

Arch. Giuseppe Cangialosi

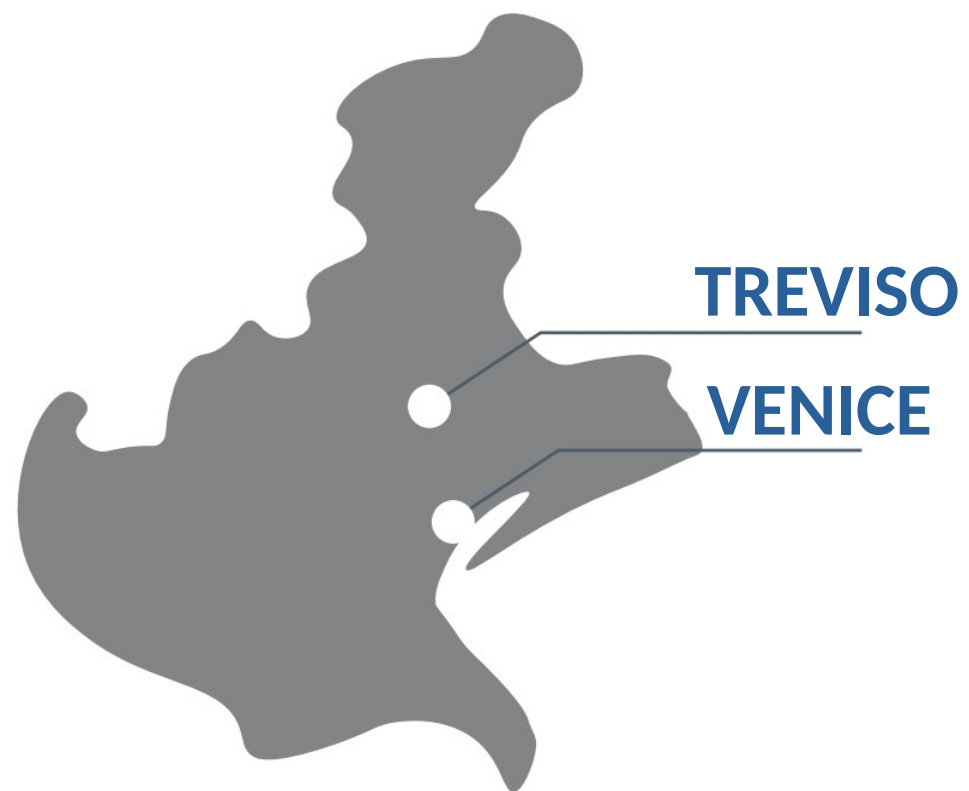


since 1995

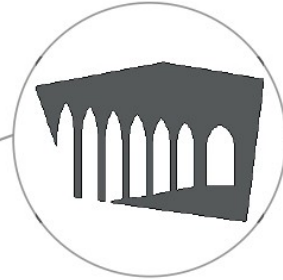
Founder MZC+ architectural firm

since 2018

President Treviso Architectural Foundation



storico





Massimo Zanetti
beverage group

Segafredo Headquarter

Treviso



foto Marco Zanta



Ca' dei Ricchi

sede espositiva
(project financing)

