

quaderni di assorestauro



YEAR06NR01
MARCH2017

NEW APPROACHES TO THE RESTORATION OF BUILT HERITAGE

20TH-25TH MARCH 2017



20 MARCH
ROMA



23 MARCH
FERRARA



21 MARCH
ROMA



24 MARCH
VENEZIA



22 MARCH
BOLOGNA



25 MARCH
VENEZIA

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ITALIAN TRADE AGENCY

ICE - Agenzia per la promozione all'estero e l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese italiane

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE is the Government agency that supports the globalization of Italian firms, implementing the strategies of the Ministry of Economic Development.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE helps to develop, facilitate and promote Italian economic and trade relations with foreign countries, focusing on the needs of SME's, their associations and partnerships.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE sustains Italian firms in their internationalization processes, in the marketing of Italian goods and services while promoting the "Made In Italy" image around the world, and it is directly involved in attracting foreign direct investments.

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assorestauro®

associazione italiana per il restauro architettonico, artistico, urbano
italian association for architecture, art and urban restoration

Project coordinator:
Andrea Griletto

WHO IS ASSORESTAUR?

Established in 2005 as the first Italian association of manufacturers of materials, equipment and technology, suppliers of services and specialized companies, Assorestauro represents the Italian sector of restoration and conservation of material heritage. To date, it is the sole association and a reference in the domestic and international market for anyone willing to start working in the conservation sector in Italy, to be intended in its broadest sense, that is, as a synthesis of the various disciplines involved, of the professional specialists, of the available technology and of the growing business community. If examined as a whole, the sector accounts for a large market share and has a meaningful impact on tourism, industry and bioconstruction.

WHAT ARE ASSORESTAUR'S GOALS ?

Assorestauro is the National Trade Association for the Restoration Sector, representing manufacturers of materials, equipment, technology, specialist companies, designers and suppliers of services for analyses, surveys and diffusion. The Association offers its members information, assistance, advice and training both directly and through its partners, with a view to building a consistent and unitary orientation to the different sectors of the restoration industry at national and international level.

As a national association, Assorestauro is aimed at coordinating, protecting and promoting the interests of the restoration sector and it represents before the outer market, in Italy and abroad, the common positions for technical and economic issues, as well as image, by carrying out targeted activities in such relevant fields of the sector as information and communication, protection of common interests (economy, image, standards), research and development, promotion.

WHAT DOES ASSORESTAUR DO ?

Several activities aimed at promoting the professional skills in the restoration sector fall in the scopes of the Association. They include diagnostic analysis, design and on site execution, producing technology and materials, as well as contributing technological innovation, with the support of Institutions, Universities, Agencies for the protection of cultural heritage and ICE, the Agency for the internationalization and the promotion abroad of Italian businesses. This type of action includes both promotion in Italy (conferences and training seminars, trade exhibitions, courses and similar initiatives) and abroad (foreign missions, training, b2b encounters, restoration sites), where member companies are involved and offered the chance to study and penetrate foreign markets through projects co-sponsored by national and international bodies.



**20 MARCH
ROMA**

THE FORMER FEMALE PRISON OF THE MONUMENTAL COMPLEX OF SAN MICHELE

**Consolidation project for the renovation
of the building as new head office of the Higher Institute
for Conservation and Restoration**

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Alessandro Bozzetti

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PROGETTAZIONE
E CONTROLLI

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VISAN srl
di Domenico Visioni

The building is an important part of the monumental complex of the former Institute of San Michele in Ripa, built from the XVII century for the will of pope Innocenzo XII. His will was, through this institution, to solve the enormous problems of mendicancy and vagrancy in Rome, with the creation of an organic plan focused on the reeducation of young men and women throughout a professional training. The monumental complex is important not just as architectural heritage (it contains the Great Church and the Juvenile Detention Center by the architect Carlo Fontana), but it also has social value because it anticipates a modern mentality that considers the prisoner as a recoverable individual. The complex's construction history is 150 years long, and, since it was the location for artisanal activities as well as a recovery site, it has a great extension and a fragmented plan, in contrast with a rhythmic and unitary facade toward the Lungotevere. In the '80s, when, after being abandoned, its structural status was way above the limit state of collapse, the complex of San Michele was object of an important restoration intervention in order to be converted into the new headquarter of the Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities. The radical intervention included the substitution of almost all roofs and wood ceilings, the consolidation of vertical structures and vaults with injection of fluid cement mortar and epoxy resins, the consolidation of structural failures of foundations due to the proximity of the Tevere river, the refurbishment of mortars and flooring of porticos and loggias, the construction of new security staircases and fire escapes.



