# Chair/seating design

*Robin Day*
*Mark II chair*
*1965*
*Injection-moulded polypropylene shell on a metal base*

Stacking chair, polypropylene shell moulded in one piece with metal base (made of enamelled blockstore, black nylon or bright chrome tube).

Right from the start of his career Robin was totally committed to the design of low-cost, mass-produced furniture. With the 1963 Polypropylene chair for Hille, he achieved his ultimate goal. Light, strong, flexible, scratch-proof, heat-resistant and hard-wearing, polypropylene had numerous advantages over other materials in use at the time. Robin was the first designer to appreciate its potential for furniture and to overcome the technical and engineering problems involved in making the shell of a chair.
â€œConsiderations of posture and anatomy largely determined the sections through the shell,â€• explained. â€œI wanted to avoid seeing the frame fixings though the seat of the chair, and designed bosses integrally moulded with the underside of the seat. Another feature of the design is the fully rolled-over edge which helps to give strength and stability against over-flexing.â€• Although understated, the Polypropylene chair is extremely refined. A worldwide hit, produced in the millions, it has spawned innumerable copies, although none can compare with the subtlety of the original. Robin went on to create a whole â€˜polypropâ€™ family - the 1967 Polypropylene armchair, the 1971 Ser E school chairs and the 1975 jaunty indoor/outdoor Polo chair.

http://www.designmuseum.org/design/robin-lucienne-day