Treviso



foto Marco Zanta



Palazzo Giacomelli

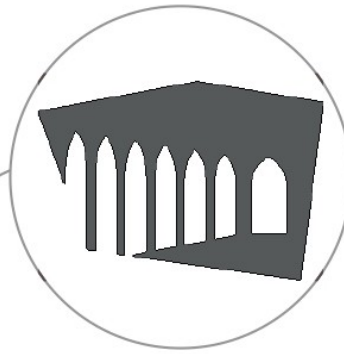
sede Unindustria Treviso

Treviso

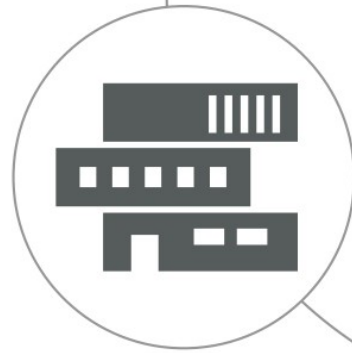


foto Marco Zanta

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contemporaneo





Turned House

Treviso



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Ex cinema Astra

Treviso



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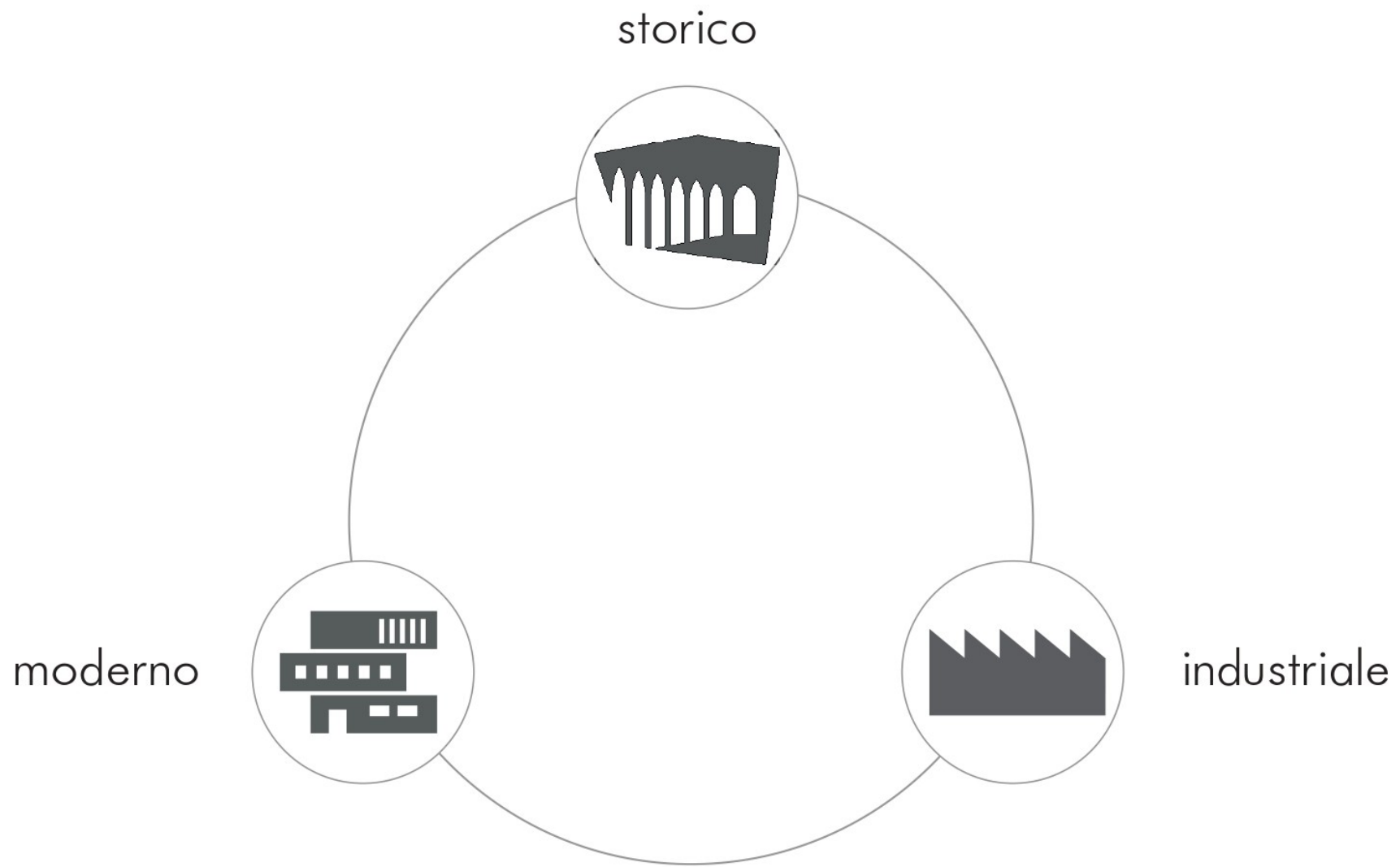