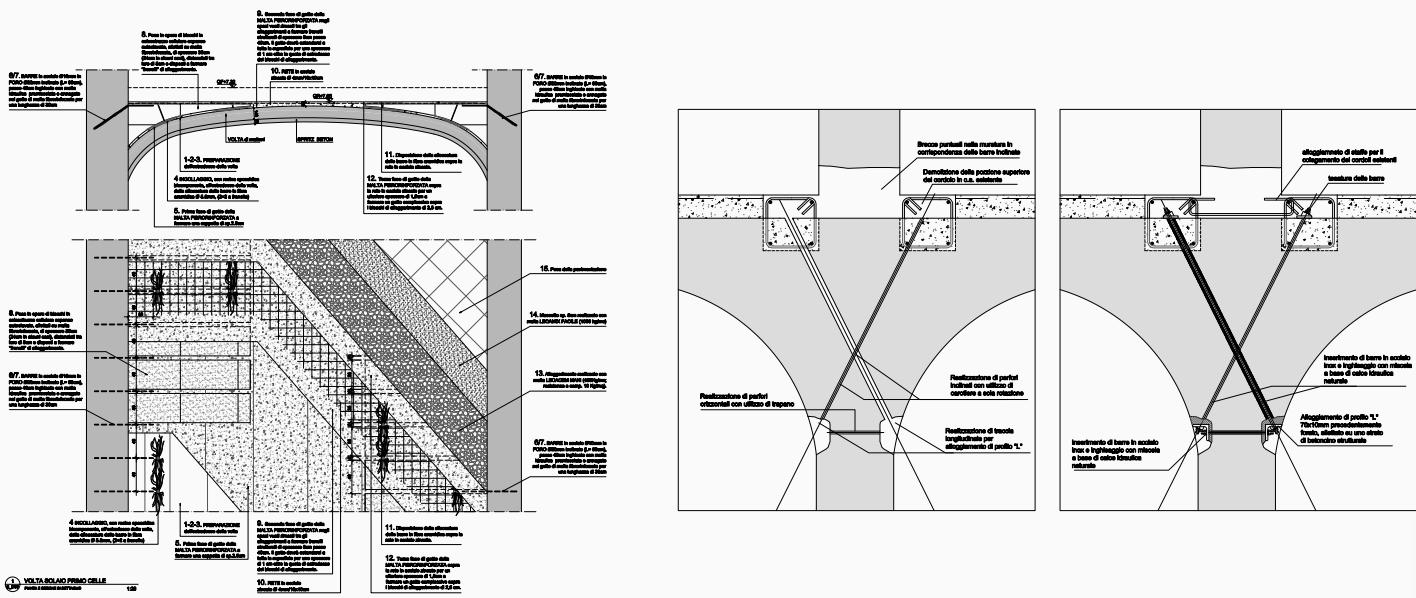


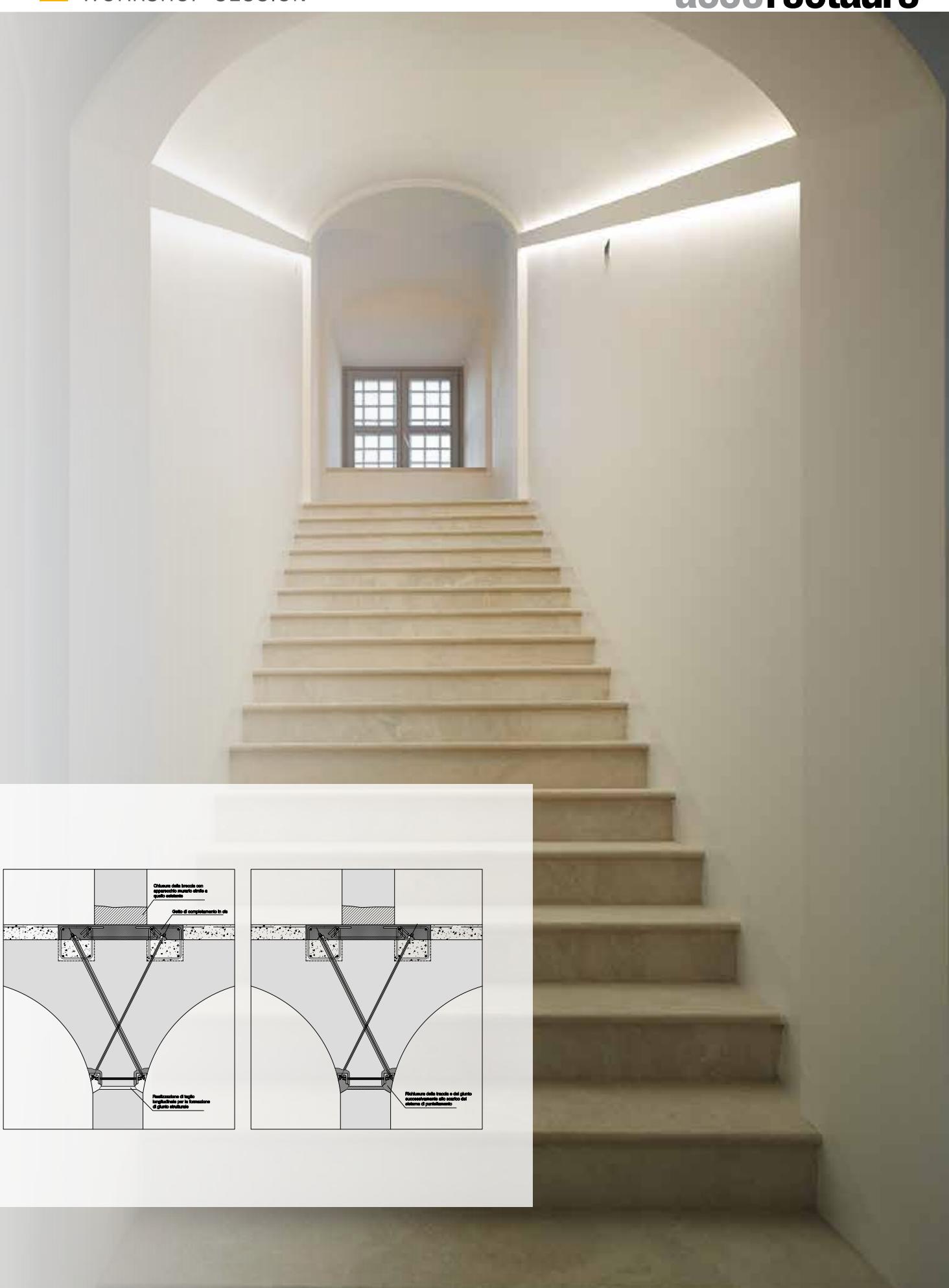
The Female Prison was designed by the architect Ferdinando Fuga in the 1734 in an area that faces the piazza of Porta Portese. The plan has a development mostly longitudinal but in section is articulated in three big volumes: the lower volume is constituted by the basement, the first and mezzanine floor; the volume of the cells and the major floor-to-ceiling hall; the attic level.

The recent restoration project was basically a consolidation project, that helps the new functional configuration of the interiors, eliminating or overcoming architectural barriers and the seismic retrofitting the structure. The conservation project preserves the skin of the building and its global structural behavior. This was possible with a series of local interventions, in accordance to the previous restoration works of the '80s, so that the global structural behavior would not change.

The interesting spatial features of this building, such as the former prison's cells, were preserved and renovated as new small office rooms. A new compound beam has been placed so that it could transfer the loads on the same supporting walls of the original arches, whose loads would not stress the walls anymore. In this way, the cell's walls tend to assume the only function of simple partition walls. This intervention, together with other consolidation interventions of the masonries, contributes to the seismic retrofitting of the building.

