



Mino - The rocking seat

Glykeria Makrygianni



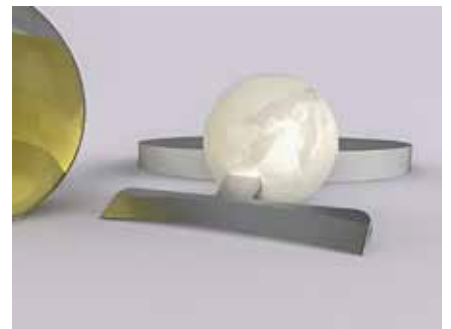
"Mino" is a rocking seat inspired by the greek myth of Europe and the bull. It has captured tradional elements of Greece and has transformed them to a modern design product.

The shape arises from the white bull to which the Olympian god Zeus transformed in order to seduce Europe. By riding the bull Europe travels to Crete where she gives birth to Zeus's children. Their first son was named Minos, which is also the source of inspiration for the name of the object.

In order to create a new era you have to combine things for the first time, as Europe and Zeus united to create Minoan civilization.

Aryballos with oil and strigil

Keramari Paraskevi



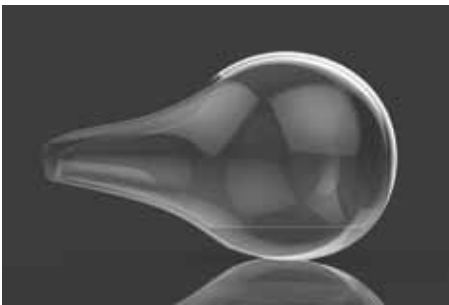
Ancient Greeks and Romans use to smear their bodies with perfumed oils and use a strigil, which is a tool resembling a sickle, for clean the body by scraping off dirt, perspiration, and oil that was applied before bathing.

In this project, we try to revive and modernize this ancient objects. Aryballos was a small spherical or globular flask with a narrow neck used to contain perfume or oil for the body, so inspired by the beautiful shape of it, we designed a kind of oil dispenser and marked the exit point of the oil with a white sculpted dot on top, for an easier use. As for our second object, we mentioned strigil was a cleansing tool, in our own version we designed it less curvy and smaller than it was with a stone ball on top, in order to maneuver with ease in all parts of the body. The materials that we use are marble, stone, and steel, some of the most common materials in Greece.



Meden Agan-Wine Carafe

Balamoti Amalia, Gamvrinou Sofia, Papadiodorou Vasilis, Pekiaridou Niki, Stergiopoulos Margaritis, Varia Eirini, Vrettou Korina



This wine carafe is the visualization of Solon's well-known saying "Meden Agan"(translation: nothing in excess). It means nothing in exaggeration and denotes moderation, self-discipline and balance that every person must have in life. Wishing to visualize the above message, this specific carafe was designed to function in a way that limits the quantity of wine so as to obligate the user not to exceed his limits. More specifically, the more the carafe is filled, the more it tilts to a certain direction following a guideline that is designed for this exact purpose. The outcome is that it creates the sensation that if you fill some more wine, it will spill. This is achieved by shifting the center of gravity to the right creating a more compact bottom. Therefore, this carafe is at the same time a good-looking wine container but also embodies the guidelines that people should have in life.



**Aeolus - Storage Object**

**Dimitris Despotidis**



'Aeolus' is a useful storage object, ideal for indoor and outdoor use , inspired by the Greek myth of Aeolus, the keeper of the winds and king of the island of Aeolia which Odysseus and his crew visited in the Odyssey.

Its shape has been motivated by the movement of the winds, creating both its external rotation and the folds inside it. The chosen material is fiberglass, due its durability from natural corruptions such as sun and water effects, but also for its technical expertise and competency.

According to the ancient Greek myth, Aeolus was responsible for collecting and keeping the winds, which he was releasing according to the Jous commands. When Odysseus asked for his help in order to return to his homeland after the Trojan war, Aeolus helped him and gathered all the winds to carry him back again to Ithaca.



Pigeome - Atmospheric Lighting

Dimitris Despotidis, Glykeria Makrygianni



"Pigeome" is an atmospheric lamp inspired by the pigeon houses of the Aegean islands, the most impressive ones are located on the island of Tinos, ideal for indoor and outdoor use. Its shape is based on the typical architectural features of Cycladic houses, while the decorative motif results from the carved ornaments which decorate one or more facades of the building.

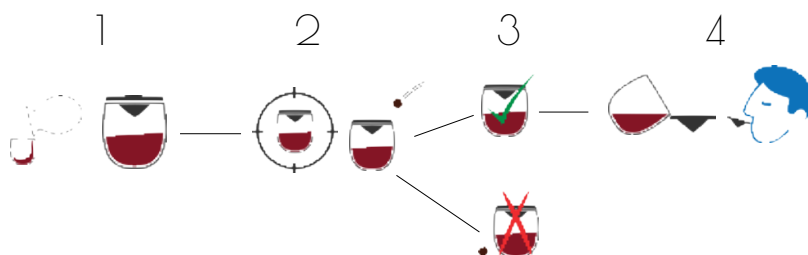
As manufacture material has been chosen the smooth concrete, due to its strength and its elaborating rendering competence in texture and shape, that we meet in the Cycladic architectural landscape.

Pigeon houses are attributed in different forms depending on the locality and culture. In the Aegean islands, it represents an excellent example of art building, which satisfies functional, aesthetic and essential living needs at the same time.

"Our choice to highlight the Greek pigeon houses comes from love and respect we have firstly towards the Cycladic architecture and also to the Greek elegant design of an agricultural building."

oinvoles - Board game for wine consumption

Paraskevi Keramari, Giorgos-Konstantinos Kourtis, Io Kyriakati, Glykeria Markeygianni, Giorgos Mpaklatzis, Maria Ntourmetaki, Panangiotis Oikonomou, Stamatis Chagianagnostou



Main resource of inspiration were the Symposiums that were held in Ancient Greece for the entertainment of the people. Especially from the entertainment part we were inspired from the game "Kottavos"(an Ancient Greek Symposium game) in which the players should hit the target, a platter balanced in a big stick. To hit the target players used wine and threw it with their hands with the help of a shallow plate or with their mouth. So we were inspired from the subject of throwing and the hitting of a target and the preference of the Ancient Greeks in public entertainment and especially from the philosophy that they had about the consumption of wine which they drank in a daily basis but always in moderation and we create a drinking game for people gatherings. The main message that we want to transfer to players is the alcohol consumption but in moderation and the entertainment in joyful vibes.