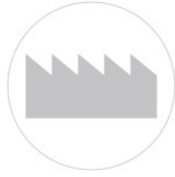
Edison Townhouse

Treviso



foto Marco Zanta



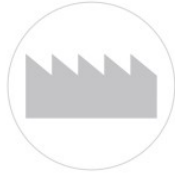


WPR

Spresiano TV



foto Marco Zanta

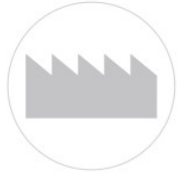


Irinox

Conegliano TV



foto Marco Zanta



Carraro Spa

R&D Building

Campodarsego PD



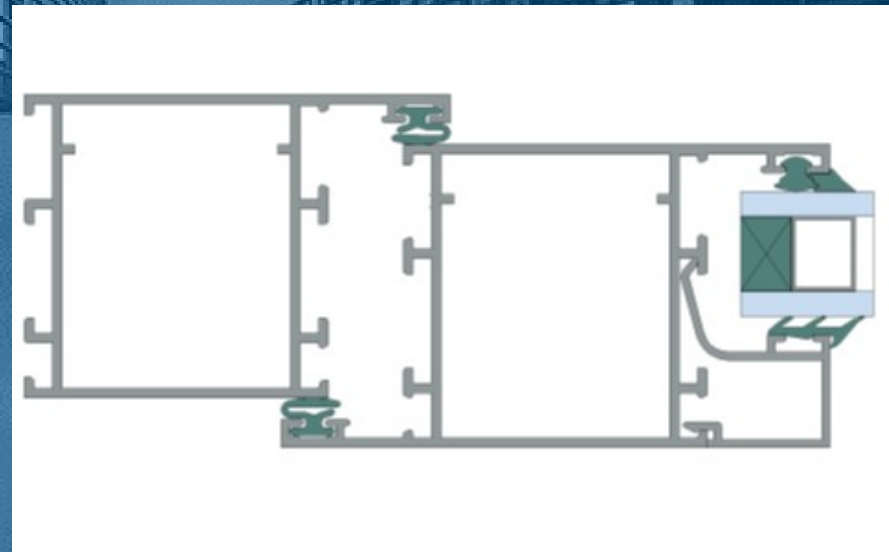


**THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM AND
TECHNICAL CONTENTS IN THE ITALIAN
IDEA OF MINIMAL WINDOWS**

Presentation by: Arch. Giuseppe Cangialosi

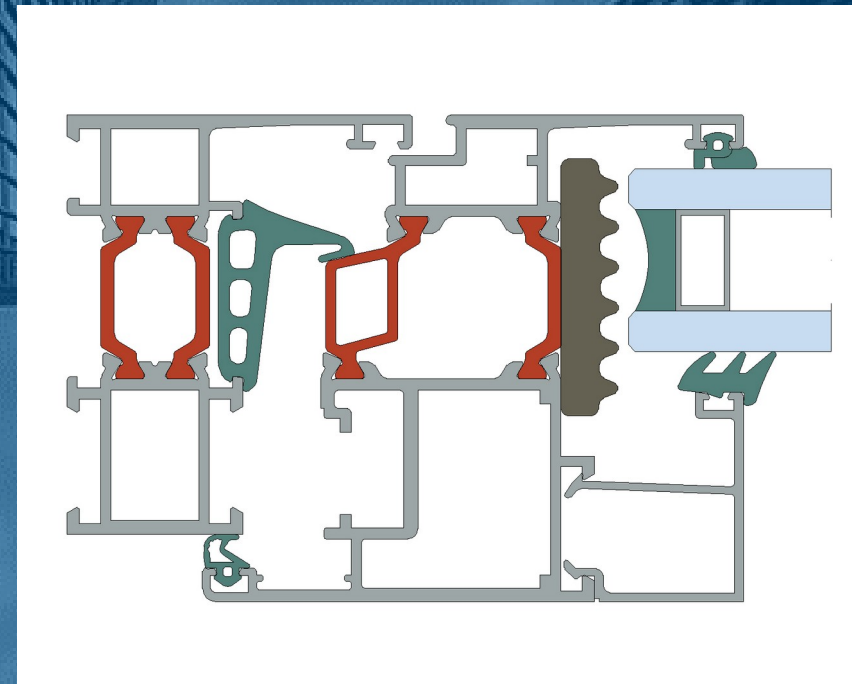
A LONG EVOLUTION

At the beginning the need in aluminum frames was only to find the best way to resist to atmospheric agents.