For what it concerns the rooms on the mezzanine floor, these were at different levels, so accessibility was difficult. The metal structures of ceilings were cut and moved to the same height so that the whole level could become fully accessible. This approach is interesting because it preserves the structures that were constructed with the '80s intervention. It is also sustainable because it avoids a possible removal intervention and a transport to a garbage dump. For the vaults of the mezzanine floor, the project performed the removal of the consolidation from the previous restoration, that consisted in a reinforced concrete deck realized at the extrados of the vault, which was considered inadequate for its excessive weight overloading the structure. Another consolidation work is the construction of new strengthening reinforced ribs, by pouring fibro-reinforced mortar, that is delimited by the juxtaposition of formwork made of alveolar concrete. In addition, to guarantee an efficient collaboration between the false ribs and the existing mural section, frayed-edges aramid fiber rod were inserted in both of the extremities of the pour. In some cases after the removal of the concrete deck, important tie rods, often made by ropes, were found and integrated with the new design. The aramid fiber was also used in form of tape for the consolidation of wood lintel located over the windows of the attic level and in the masonry pillars. Wood lintel were cleaned and treated with a protective solution, then a tape of aramid fiber were applied under the wood elements and joined with the above wall. This intervention increased the flexional rigidity of the wood elements. In the case of the masonry pillars the tapes were vertically glued to the wall and then fastened to the below masonry trough the use of rod of aramid fiber, frayed at edges and turned over the tape. Last, the intervention of consolidation of the roof regarded the placement of new additional beams and the reinforcement of the existing ones to increase the bearing of loads, accomplished by welding strengthening plates to the beam's bottom flange and web in order to improve respectively its mechanical characteristics and its stability.







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THE DOMUS TIBERIANA ON THE PALATINE

The project for structural consolidation and seismic retrofitting

The situation originated from structural failures analyzed in the Domus Tiberiana is very complex. The architectural stratification noticeable is difficult to read because the building has a long history, made of transformations and additions, has suffered several earthquakes, has been excavated for archeological purposes and reinforcements have already been performed in past restoration works.

In general the structures are damaged by diffuse fractures, out of plumb walls, detachments and degradation of materials. The vaults as well as the foundations have cracks, most of which are severe and parallel to the slope. The two fronts of the building are detached from the spine walls, where cracks can be observed running from foundations to the top of the terrace of the Orti Farnesiani. From the analysis of the crack map, it looks like that the movement of the structure is mostly linked to the slippage of the lower side of the building toward the valley, with a slight rotation toward the mount. This structural failure is not due to vertical loads because they are modest; instead, it is to blame to the concentration of stresses due to the different responses given to horizontal forces by the different bodies. In fact, the seismic vulnerability of the building is mostly due to the struc-



tural discontinuity of the slope, to the different levels of foundations and to the lack of homogeneity of the ground on which the structures were built.

The seismic retrofitting has been performed applying the minimum alteration, taking advantage of the strength of the existing structures and developing a good box action between all the elements of the building. The consolidation was based on a diffuse intervention, rather than small punctual operations, because these would have applied major concentrations of stresses and therefore lead to possible local damages. The restoration works concerned the repair of cracks of the spine walls and of the vaults, sealing them with materials that were compatible with the existing ones chemically and physically, and the positioning of tie rods that increased tensile resistance of masonry. Moreover tie rods were inserted parallel to the front of the Via Nova in order to remove phenomena of overturning failures of the front wall, which once was probably contrasted by a vault that originally covered the ramp. To complete the configuration of the box action, it has been performed the reconstruction of the vaults and the terrace's slabs that cover the complex of the Domus. The new structures were built with irregular blocks of tuff set in a mortar bed prepared with natural hydraulic lime. In order to bring the terraces' floor at the same level of the Orti Farnesiani, it was constructed a new slab made of steel and corrugated sheet that is able to offset the difference between the level of the extrados of the vaults and the Orti's floor. In all passages that connect the different rooms of the Domus the lintels and relieving arches were restored, with integrations or reconstructions using masonry with the aid of falseworks.

**21 MARCH
ROMA**

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Vatican Museums*

THE “CORTILE DELLA PIGNA” A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The gradual transformation of the Upper Belvedere from ‘viridarium’ to closed courtyard is marked by a building process anything but linear. Following the steps of this process is useful to understand how the present appearance is not the result of a single project, but a continuous adaptation from the original idea, which was conceived and articulated by Bramante for pope Julius II.

This contribution is aimed to collect the most important results from three experimental restoration interventions conducted on the outer surfaces of the upper courtyard, and to give particular remark to the operational choices resulting from a dialectical confrontation with technical and scientific skills inside the Vatican Museums in order to build a future action plan on the entire architectural complex. By comparing new data materials and archive documents, in part as the result of recent survey. A number of investigations have been advanced about the finishings adopted through time and about the “Cortile della Pigna” mutations during the sixteenth century, investigations that determined the choices for cleaning interventions of architecture surfaces.