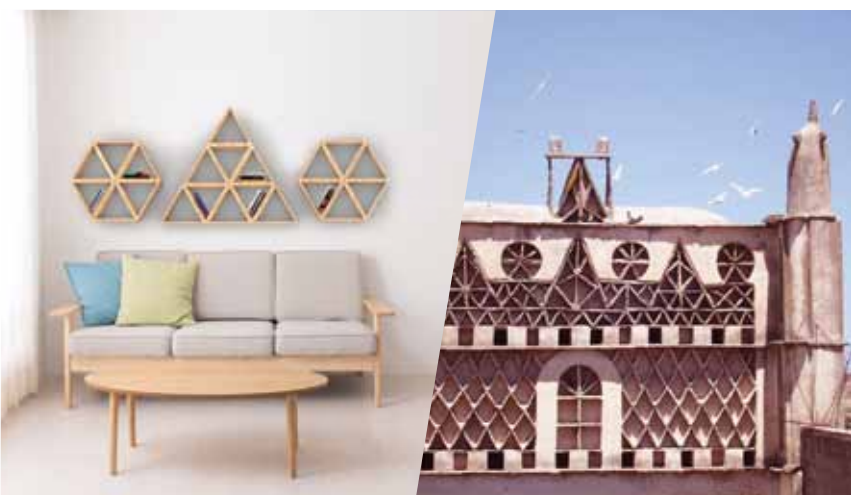
In our times these games are widespread especially at young people. But the main goal of these games is for the players to consume a lot of alcohol in a small amount of time. So we designed a game that the players are relied on their skills to stay sober as long as they could. Of course the goal of the game is everyone to have a good time consuming wine(or any other drink of their choice) but we want the players to drink wine in moderation and without stress and rush and have fun with their friends as long as they can. In this game the alcohol consumption is pretty difficult to achieve and requires the concentration of the players in their target. Because of this we believe that the game fulfills its main goal, the players not to consume huge amount of wine and to have fun with their friends for a big amount of time.

Practically the game is based on some especially designed glasses for wine with a round curve in the bottom of them, a metal lid on the top of them which has an inwards curve as a receptacle and a designed projectile(small carved ball). Each player has its own glass filled with wine. In their turn the players start throwing the designed projectile in the glass of any person they choose with the purpose to succeed the projectile to stay at the socket of the lid without the glass falling down. If they succeed the player whose the projectile stayed at the socket of the lid has to drink a specific amount of wine which measure with the lid of the glass. The game continues with the player that the previous player choosed to throw the projectile whether he should drink wine or not. The winner is the player that stands last with the biggest amount of wine in his glass when the others haven't any.



'Tinos' modular shelving system

Korina Vrettou



This is a proposal of a modular shelving system inspired by the Cycladic dovescotes. The island of Tinos is eminent for the many intricately designed dovescotes found there. They are decorated with both geometric patterns including triangles and rhomboids. They usually create structures which represent both of nature and animals. It is believed that these elaborate patterns are the reason why the pigeons are attracted to these dovescotes. These decorative elements are in an equal arrangement, symmetrical and harmoniously connected to each other. Every single dovescote is incomparable. Through this process, artists of Tinos could release their artistic intelligence.

'Tinos' modular shelving system is an abstract simulation of these dovescotes. It gives the chance to the user to create their own unique combination of triangles like the artists of Tinos did in the past. Simultaneously, it helps to elaborate on their creativity. He/She can choose the triangle pattern which not only fits better on the wall but also, helps to store things in a better way.

This system consists of wooden equilateral triangles (30 cm height and 15cm width). Every part is connected to each other in a simple and intelligible way to the user. One half of the long wooden piece fits perfectly to the side of the triangle. The structure hangs on the wall with a simple bracket.

This modular shelving system is suitable for any wall and it represents a small part of Greek tradition.



Cup For Drinks

Panagou Eleni



The cup has been inspired from the ancient Greek pots, which were used to drink wine. Moreover, it is made from ceramic material and silver metal (epargiros).





Greek toys

Loukas Chondros



inspiration

Toys inspired by ancient Greek animal figurines. These figurines, made of terracotta, were possibly used as toys, funeral gifts or symbolic sacrificial offerings. The simplicity of the toys' form tries to be a visual and tactile stimulus in the children's creative everyday life.



Mycenaean terracotta animal figurine, 14th–13th century B.C.



Boeotian terracotta horse and rider, mid 6th century B.C



“symposium” tableware set

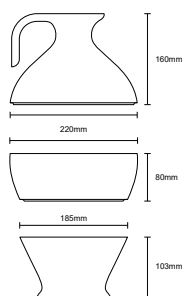
Loukas Chondros



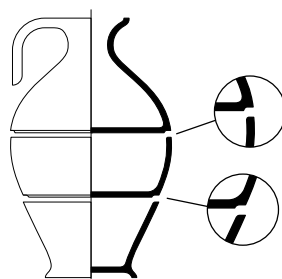
shape concept



dimensions



section — stacking



symposium

noun sym·por·si·um 'sim- pō-zē-əm also -zh(ē)-jam)

In ancient Greece, the symposium (Greek: συμπόσιον - symposion, from συμμειν - symmeinein, "to drink together") was a part of a banquet that took place after the meal, when drinking for pleasure was accompanied by music, dancing, recitals, or conversation and a free interchange of ideas.

“Symposium” is a tableware set. The inspiration for its overall form is a fusion of Oinochoe and amphora. (Ancient ceramic pots for storage, transference and food serving).

