We wanted to have a feeling of flowing material, to give an unusual vision to the one you can have of a classic concrete surface.

This idea of texture was not to be limited to just one side of our module. The experimentation of positive (+) and negative (-) is done on two parallel faces. On one side, a series of volumes hollows out the mass of concrete, on the other side it emerges.

**Modularity**

Research on modularity is essential for this project. The goal is to produce an element that could be repeated to form a coherent whole. The different elements can vary a bit from one another, depending on the plexiglass moulds used and their positioning in the formwork.

To achieve such a result, we had to find a pattern that could be regular, a grid.

**Grid**

The mould is formed by 2 sheets of 5mm thermomoulded plexiglass. After several tests, we decided to go for a grid made of parallel lines. When the concrete block will be assembled on a wall, these lines will be vertical. Each bubble in the plexiglass is different from the others, depending on the way the sheet has taken its form when heated. This shape can be relatively controlled by heating more or less one spot, and by inclining the plexiglass to obtain a wave effect.

One of the ambitions of our module is to offer a double perception. If you look at it from the front, a repetitive vertical pattern and a shading play are identified. When you observe it from the side, you understand the reliefs that create these shadows. The bumps that come out of the block or the grooves that dive into the material.

**Formwork**

All plexis have the same size of 33x25cm and are therefore interchangeable. It is already possible to obtain a multitude of different blocks shapes with a variation of 4 or 5 sheets, by alternating their position in the formwork.

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APPLICATION IN ARCHITECTURE

REPEITION IS NEVER IDENTICAL: THE COMBINATION OF THE SMOOTH ASPECT OF CONCRETE AND THE ORGANIC GEOMETRY GIVEN BY THE SHAPE OF THE PLEXIGLAS GIVES IT A VERY SINGULAR RENDERING.

OPEN-SPACE

Attending the different blocks into a partition wall allows to take advantage of its two sided faces, one protruding and the other being exposed. It is therefore possible to combine the blocks in several ways: one side of the partition wall facing south, the other facing north. By the two sides alternating on the same side of the wall.

FAÇADE

The use of the concrete module as a cladding for a façade gives the opportunity to play with relief and lines in many manners. Water flows into the channels created by the vertical grids. In this case, the concrete elements have the dimensions of standard blocks. The vertical joints between them are easy to let the horizontal joints express themselves by the façade.

A Particularly modular composition could be imagined around the openings for example.

SUBSTRUCTURE

The solid nature of the concrete module makes it very suitable for application in the lower part of a façade. Prominences and hollows highlight the base of the building and contribute to an otherwise uniform façade.

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One of the advantages of the module is that it can be produced on different scales, in single or double sided, and can therefore be used and interpreted in a variety of ways.

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Assembling the different blocks into a partition wall allows to take advantage of its two sided faces, one protruding and the other being exposed. It is therefore possible to combine the blocks in several ways: one side of the partition wall facing south, the other facing north. By the two sides alternating on the same side of the wall.

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