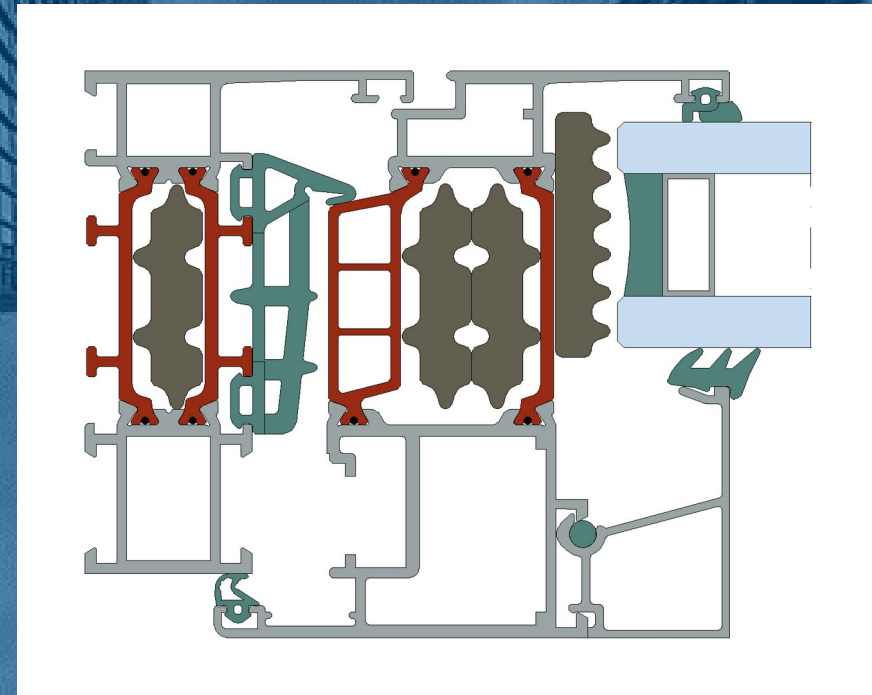
A LONG EVOLUTION

Over the years we have tried to improve concepts such as thermal performances by introducing the thermal break.



A LONG EVOLUTION

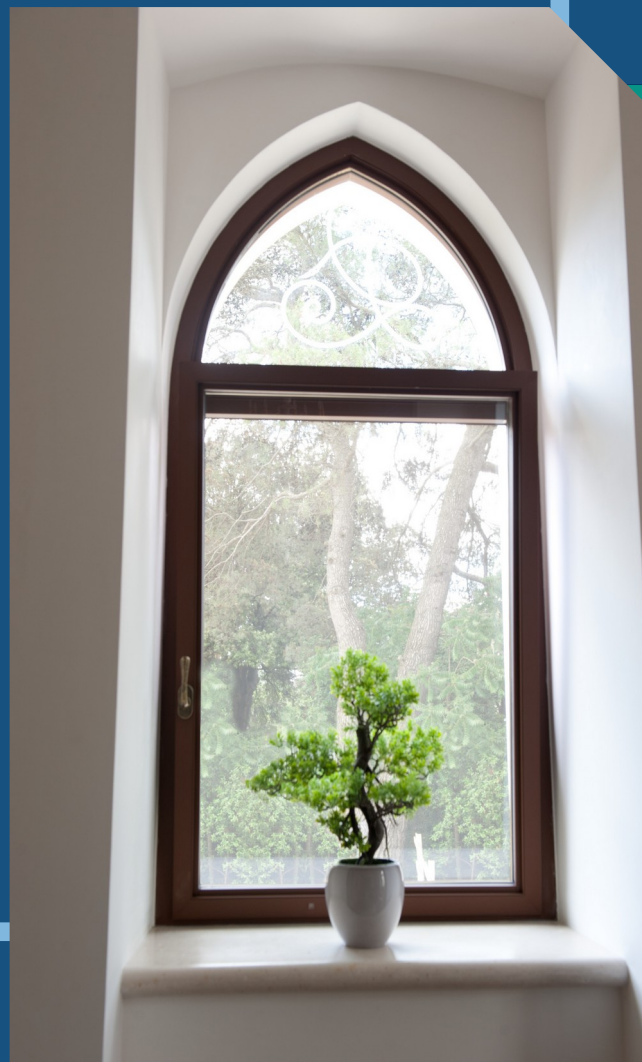
To respond to the new green construction demand the Italian regulations pushed ahead to improve the thermal performances. The answer was to increase the thermal break dimensions and the amount of the insulating materials used.