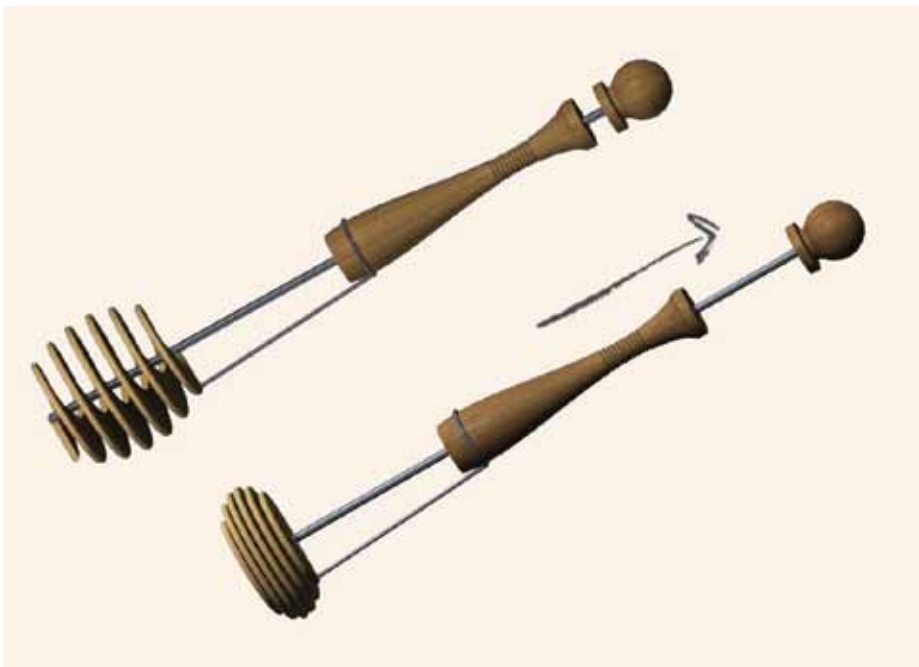
Symposium consists of three separate parts: a wine jug, a shallow bowl and a deep bowl.

Apart from the visual narration this object comes to strengthen its Greek character through its use. The custom of gathering around the table at dinner time in order to discuss all kind of issues (which occurs intensively in Greece and the Mediterranean) has its root dating back to the Greek symposium and ancient Greece.



HONEY DIPPER REDESIGN

THEOCHARIS DIMITRIOS, KOYPA NIKOLETA



Honey is a natural product directly linked to the tradition, history and mythology of the Greek nation. From the ancient times it used to be in Greeks everyday life, because it was part of athlete's diet and also a symbol of fertility and welfare. So the source of our inspiration for this project comes from a product known in Greece since antiquity. The idea concerns an object related to honey – a honey dipper.

A honey dipper is a kitchen utensil used to transfer a quantity of a viscous liquid (mainly honey) from one container to another. Its design and materials have been derived from the properties of honey and its particular composition. Despite all the features, honey dippers have a limited use in people's daily life. That comes from some problems that honey dipper has. Firstly, the waiting time until the honey falls from the spoon, secondly the big waste of honey during transporting and finally the cleaning of all of them.

The new object tries to overcome all these problems and at the same time it keeps focused on the main principles of the honey's composition, the geometry and the way of use. The three main parts of this utensil are the head, the main body and the handle. The head, now, has a new helical shape with its upper end connected with a wire and the bottom ending on the handle. The metallic wire goes through the body, connecting the head with the handle. In that way the innovated mechanism comes to life.

The innovation is that the mechanism on the head of the object, in which the honey is trapped, is moving like a spring, removing more honey than the usual dippers. In that way, with a simple move, the user has less product in less time, while the design also allows easy cleaning.

The redesign object also has its own base, which make it more unique and accessible to users. At the same time the honey dipper with its base will give a new aesthetic to the kitchen, and it will become friendlier. Now it has its own place in the kitchen.

The user holds with one hand the main body and with the other hand pulls the handle up to close the levels of the head. In that way the honey is compressed between the levels and falls. After that process, user can clean the honey dipper within seconds because of its new design. The dipper is ready to take its place on the base until the next use.

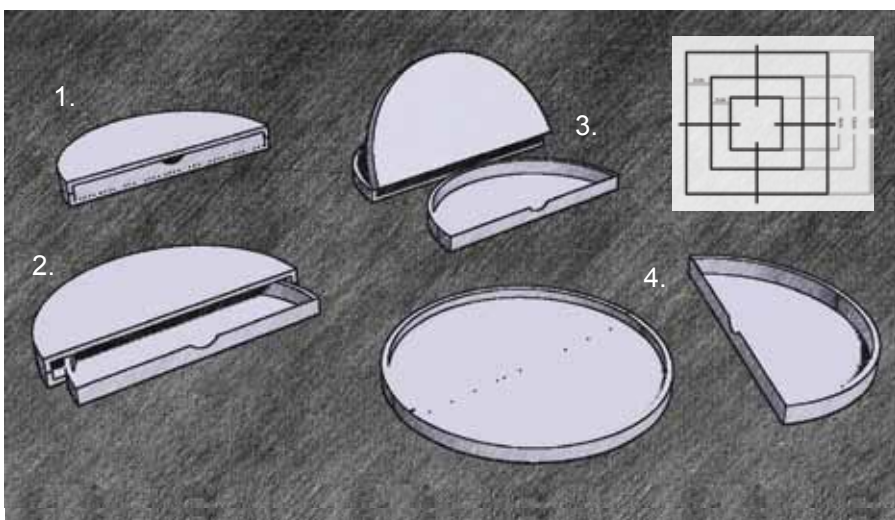
The materials of this honey dipper aren't affect the honey and they are also friendly to people. The main body and the handle are made of wood and the metal parts can be made of stainless steel due to its properties.

Finally the most important part, the head, can be made of silicone for easy cleaning, provided it can hold honey between the levels. The purpose of this redesign is to make this object more usable and accessible to users, giving it new features and qualities. At the same time it renews its position in home or professional kitchen with its base and with its new design.



### Board Game “Trojan Enneada” ( Τρωική Εννεάδα )

Anastasis Dimitropoulos, Anna Georgaki, Anna Kottaridou, Christina Ioannidi, Efi-Christina Dermani, Labrini Karagianni, Polyxeni Tsiamanta



After research, the design team decided to design a product inspired by the myth of the Trojan Horse.

The meaning of the myth is interwoven with the concept of “being and appearing” (είναι και φαίνεσθαι) and the difference between the two notions. The design goal is to incorporate the double nature of the object in an entertaining and educational manner. To reach this goal, the designed object can serve as decoration, as well as a board game which is revealed as someone opens the board, symbolising the Trojan wall. The semicircular foldable board constitutes a case/game box in which the playing pieces are located and closes like a drawer.

