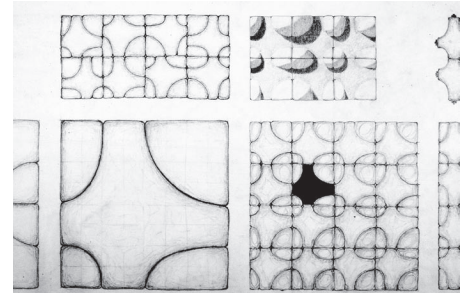


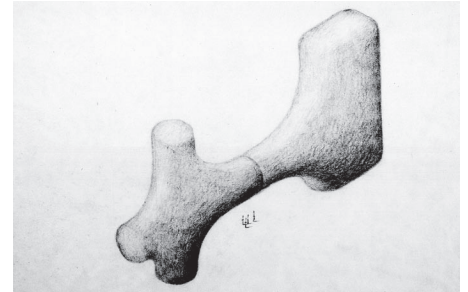
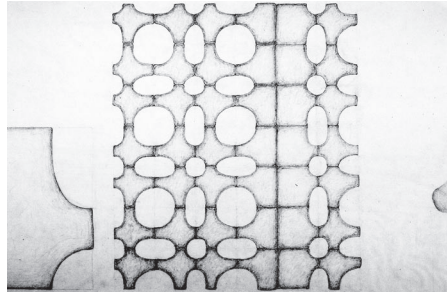
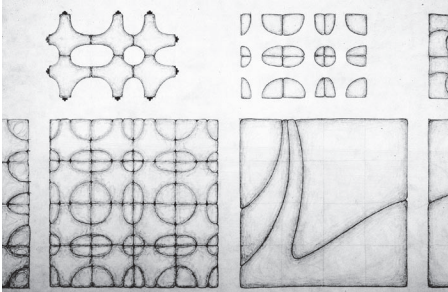


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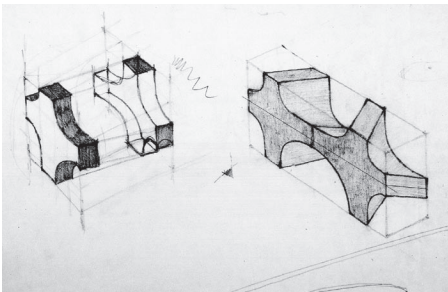
www.rwrightarchitects.com



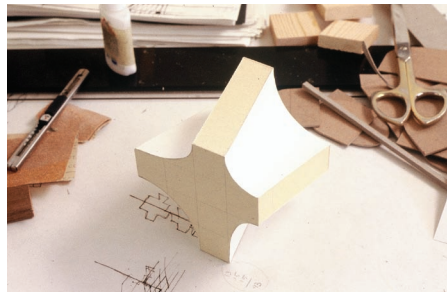
The square divided (1:1, 1:2, 2:1, 2:2)