BUT NO ONE IN ITALY CONSIDERED TWO IMPORTANT ASPECTS:

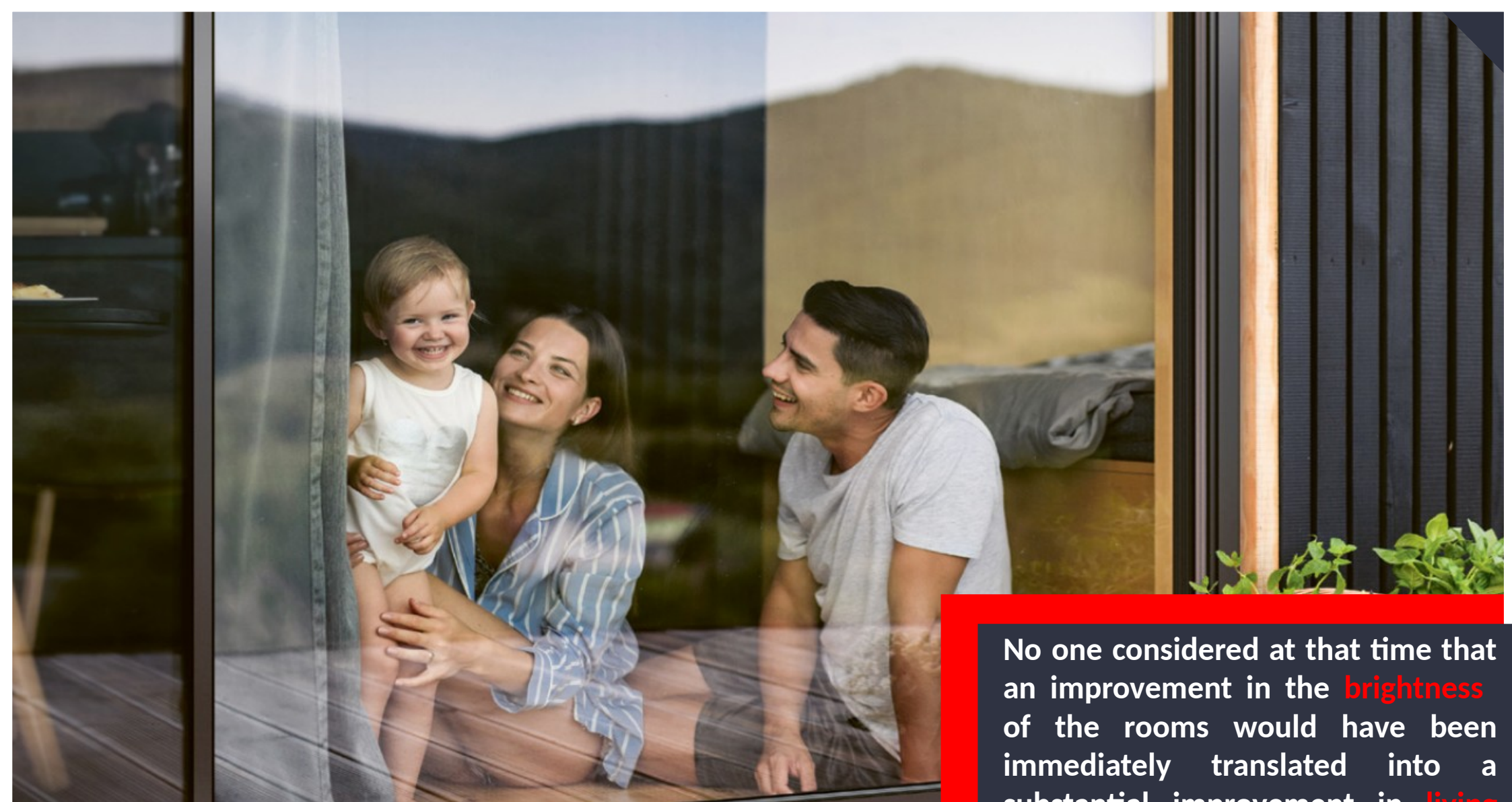
1- BRIGHTNESS

- The visible sections of the profiles were increasingly bulky to achieve static performances of the window frames.
- The average overall size section between frame and wing was at least 100mm.
- The glass surface was therefore increasingly reduced.