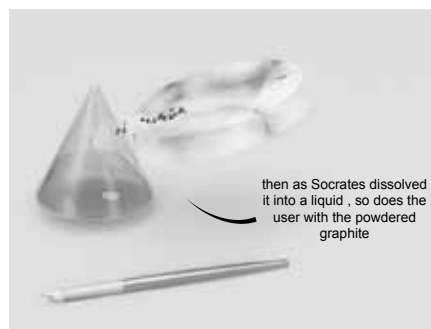
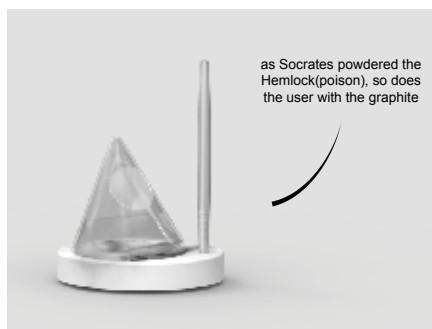
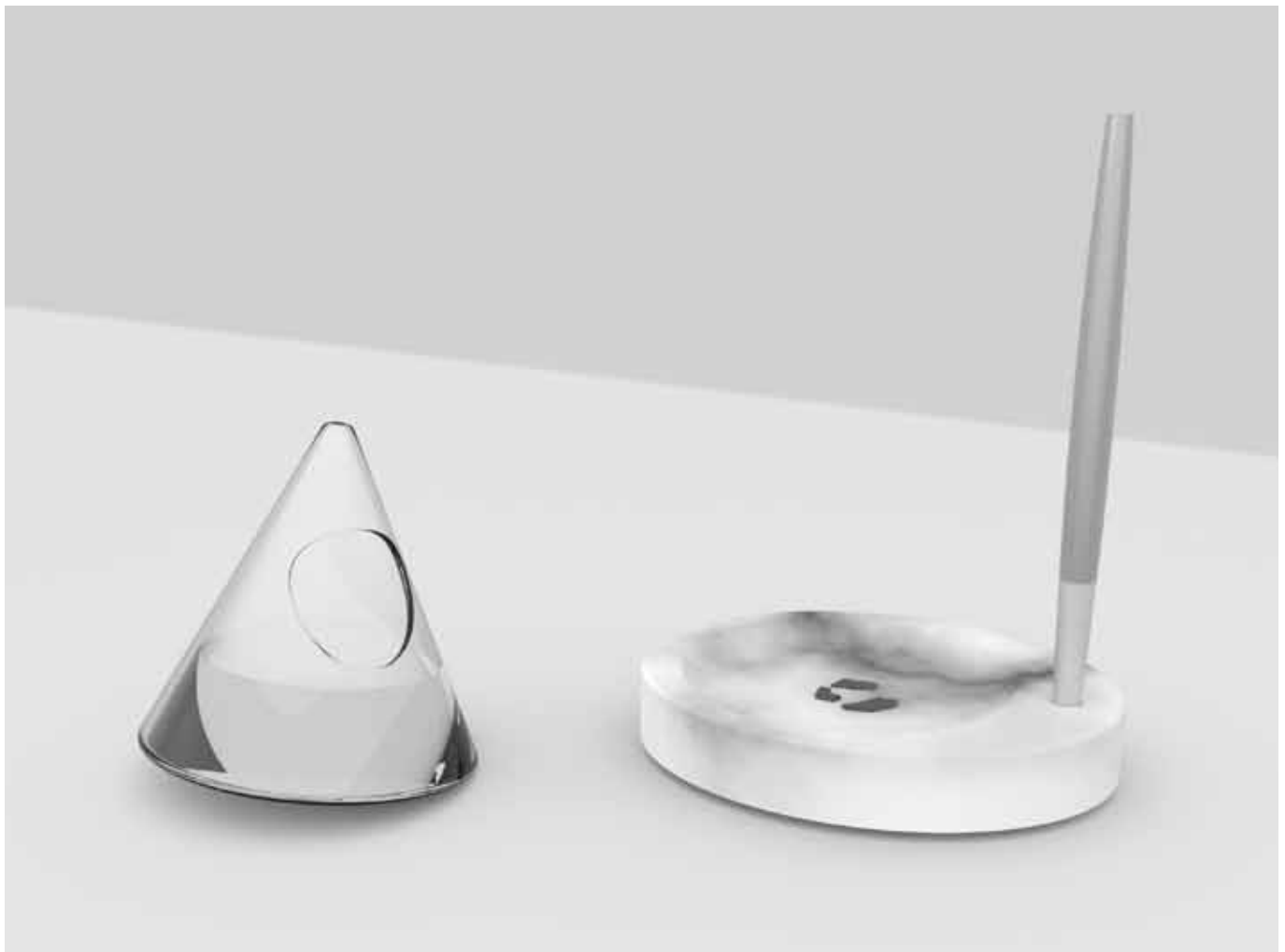
The “Enneada” (Εννεάδα) is an ancient strategic game originating from ancient Greece, which in our concept takes the form of the Trojan war, with redesigned board pieces. Three squares in increasing size are nested inside one another and are linked by four vertical lines on their sides.

Only two players can play the game. Each player gets 9 playing pieces that resemble the Trojan and Greek soldiers. When one of the players forms a “triodin” (three pieces in a straight line), he removes a piece from the opponent. The goal of the player is to make as many “triodin” (τριόδι) as he can. Eventually loser of the game is the player with only two pieces left.



### Socrates' ink and writing kit

Asimakopoulou Domniki, Balaskas Taxiarchis, Baliou Maria, Kostopoulou Christina-Maria, Kyrmanidou Athina, Sarantopoulou Maria-Evangelia, Sardini Vasileia



Everyday people are standing up in the hypocrisy of this world with honesty and will as their shields, trying to keep their ethos consistent. So, it is more than necessary to follow such people, to recognize their ideas and their values.

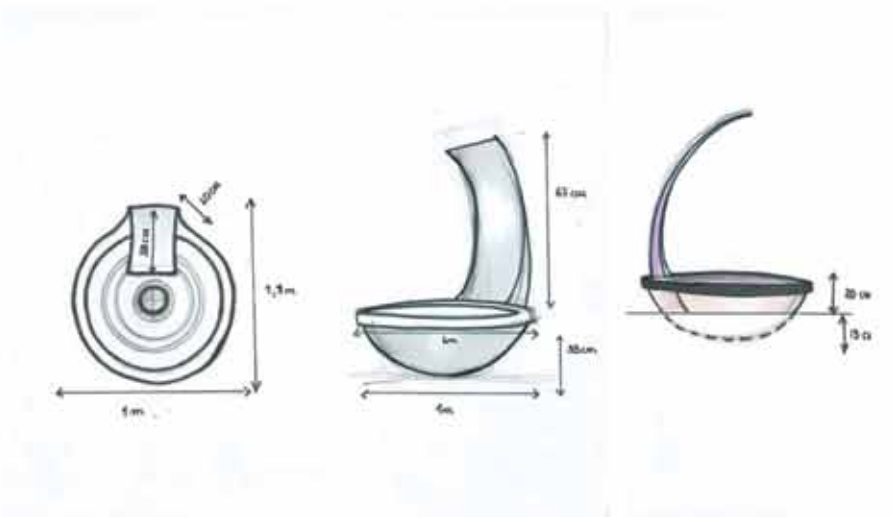
Triggered by Socrates' death and teachings, we designed a ritual that will carry the message of his self-sacrifice and valence, in our days, inspiring and recording ideas that will transcend time.

