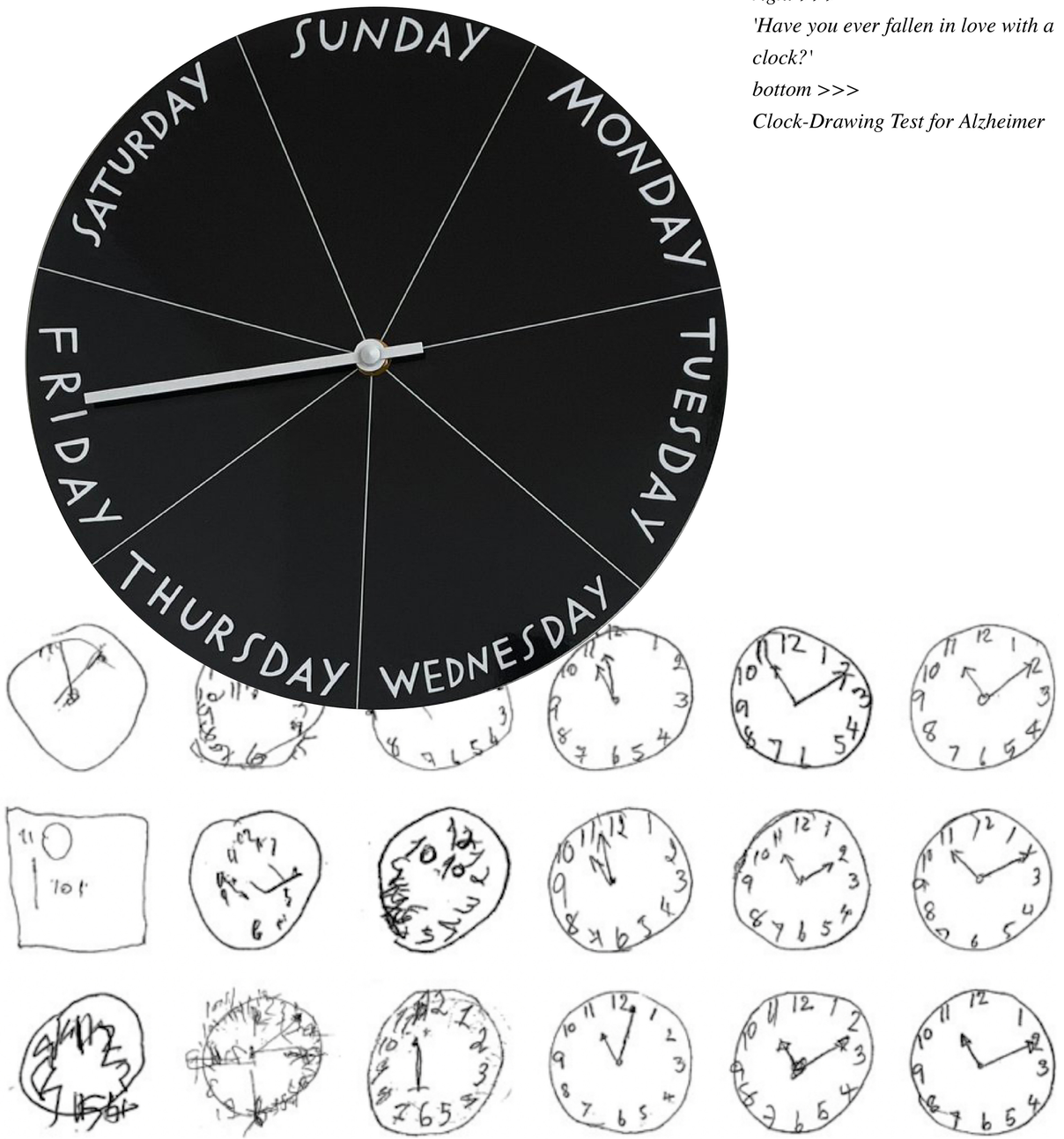
Contextualising week 1

Identify a system, site, or context that operates according to a ‘killing rhythm’. Interrogate this system, site, or context by asking: Who sets its rhythm, and how is it upheld or controlled? What sorts of activities work with and against this rhythm?

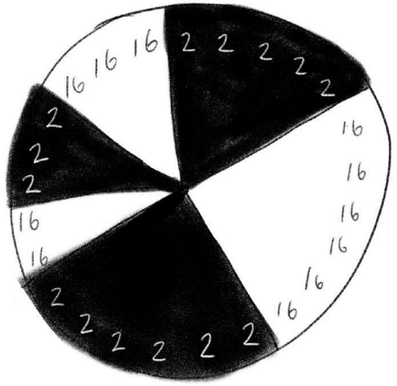
Our group chosed a subversion of standard time and clocks.