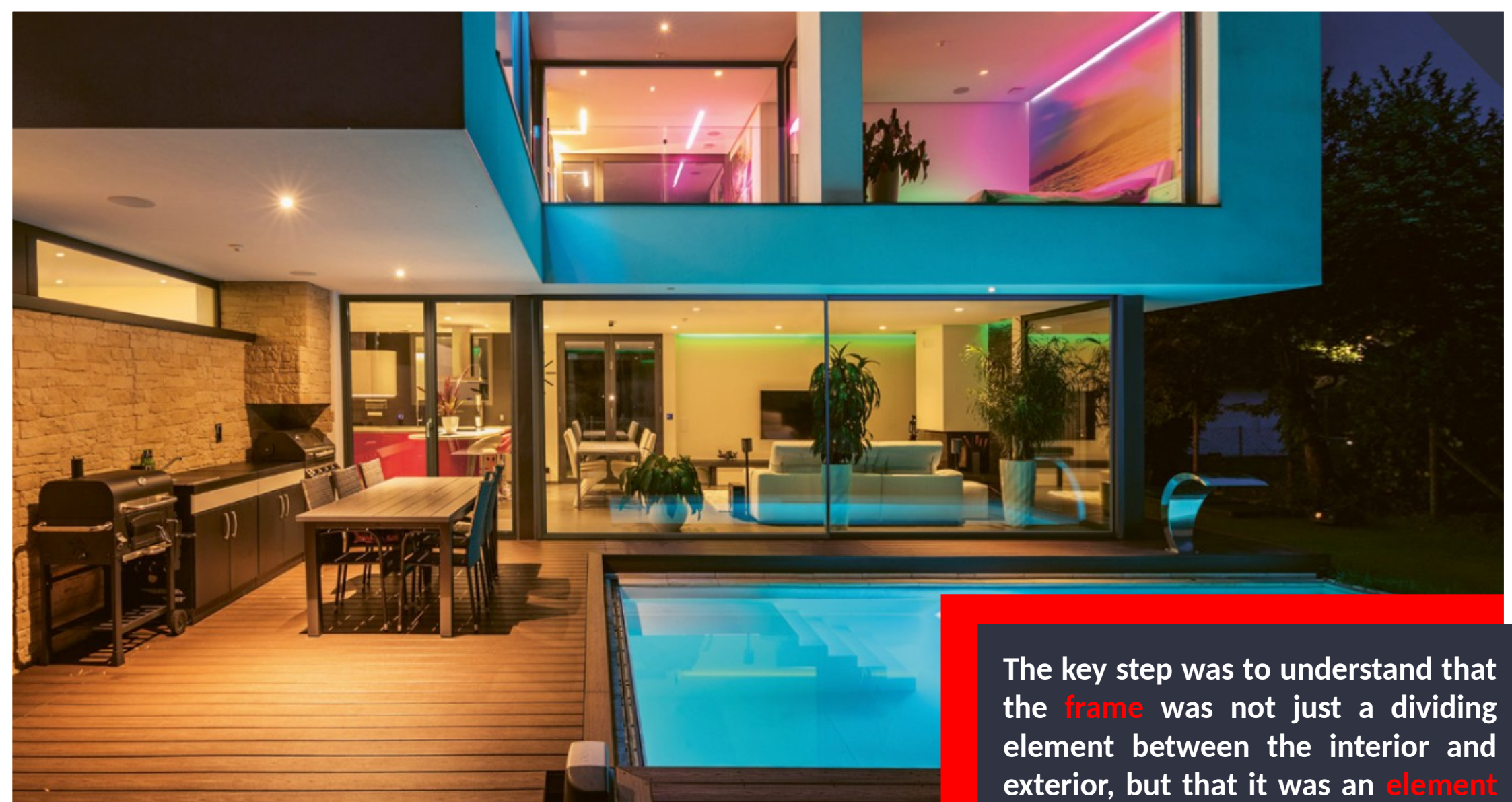


2- BEAUTY

- There wasn't any research aimed at the aesthetically improvement of the quality of the window frames.
- The only important thing was to have high thermal performances and resistance to atmospheric agents.