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HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY OF THE VATICAN MUSEUMS

Three years after the Louvre Museum, on 14th December 1935, the first “National School of Restoration” was inaugurated in Italy along with the annexed “Scientific Research Laboratory” headed by professor Renato Mancia. The same year saw the launch of the scientific laboratory of the Vatican Museums, which was named “Gabinetti di Applicazioni Scientifiche” and put under the direction of Vittorio Federici. In the beginning, the primary activity of the Vatican laboratory was the compositional analysis of the alloys in archaeological, historical and artistic finds and of the pigments of murals and paintings. In parallel to purely chemical analyses, the field of non-destructive testing started to be explored, for instance by studying paintings with the help of blacklight (induced ultraviolet fluorescence) and experimenting the use of infra-red films inside the caves of the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore (carried out in the 1950s). The spirit of research and experimentation that nourishes today’s approach to research was already lively in the first years of life of the laboratory, as one can infer from the “Report about the use of some substances in restoring mural tempera”, dated 4th April 1935, in which director Federici presented his experimental approach to the use of sodium silicate solutions associated to albumin solution to obtain greater adhesion of the paint to plaster, by contemplating the addition of formaldehyde, salicylic acid and sodium fluoride to counter a number of troubles during experimentation. There was a strong connection between the restoration sites and scientific research. In practice, the laboratory strived to find a solution to the problems that would arise during restoration works. Research was in fact more centred on finding targeted solutions to



specific problems. For instance, special mixtures were formulated to "reveal and revive the paintings concealed by lime" in 1938. The result of a particular demand was also the development of a programme of partial protection of the paintings against the risks of air raids, which took into account both the action of displacement of large masses of air and vibrations, and the possible use of incendiary shells. The 1950s were a time of growth for the laboratory: new materials and new protocols for conservation and restoration were experimented. The foundations for the scientific development of the laboratory were then laid. Another important decade followed between 1960 and 1970, when the scientific laboratory of the Vatican Museum was entirely refurbished with new instruments and started experimenting the silicon rubber that would later be used to restore Michelangelo's Pietà. Today, while not neglecting its role of support to restoration, the Scientific Laboratory carries out scientific research at a larger scale. The fields where scientific research is currently focussed are the new high-tech materials (nanoparticles, composite materials, structural analysis systems and 3D printing, development of open source electronic systems to monitor physical parameters useful for conservation). In parallel, the study of new non-destructive testing methods has helped reach extremely interesting results, especially in the field of imaging. In the sector of the research of new restoration systems and techniques, the Vatican laboratory has been very active in the use of lasers, to the point that today it is one of the laboratories with the most comprehensive set of equipments.

Raúl Musiate Arellano

CLEANING OF ARCHITECTURE SURFACES. CASE STUDIES OF MICRO-AIR-ABRASION AND YAG LASER CLEANING TECHNIQUES

Cleaning is an action that involves, generally, dirt removal. In the field of restoration, cleaning architecture surfaces concerns the use of a whole series of techniques and instruments having as main purpose the removal of alien matter that is detrimental to the preservation of the Cultural Heritage's original matter or that compromises its whole aesthetic appreciation. In order to better achieve a cleaning treatment, it is important to objectively identify the causes that push to do so. When it comes to define the purposes of the cleaning intervention, often aesthetics overlaps scientific reasons, this favors excessive care on finding original aspects of the architecture surface other than objectively inquire the harmfulness or extraneousness of the matter that obfuscates it⁽¹⁾. In fact, there is a whole variety of components that one could come upon when examining the surfaces, these could include black crusts, deposits or/and films and patina of various nature that may not necessarily be harmful for preservation purposes. The greatest difficulty of surface cleaning interventions is due to its subtractive nature, thus constitutes an irreversible and definitive intervention which requires a critical interpretation, still subjective since it is closely linked to the restorer's sensitivity and the historical values of each époque⁽²⁾. Once defined the intervention purposes, i.e. what to clean, one should define the criteria for the intervention. The cleaning treatment is to be considered under controllable, gradual and selective terms as well as the chemical, physical and mechanical compatibility of the processes. These terms should guide towards the most suitable choice in respect of the Cultural Heritage surface. Among the broad cleaning techniques, micro-air-abrasion cleaning system (micro-sandblasting) and laser cleaning system have become widely used for their versatility and effectiveness. Cleaning technique by means of micro-air-abrasion (micro-sandblasting), is a mechanical procedure employed especially on stone and metallic surfaces. Micro-sandblasting is an accurate method which is carried out with a precision pencil-shaped instrument provided with an adjustable nozzle. The instrument is connected to a compression system functioning by means of air or nitrogen. The principle is simple: the system releases an abrasive mix in the form of spray able to remove black crusts. The grain shape