Literally the ink is connected to the poison, because they are both liquids and metaphorically because the words that are transformed through it are intended to awaken the reader, as Socrates did with his rhetoric.

The purpose of this process is to continually remind us of the responsibility of speech.

Outdoor construction inspired by Greek Hospitality in order to wash the visitor's feet outside the museums and historical places.

Christina Dimitriou , Panagiotis Mentesisidis , Maria Merkou , Giorgos Belias , Iliana Pantelidou , Kaith Pasopoulou , Dimitris Chinis



In Ancient Greece, hospitality was considered a virtue. The strangers protected Xenios Zeus and Athena the Xenia, as did the Dioscuri Kastor and Polydeukis. There was a divine requirement for the treatment of foreigners and it was considered a misconduct their bad treatment. The hospitality was followed by a ritual in which the owner of the house washed the stranger's feet and then invited him to dinner. Hospitality had a significant social power because it could associate people of any class, even ordinary citizens with kings.

We have chosen to translate hospitality into the 21st Century, thus providing every tourist with the experience of traditional authentic hospitality.

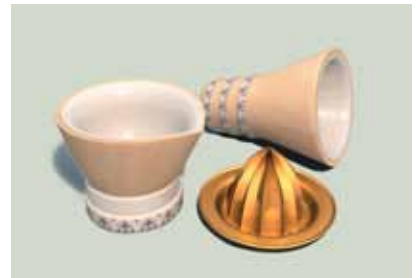
We designed this outdoor construction in order for the visitor to the archaeological places to wash his feet before entering them so that he ceases to be treated as a stranger.

The structure accepts the user upright, which can be supported on the hand support surface. The construction pours water and draws air during the process, which is automated with a duration of 22 seconds. The air is used to dry the user's feet. There is also a system of contradiction of the construction after every use to prevent any transmission of foot diseases. Finally the material and the shape of the object are inspired by ancient objects such as greek amphoras.



'Gastra' Lemon squeezer

Kachrimani Christina, Mpakali Konstantina, Spyridi Elpida, Triantafylli Natalia



This lemon squeezer is designed to assist the user in all phases of cooking and serving food. It can be used both for table-top use and for direct juicing over any other cooking utensils.

All of its detached parts can be reversed, as shown in the sketch, and yet they will do retain their functionality.

In particular, during table-top use, the user holds steadily with one hand the base of the squeezer while with the other hand turns and presses down the lid on the lemon gently. The lemon juice is collected in the white porcelain base container with a spout, through where it flows out easily.

At the reversed use, the user detaches the container from its base and holds the squeezer with both hands upside-down. The user squeezes the lemon by pressing down the container and the juice pours out through the hole at the top of the lid straight to the food.

The aesthetic context of this kitchen utensil reflects on schemas inspired by the substances of Greek tradition, in contrast with the contemporary kitchen style of a vernacular urban house.

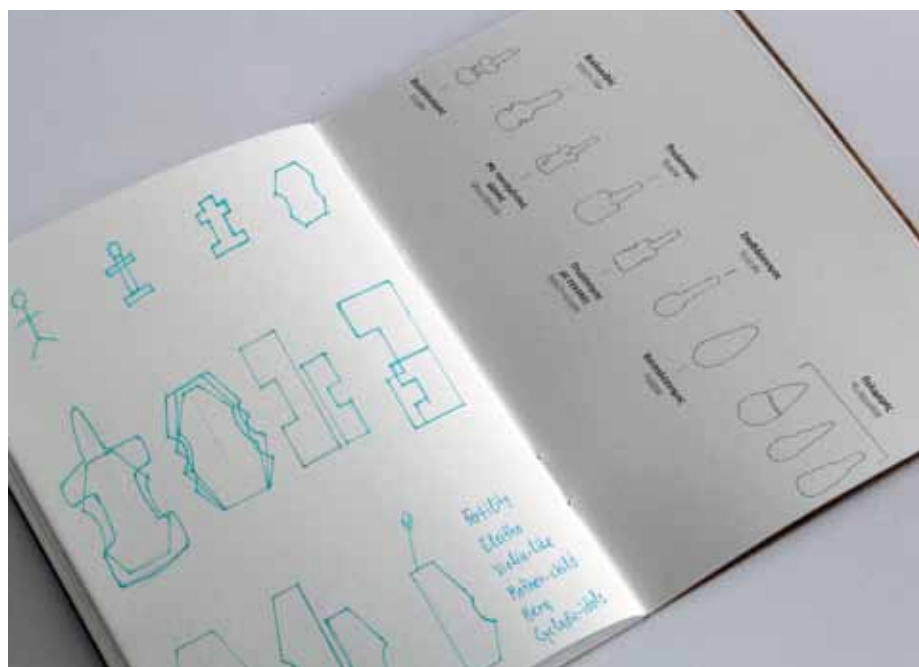
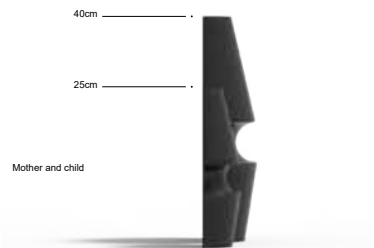
The design and aesthetics of the product aim to espouse and highlight the Mediterranean style. 'Gastra' is a Greek traditional food preparation concave utensil commonly made by firing materials like ceramic, iron or cast iron since it was placed on fire.

Making the decision of utilising raw materials -such as wood, metal and porcelain- alongside with traditionally painted patterns on porcelain rings allow for an aesthetical extraversion of the Greek and Mediterranean cultural elements.



ELEITHO - Decoration vase

Pagouna Nikoletta, Papadopoulou Joanna



INSPIRATION & MATERIALS  
"ELEITHO" are two flower vases that symbolize a mother and a child in an abstract way. They are made of ceramic, a characteristic material of ancient times, and frosted glass, in an attempt to merge the modern with the old.

They are influenced by the violin-like figurines of the Early Cycladic I period whose form depicts in an abstract way the female figure. In ancient times, female figurines represented Motherhood in a goddess-like way, symbolizing the continuity of life and fertility.

GOAL  
The design goal was the creation of a simple object characterized by its greek identity that's made to fit traditional and modern spaces alike.

