

DESIGNERS – PART 4

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DESIGNERS – PART 4

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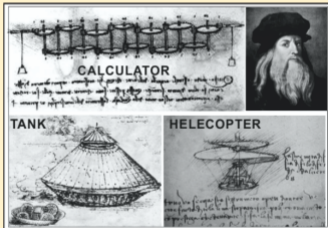
10. ALEXANDER ARNOLD
CONSTANTINE ISSIGONIS

LEONARDO DA VINCI

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One of the greatest painters of all time. His range of expertise included sculpture, engineering, cartography, geometry and science. He was an architect and military engineer, inventing new types of machines. He also designed a tank, helicopter and a lens grinding machine.

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KIRKPATRICK MACMILLAN

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Kirkpatrick MacMillan can be regarded as the designer and manufacturer, of the first mode of transport, recognisable as a bicycle. In 1839, he built a 'bicycle' that was powered via the back wheel, through connecting rods to treadle-type pedals. It is the first example of a bicycle being powered by reciprocating motion. Another innovation was that the front wheel provided steering, an innovation that still exists in modern bicycles.

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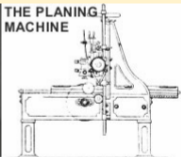


RICHARD ROBERTS

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Without the inventions, machines and engineering innovations, developed by Roberts, it could be easily argued, that the Industrial Revolution would have been at a much slower pace. He developed a precision gear cutting machine, followed by a precision machine for engineering precise flat surfaces, called a planer in 1817. He was also an innovator in the design of metal/screw cutting lathes. Some of his lathes were still in use, well in to the Twentieth Century.

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JOHANNES GUTENBERG

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Inventor of a machine / mechanical device, that would change the world, unleash creative thinking, innovation, knowledge, the thoughts of mankind, record history, make history and allow an unprecedented exchange of information, unrivalled until the 'invention' of the internet. He designed and manufactured the first printing press. Gutenberg's earlier work as a blacksmith and goldsmith, inevitably influenced his printing press invention.

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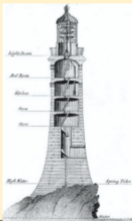


JOHN SMEATON

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John Smeaton was a designer / engineer of bridges, windmills, water wheels, canals, harbours and lighthouses. Smeaton is best remembered for his radical redesign of the Eddystone Lighthouse (1759). This was stone built, with the stones at the base being dovetailed together for strength. Another innovation was the use of hydraulic lime, which sets under water. His lighthouse design became the standard around the world.

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JOHN HARRISON

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John Harrison was a carpenter who became obsessed with clocks and in particular clocks that could keep time accurately. He designed several long case clocks, which he claimed were accurate to a few seconds a month. In the seventeenth hundreds, this was a remarkable achievement.

Harrison designed H4, a marine chronometer or a precision sea watch. Captain Cook took a copy of the timepiece H4 (called K4), on his trips of discovery in the southern Pacific Ocean, creating very accurate charts as a result. Captain Cook called K4, 'our faithful guide'.

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ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL

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Undoubtedly, one of the greatest Designers / Engineers of all time? He contributed significantly to technological progress, during the Industrial Revolution.

Isambard designed railways, ships, docks, tunnels, viaducts and bridges. A daring innovator, with determination and an absolute belief in his own ability.

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REGINALD JOSEPH MITCHELL

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R. J. Mitchell was one of the most talent aeronautical designers of the Twentieth Century. He excelled in the design of fast sea planes, capable of competing in, and winning the Schneider Trophy, in the 1930s. Best remembered for his role, as leader of the team, that designed the legendary Spitfire, a fighter aircraft that combined speed and beauty. An international Iconic design.

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ETTORE SOTTASS

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Ettore Sottsass designed items that were unusual, with bright colour schemes, producing imaginary designs of everyday objects. Sottsass believed in design being different and not following tradition. To Sottsass, design was a continuation of fashion. His designs were usually received with shock, followed by controversy. His greatest achievement was the formation of the Memphis Design Group in the early 1980s.

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ALEXANDER ARNOLD CONSTANTINE ISSIGONIS

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The Austin Mini, first rolled off the production line in 1959 and was the brain child of Alexander Arnold Constantine Issigonis. During the 1960s it became popular with celebrities and was seen in films and on TV across the world, ensuring that it became design icon.

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