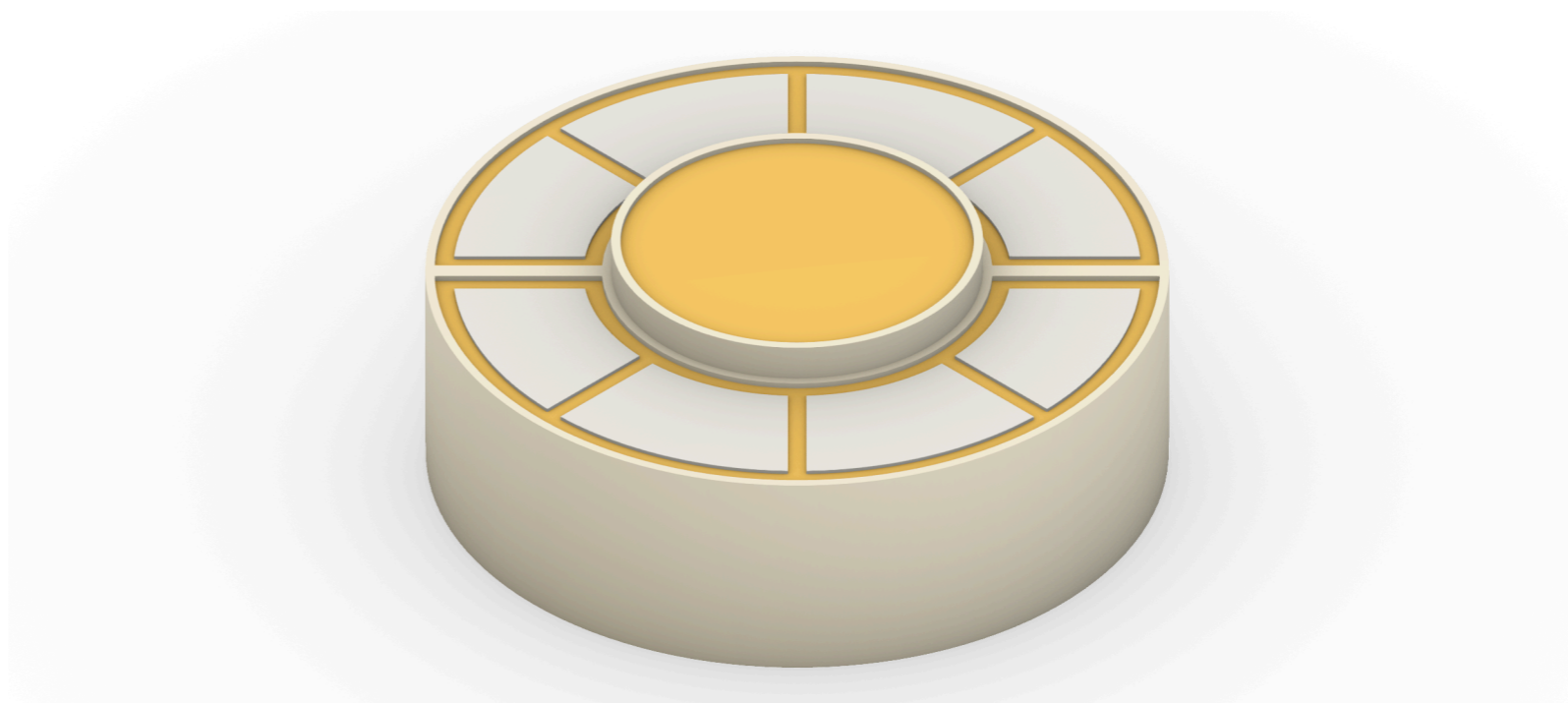


FIG. 12 ISO, 1:20

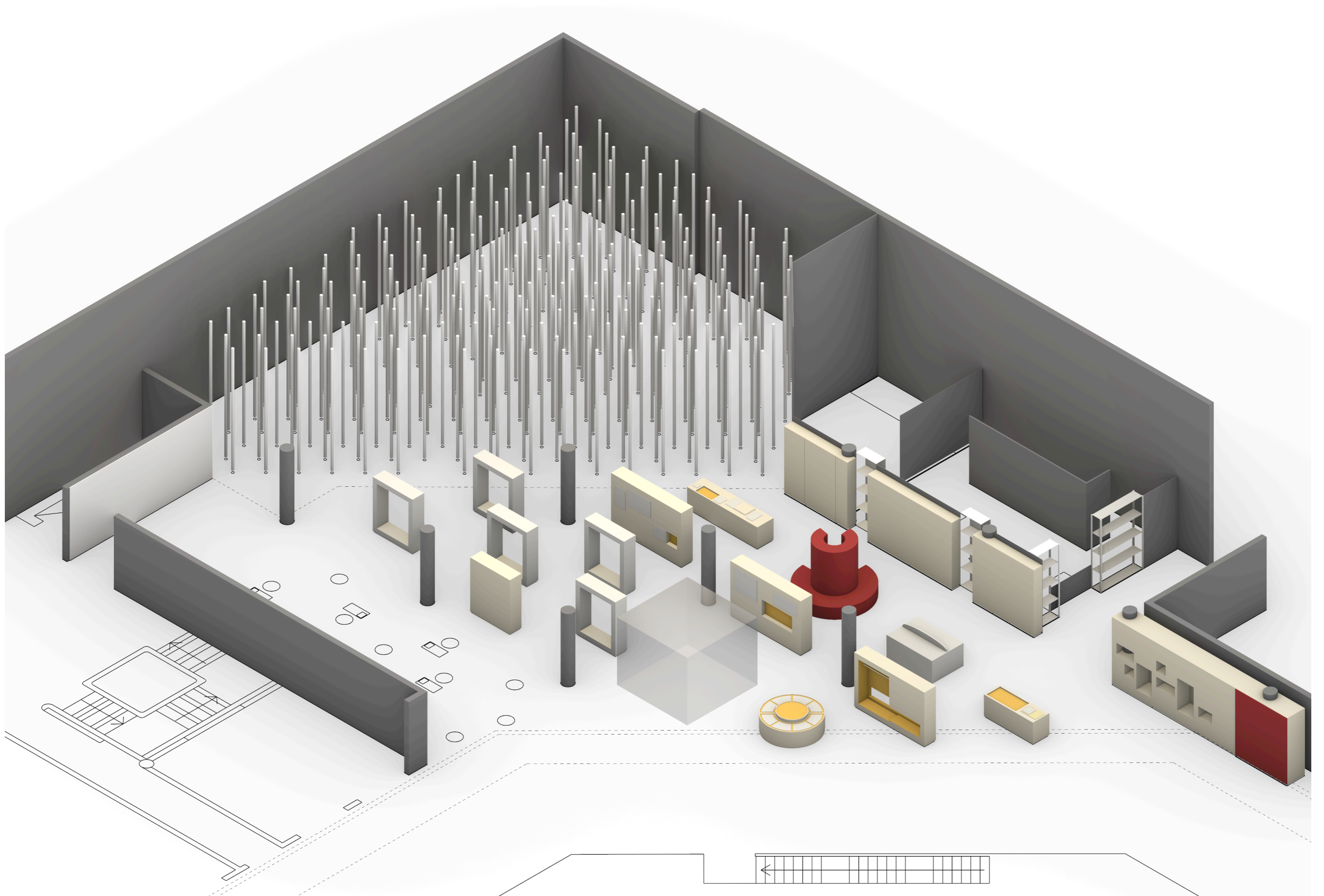


FIG. 13 ISO OF NEW EXHIBITION, 1:100

THE HISTORY

These are visualisations of how items, text and images could be displayed. I have chosen to not spend time in finding specific images, coats or write the text for this project. But I did want to give an idea of what it could look like. There is space for information and facts, and some images if it's necessary to put it into context. The hole that goes all the way through is there so that people on the other side will get a peek at what they can learn about later.