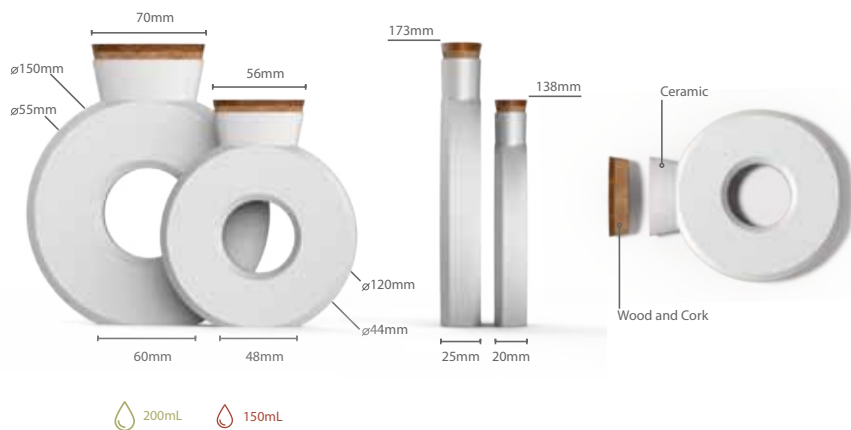
NAME  
Eleitho was a secondary deity of Greek mythology and the goddess of birth (and birth pains). Her name derives from the ancient greek verbs "ειλεω" (worry, press) and "θωω" (to moan with momentum). According to ancient tradition, this name came from the begging screams of women giving birth: «Ελεέ!» calling upon the goddess for help.





ASKOS - Set of olive oil and vinegar bottles for table use

Pagouna Nikoletta, Papadopoulou Joanna



FUNCTIONALITY & MATERIALS

"ASKOS" is a set of two ceramic bottles for olive oil and vinegar designed for table use during meals. They are sealed with a pourer made of cork and wood, used for smoothly pouring the oil or vinegar over the food.

Since ancient times, ceramic has been the first choice for oil containers as it protects the content from sun heat and rays, preserving its taste and aroma.

INSPIRATION & AESTHETICS

Olive oil is an integral element of Greece and is inextricably linked with greek tradition, therefore the bottle containing it must identify itself with the greek mediterranean characteristics.

"ASKOS" was inspired by jewelry of the Neolithic Era (6800 B.C. - 3300 B.C.), pots of the Geometric Period (900 BC - 700 BC) and resemble the traditional millstone used for oil extraction.

HISTORY

During the Neolithic Era, ring shaped pendants and earrings were made as an abstract representation of the human figure.

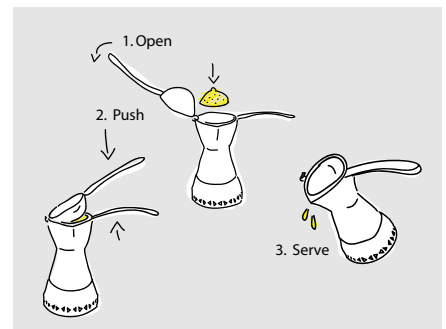
In the Geometric Period, Olympic athletes covered themselves, before the games, in olive oil that they stored in circular containers.

Aristocrats also made use of such containers to store their perfumes.



### 'Mpriki' Lemon squeezer

Kachrimani Christina, Mpakali Konstantina, Spyridi Elpida, Triantafylli Natalia



This lemon squeezer is designed to assist the user in all phases of cooking and serving food. It can be used both for table-top use and for direct juicing over any other cooking utensils.

At the table-top use the bottom part of the squeezer collects the juice and the user may serve the juice after a while it got squeezed.

At the use juicing directly over the food the container gets removed and the lemon juice can be squeezed straight to the food.

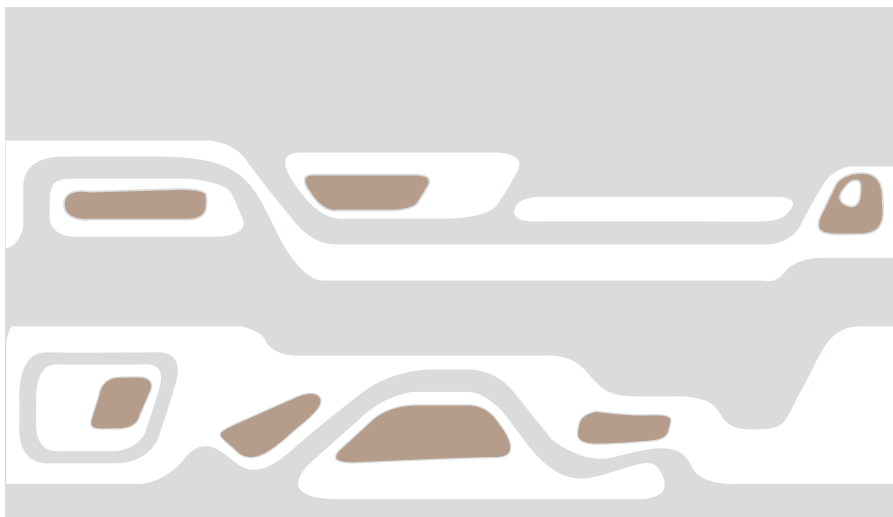
The kitchen utensils of the traditional Mediterranean cuisine were the basic form of inspiration and more specifically this product is based on 'Briki', a pot used for the preparation of the traditional Greek coffee.

The aesthetic context of this lemon squeezer reflects elements inspired by the roots of Greek tradition, in contrast with the contemporary kitchen style of an urban house.