No one considered at that time that an improvement in the **brightness** of the rooms would have been immediately translated into a substantial improvement in **living comfort** as well.



The key step was to understand that the **frame** was not just a dividing element between the interior and exterior, but that it was an **element of furniture** and for this reason it also had to be **beautiful**.



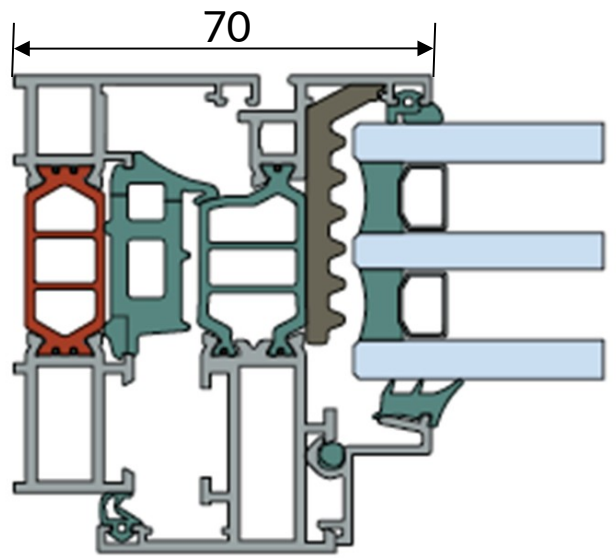
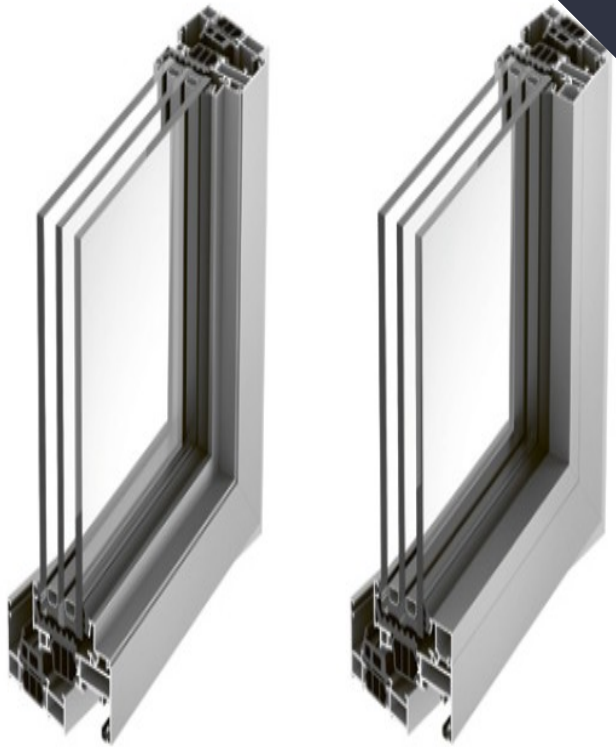
A NEW LINE OF THOUGHT

THE CONCEPT OF MINIMAL
WINDOW IS BORN



Essential and modern lines

Search for maximum brightness of the rooms thanks to larger glass surfaces.



NEW SECTIONS

get more with less

In the casement systems, compressing the exhibition between frame and wing into just 70mm of section allowed to increase glazing space, to obtain maximum brightness and finally to improve, thanks to the performance of the glass, the overall thermal performance of the window system.

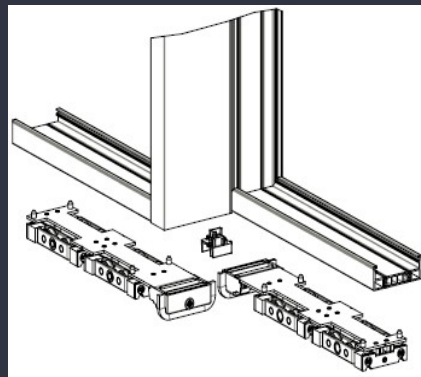
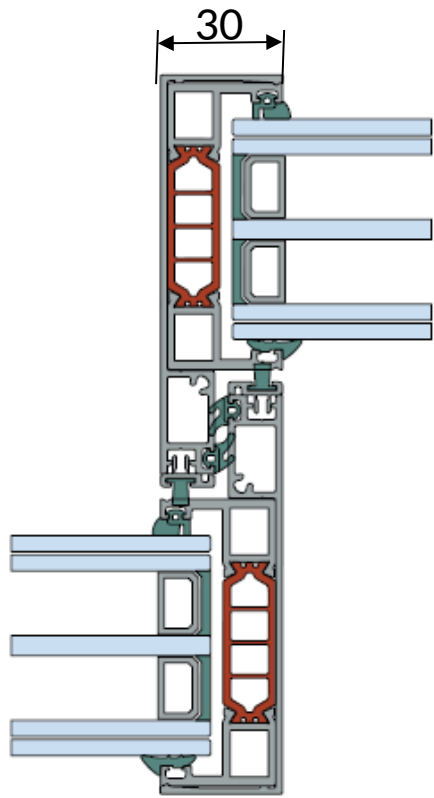
Hugely improving the living comfort as well.