The Clock-Drawing Test is a screening tool for detecting cognitive impairment and Alzheimer’s disease. Since Alzheimer's patients often struggle with visual, motor, and cognitive functions, they cannot draw a "standardized" clock.
This raises the question: when we force people with disabilities to adhere to standardised time, are we doing the same thing? An average scale, or a stereotype of a certain time period/hour length, is actually hurting people with disabilities. Stemming from illness, they individually perceive time differently. Therefore, time should be adjustable so that it adapts to the bodies and minds of people with disabilities.So we started to explore how to design clocks that are adapted to their physical condition - clocks that are determined by their bodies and the progression of their illnesses. In the work ‘Have you ever fallen in love with a clock?’, the artist makes the scale of time disappear and replaces it with the length of each day, which makes the perceived limitations of disabled people to standard time disappear, and they no longer need to be anxious about the preparation time required by their illness, but focus more on what they need to do. This is a good way of coping with crip time, and it also gives us food for thought for our further questionnaire - can we also encourage people to try and break the standard time structure in terms of how they feel about time?

right >>>
'Have you ever fallen in love with a clock?'
bottom >>>
Clock-Drawing Test for Alzheimer



Experiments Process



Interview 1: The clock only shows 2am and 4pm which are the time when our brain is the least & most alert. This challenges the conventional perception of time, mirroring how bipolar individuals experience drastic shifts in energy and cognition.

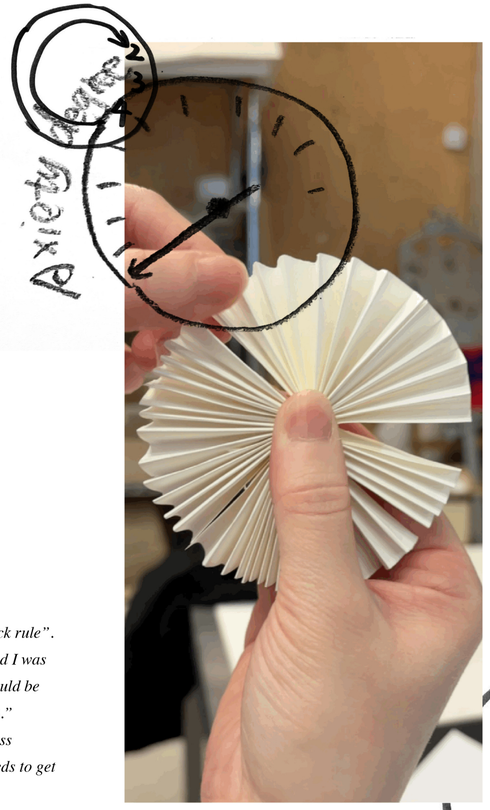


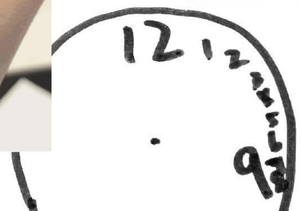
We tried to draw the clock for diseases that are different from the standard clock, based on interviews with some disabled people



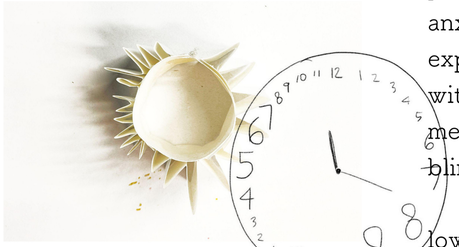
Interview 2: "I used to have the "eleven o'clock rule". My family used to know that no matter how bad I was in the morning, especially early morning, I would be much better and able to face the day by eleven." Because this patient needs to have all the illness preparations before 11am, could mean she needs to get up very early to get everything ready.

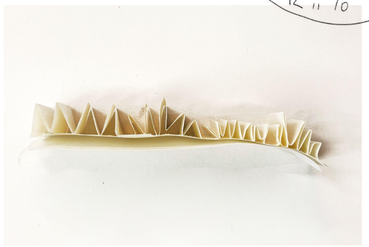
Perception of time is different for everyone. This is shown by this visualisation of time through forms that adjust like an accordion, based on people's needs. It expands a part of the total time and adjusts it by compressing attached parts to accommodate for crip time.It could be a point in time, or it could be an event.

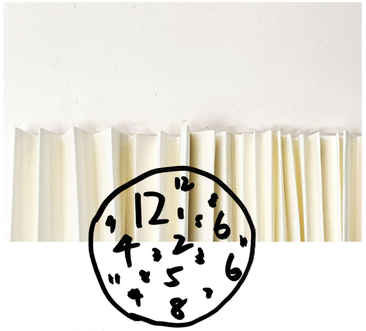




For people with ADHD, it helps to be able to visualise time divided in chunks or activities, this formation is dividing time into how one might perceive it, based on activities and the intensity of attention and stress associated with tasks.







upper: The two colors represents the extreme mood swings people with bipolar disorder experience: mania and depression states.

middle: Overlapped coloured film show the intensity of perceived time during panic/ anxiety prone time, while experiencing time in periods without numerical values, in a method to visualise time to time blindness.

lower: Overlapping colored film layers gradually obscure the clock face as anxiety hours approach, making time harder to read & visual distortion symbolizes the increasing stress and avoidance behaviors experienced during those times.



This is a linear representation of time, divided into times of intensity and stressors associated with different tasks, dividing a day into chunks of time which are not standardised but subjective to how one wants their day to look like. The needle passes through the day which shows the passing of time.