Ceramic cups for greek coffee or espresso

Triantafylli Natalia



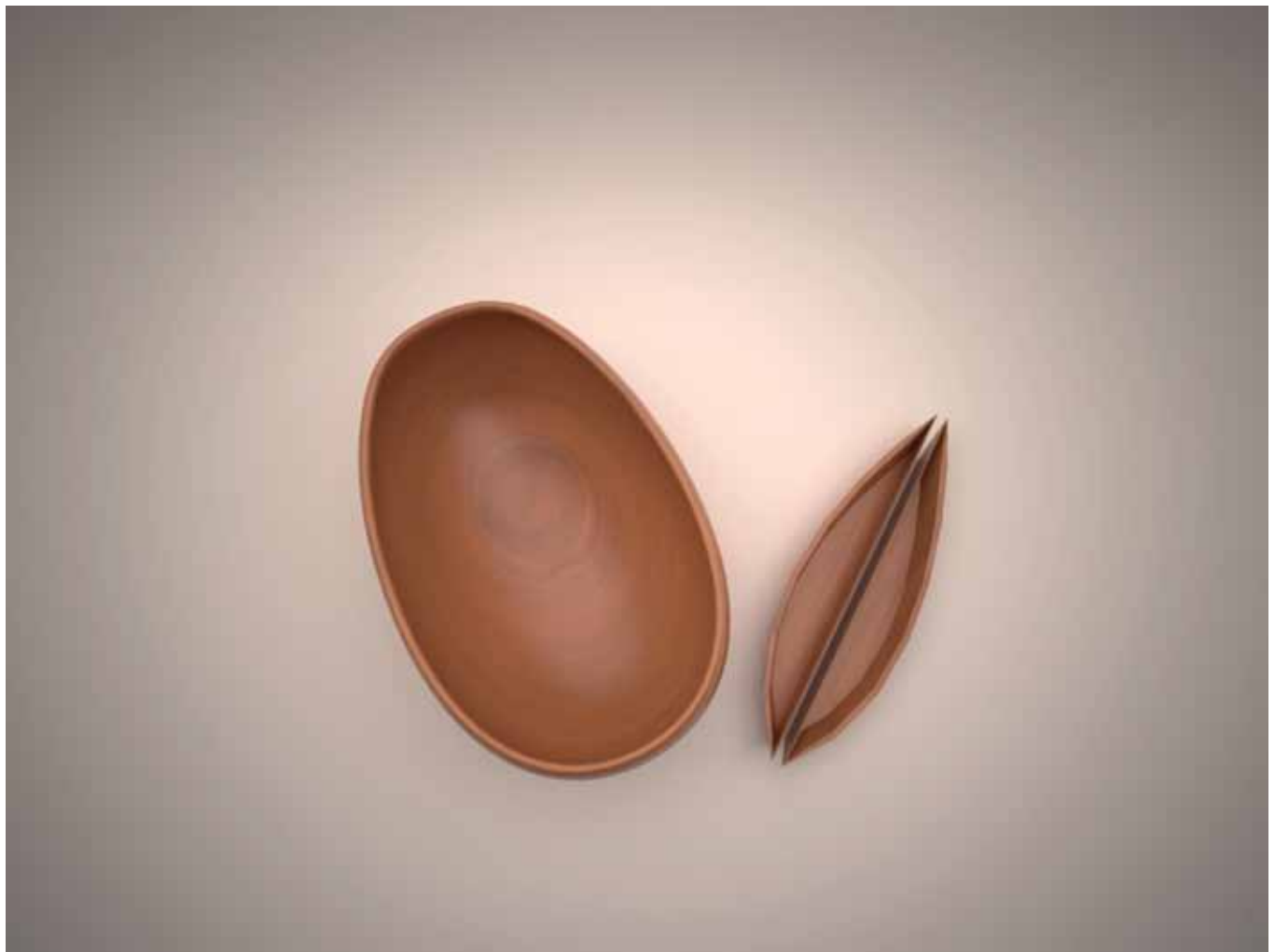
These two handmade ceramic pieces aim to reflect on Greek culture with two different ways.

The first way is with their aesthetics. The hand-drawn pattern is an abstract representation of the Cycladic architecture. Also pottery is a craft discipline very popular in Greek traditional culture. Elements created with red clay are very common in traditional settlements. For this reason, except of using the fundamental colors, white and blue, there are parts where the natural color of clay is revealed.

The second reflection on Greek culture lies at the functionality of these pieces. Coffee drinking in Greece is not just a habit but is an essential ritual of everyday life.

Salad bowl and appetizers plate

Tziantzioulis Konstantinos



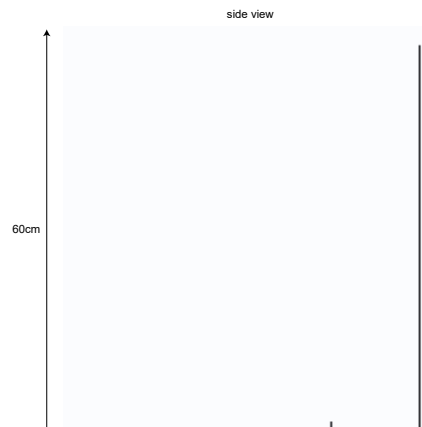
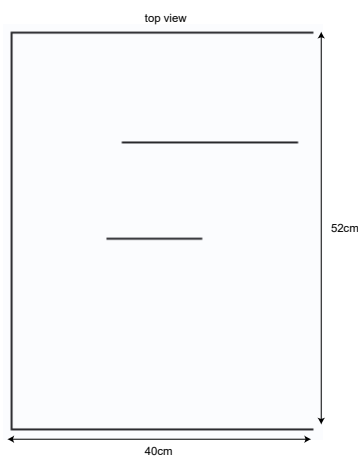
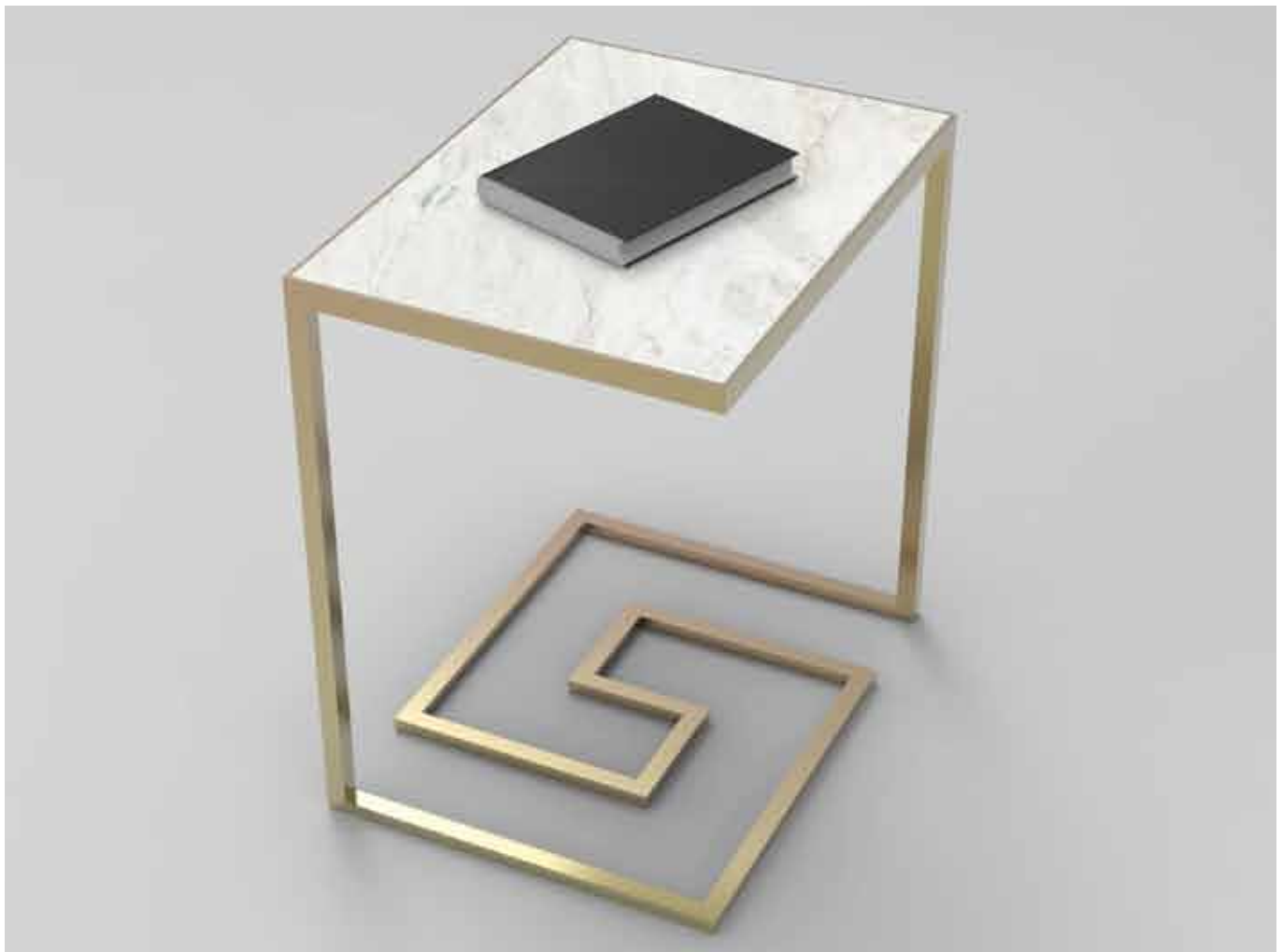
Food is an essential part of Greek culture, it brings people and community together in religious events, ceremonies and social gatherings, creating a whole. Olive is one of the most favorite Greek foods.