And finally making it beautiful and elegant too!



Minimal sliding

Create a continuity between the internal and external environment without interruptions.



NEW SECTIONS

get more with less

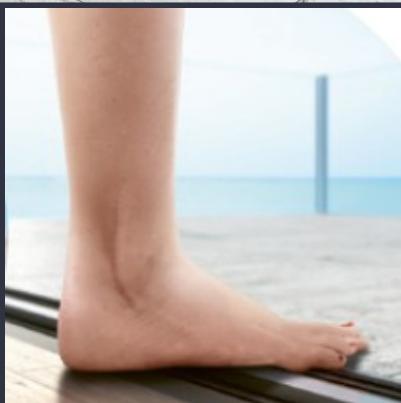
In sliding systems, reducing the central section between the movable doors to just 30mm in section made it possible to obtain maximum brightness in the rooms, creating an unmatched continuity between the internal and the external environment.

In addition, the constant search to increase the glazed surfaces has also made the dedicated accessories evolve, achieving the possibility of handling single sashes weighing up to 800kg.



Any idea is achievable

No limits in realization.
No encumbrance in the total panoramic opening.

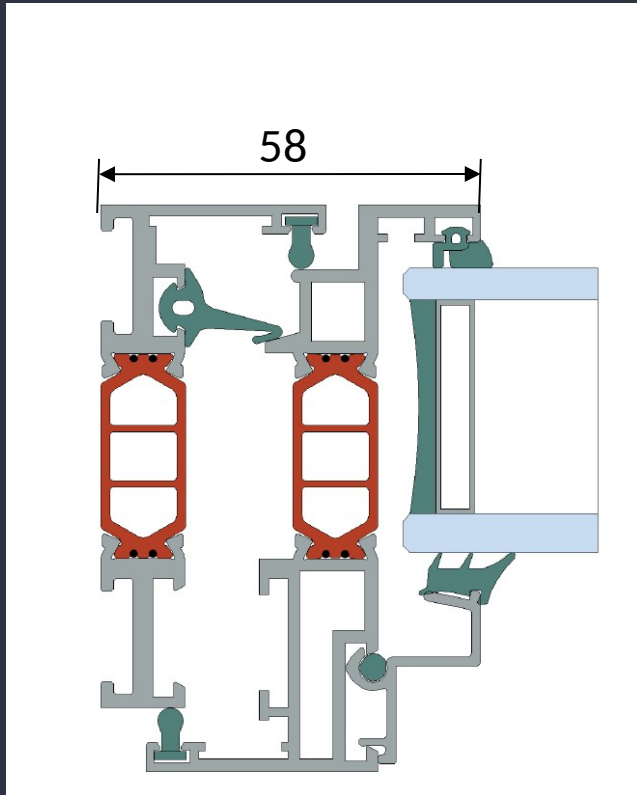


NEW SECTIONS

get more with less

In minimal sliding systems, panoramic openings can be created without any profile remaining in the corner creating a physical obstacle to the passage.

Furthermore, the desire to create a continuous between internal and external environment has also led to the creation of special lowered thresholds that are invisible and walkable.



A NEW POINT OF ARRIVAL

use of new special alloys

The study of increasingly performing and essential systems in the sections is continuing and the new evolution passes through the use of special alloys never used to date on aluminum systems

New and more performing extrusion presses for aluminum now make it possible to extrude window systems in hard alloy with an increase in the mechanical strength of the profiles which allows the section between sash and frame to be brought to just 58mm.



THANK YOU