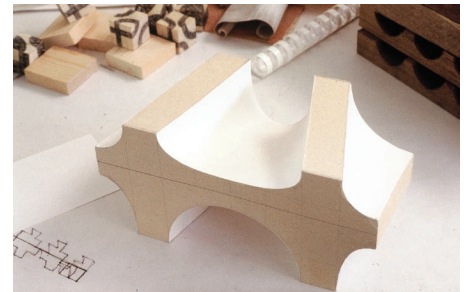
The divided square given mass



The square tile rotated into the 3rd dimension as a cube



The cube



The double-cube stackable block



The foam hot wire cutter



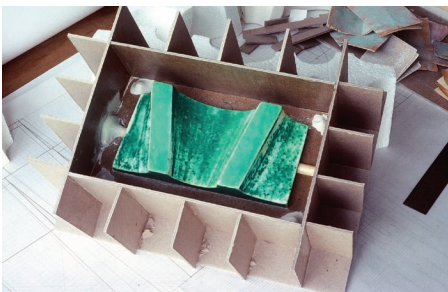
The template to guide the hot wire



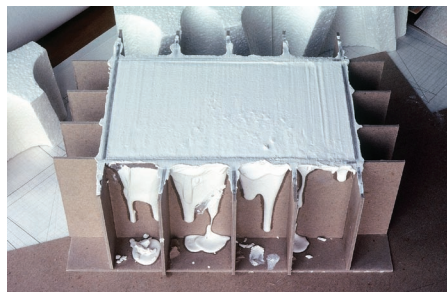
Mass production



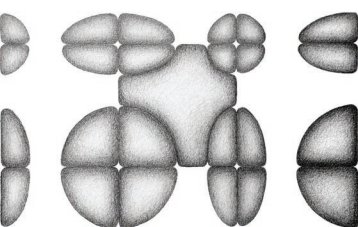
The pattern



The mold



The slipcast porcelain block, in the mold



Pencil rendering honoring Charles Burchard

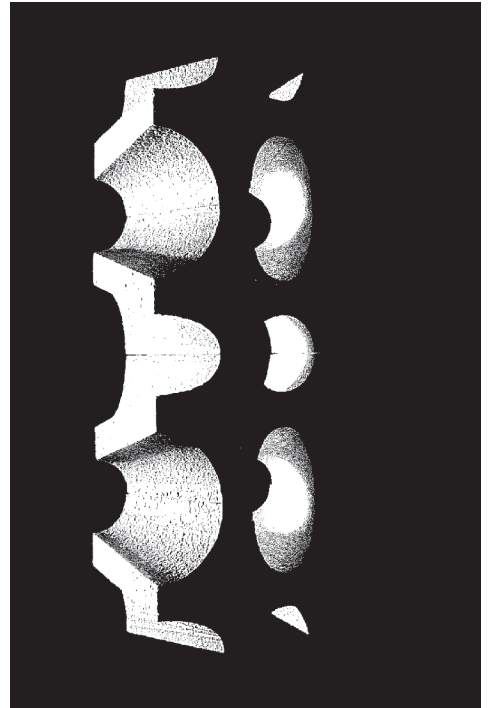
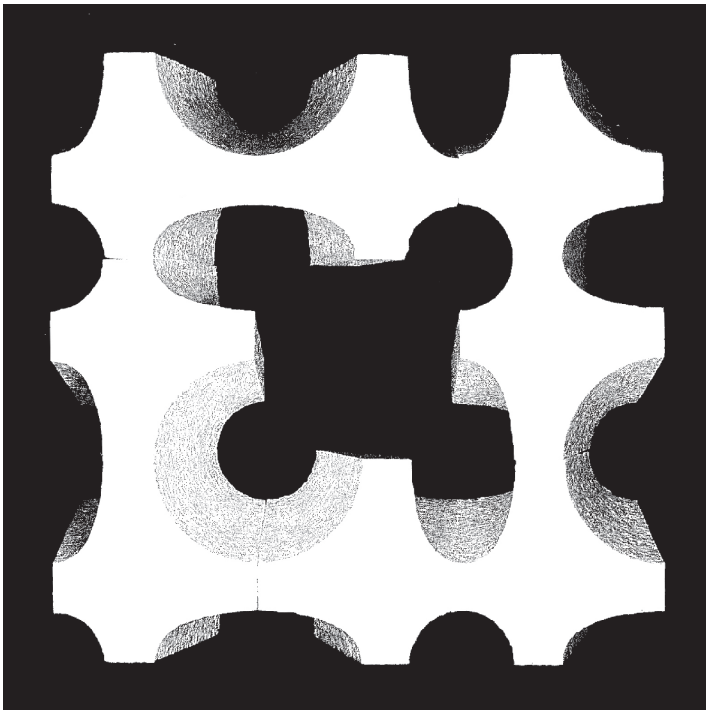
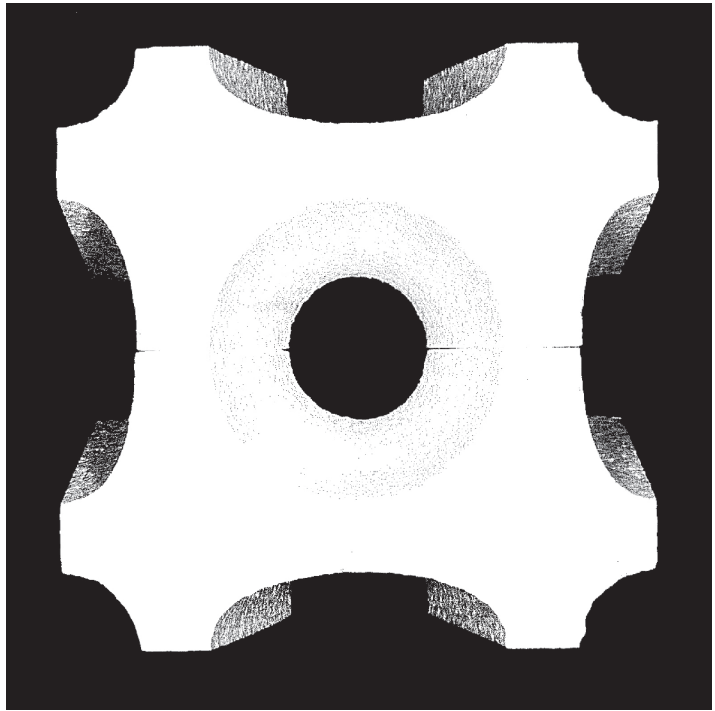
Blacksburg Block (1 of 2)

Rick Wright's fascination with geometry was spawned in graduate school at Virginia Tech, in Blacksburg, VA. An admirer of tiled surfaces found in Persian architecture, Rick divided a square into a pattern which would tessellate, whereby adjacent like units connect to cover an infinite plane without gaps. By extending and rotating that pattern into the third dimension, a cube was formed. Two cubes became a stackable block, ultimately slip-cast in porcelain.



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Blacksburg Block (2 of 2)

One intriguing lesson here was how the geometric rules intrinsic at the very beginning of the design yielded pleasantly surprising dividends after going through numerous machinations.