My concept is an olive-shaped salad bowl and two small plates that together represent the olive leaf. The goal of this project is to replicate the form of the olive and to represent two basic pieces of Greek food culture the salad and different variety of appetizers.



Side table "Marm"

Maraziaris George, Petraki Margarita



ABOUT

"Marm" is a mid-size side table influenced by the ancient Greek era. The table combines a modern chic design with elements as geometric patterns, clean lines and materials all related to ancient Greece. The base of the side table resembles a meander, a very classical Greek symbol.

MATERIALS

The materials chosen for this design are marble and metal (covered in a golden hue). Gold either as a material or a color was widely used by ancient Greeks during the Hellenistic period, and was considered as symbol of wealth. Marble is a material that was very popular in ancient Greece. It was used in sculptures, temples or even in everyday products.

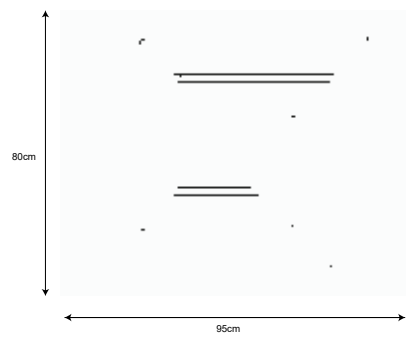
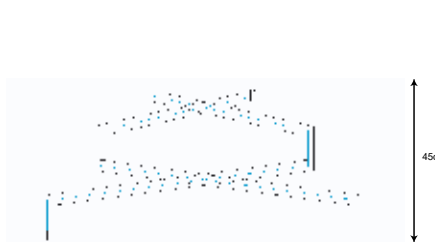
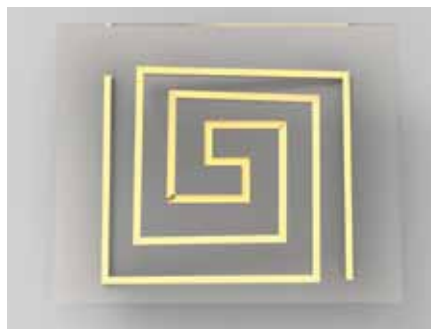
HISTORY

Meander (also known as Greek key) was widely used during ancient times in Greek architecture on the frieze of the temples. It is one of the most well-known Greek symbols and it comes from ancient Greek mythology, according to which meander was the tight grip that king Peleus used to hold goddess Thetis into his arms and won all her angry phases making her finally fall in love with him. It symbolizes the defeat of the gods.



Coffee table "ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ"

Maraziaris George, Petraki Margarita



ABOUT

"ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ" is a luxury modern coffee table inspired by ancient Greece. Designed in a modern way, the table betokens its Greek roots via its clean geometry, precise and straight lines. The table's design is strongly influenced by the ancient Greek symbol of Meander (in Greek: ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ). The table's base shapes into a recognizable meander only when observed from above.

MATERIALS

The materials chosen for this design are glass and metal (in a golden tone). Gold was a material widely used by ancient Greeks during the Hellenic period, and was considered a symbol of wealth. Glass is a high-quality material chosen in aim for the base to be discernible from all viewpoints and most importantly to allow visibility from a top view.

HISTORY

Meander (also known as Greek key) was widely used during ancient times in Greek architecture on the frieze of the temples. It is one of the most well-known Greek symbols and it comes from ancient Greek mythology, according to which the meander was the tight grip that king Pelius used to hold goddess Thetis into his arms while she was shape-shifting until she eventually returned to her original form and fell in love with him. It symbolizes the defeat of the gods.



**MeZen - Set of serving platters**

**Constantine Christidis**



**INSPIRATION**

The Hellenic landscape is dominated by both rocky mountains and crystal clear seas where one meets the other more than often in Greek geography and cuisine alike. MeZen is inspired by the Greek dining ritual of "meze" which is the serving of small portions of appetizers to accompany wine and ouzo and incorporates the aforementioned landscape in its form.

It includes items from many cuisines, since Greek cuisine herself is a refined amalgamate of many others, that always deserve a special place on the table.

**MATERIALS**

The symbolism of the combination of food items is embodied in the materials of MeZen as well since olive wood and ceramics are combined. Two materials commonplace throughout greek history and craftsmanship.