FIG. 15 ISO NEW BOX REAR, 1:20



FIG. 16 ISO NEW BOX FRONT, 1:20



FIG. 14 NEW BOX, 1:20

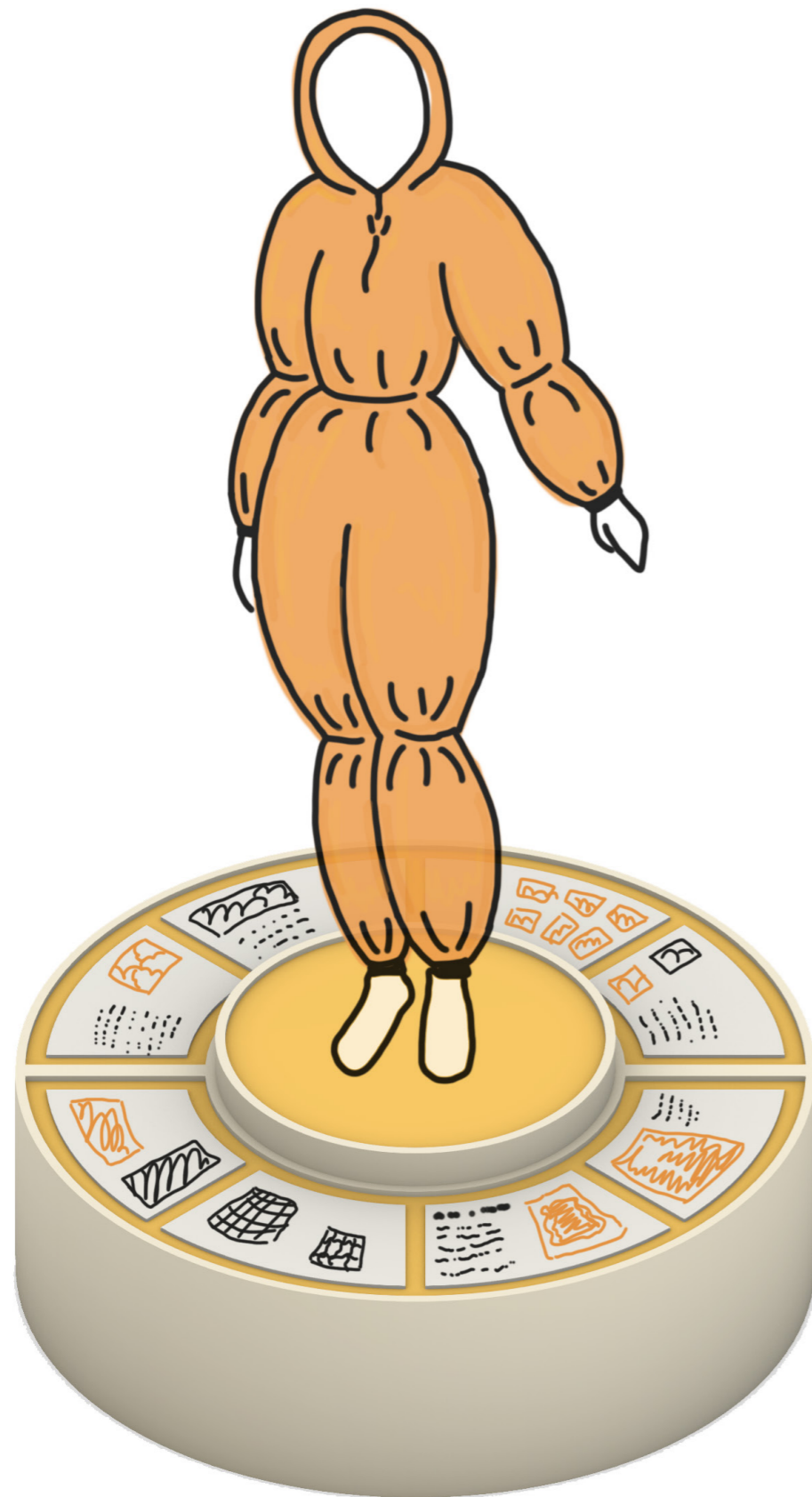


FIG. 17 ISO NEW TABLE, 1:20

THE FUTURE

The round table is made for the future aspect of the addition to the exhibition where I think it could benefit from a rototype or mock up of some kind of rainwear from the future. This could be as a collaboration with a designer or artist or an opportunity to bring in outsiders.

For the sake of visualizing I drew a rainsuit that can also be used as a flotation device in case of a flood. There's also a lot of space to wear layers underneath in the colder months.

Then I think it would be really good if there was a place to display some materials and show what people around the world are currently working on when it comes to materials and climate.

I don't think it needs to be raincoat specific materials, it could be a good idea to display a selection of different ones perhaps.

I found two designers who experiment within materials and climate that I'm just using as examples when it comes to materials that are climate friendly.



FIG. 18

IF NOT PLASTIC, THEN WHAT?

Since synthetic materials really exploded in popularity in the 1950s we haven't been able to get rid of them. Most synthetic materials, if not all, contain some type of plastic. Plastic has really become a big problem for our planet at this point, but it's also really hard to stop using plastic because if not plastic, then what? We use plastic for everything, how can we possibly find something that can replace our plastic.?

I looked into the issue of plastic relative to clothing and in particular rainwear. I was interested to find out if there are any other types of plastic that can be used instead or if there are other materials that could be waterproof too.

I found a designer, Charlotte McCurdy, who has looked into this issue. She has made a prototype of a raincoat made with bioplastic. The bioplastic is made entirely out of algae and coated in a plant based wax for waterproofing. She says we need to rethink the source of carbon we make our plastics from.

Roya Aghighi is also a designer who has been experimenting with developing new materials. Aghighi has made something she calls biogarmentry. This fabric is also made out of algae, but it is alive and the algae uses photosynthesis. The garments are biodegradable and only need to be watered once a week to be kept alive and working.

The garment is dependant on being taken care of to live, so the user will naturally develop a different relationship to their clothing when needing to care for it this way. If the algae dies, you can compost your clothing.

In the exhibition addition I want to include examples of what people around the world have started experimenting with and developing. A selection of materials and experiments related to climate could be included and they don't have to be plastic or waterproof. I think seeing that designers and scientists are already starting to try to find a solution is important, uplifting and inspiring. In addition to speculating about the future it's important to see that someone has already started the change we probably need to make.



FIG. 19-21 CHARLOTTE MCCURDY, ALGAE RAINCOAT



FIG. 22-24 ROYA AGHIGHI, BIOGARMENTRY