and the grain size of the abrasive sands employed must be chosen for each specific case, as well as select only abrasives with lower hardness in the Mohs scale⁽³⁾ than the surface's to be treated. The spray is finely adjustable in order to measure the amount of abrasive to release therefore the process can be defined as a "high-controllable" technique. Generally speaking, micro-blasting causes large amounts of volatile powder consequently when intervening in busy environments⁽⁴⁾, is preferable to combine an effective aspirator with the system. Laser technology for cleaning is instead a physical technique that had its first applications in the seventies. Since then, its use has become increasingly widespread within the Architectural Heritage field, especially for, stone, metal, wood and painted surfaces. The system functions with a laser radiation with diameters between 4 and 10 mm. Laser pulse duration works around 1/4000 second at intervals around 6 seconds between pulsations, however this depends strictly on the crust extent and the surface to be treated. The YAG lasers (yttrium aluminium garnet crystal based lasers)⁽⁵⁾, is absorbed by dark colored matter i. e. the black crusts, making it reach temperatures between 4000 and 7000°K so much quickly so that they do not spread any heat to the substrate. This feature represents the main advantage of this technique: its "high selectivity". Cleaning a stone substrate would mean treating a lighter color than the black crust, light colors reflect the incident laser just like it would happen with natural light, wherefore laser machine stops releasing radiation and stone does never get affected.

This article will explain briefly two application instances of the preceding described cleaning techniques performed within the complex of the Vatican Museums: micro-aero-abrasive cleaning equipment was employed in the "Cortile della Pigna" and cleaning techniques through YAG lasers were employed in restorations led by Diagnostic Lab. for Conservation and Restoration of Vatican Museums.

(1) Torsello, Paolo B. *La pulitura delle superfici: alcune domande e una riflessione*. In *La pulitura delle superfici dell'architettura: atti del Convegno di studi*: Bressanone, 3-6 luglio 1995, by Guido Driussi and Guido Biscontini, 636. Padova: Libreria Progetto, 1995, p. 15

(2) Botticelli, Guido, Sandra Botticelli, and Silvia Botticelli. *Metodologia di restauro delle pitture murali*. Firenze: Centro Di, 2010, p. 97

(3) A scale of hardness for minerals that ranges from a value of 1 for talc to 10 for diamond used in classifying minerals. The position on the scale depends on the ability to scratch minerals rated lower

(4) Amoroso, Giovanni G. *Il restauro della pietra nell'architettura monumentale: posa in opera, degrado, pulitura*. Palermo: D. Flaccovio, 1995, p. 190-192

(5) Lazzarini, Lorenzo, and Marisa Tabasso Laurenzi. *Il restauro della pietra*. Torino: UTET libreria, 2010, p. 144



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IBIX: MICRO-AERO-ABRASIVE CLEANING SYSTEM

The uppermost portion of the monumental Belvedere Courtyard designed by Bramante in the 16th century, commonly known as the “Cortile della Pigna” (Pinecone Courtyard) on account of the statue of Roman origin that adorns it, is currently undergoing a major restoration effort carried out by the Violi company on commission from the Vatican Museums. Part of the Vatican Museums complex, the “Cortile della Pigna” is bound by a two-flight stairway that surrounds the exedra in which the famous Roman monument is found. The priceless setting suffers from extensive problems traceable to centuries-old build-up of dirt and smog. The restoration experts of the Violi company have decided to resolve these problems using the IBIX Media Cleaning System.

This innovative method uses micro-air-abrasion systems that projects inert material at low pressures. The IBIX models employed, TRILOGY 28 and TRILOGY 40, are equipped with HELIX helicoidal vortex guns with conical nozzles. TRILOGY brings together the very best in IBIX technology for the cleaning of historically valuable surfaces, combining in a single system the three main operating modes of the IBIX method: dry, steam, and with the HELIX helicoidal vortex gun. Inside the HELIX gun there is a vortex generator made of tungsten carbide, a highly abrasion-resistant material that causes the inert material to rotate as it leaves the gun, this means that the air flow and the inert material reach the surface treated tangentially rather than perpendicularly. This ensures a more delicate approach to restoration projects without diminishing the machine's performance since rotating motion favours the detachment of alien matter.

The method used to clean the “Cortile della Pigna” involves low-pressure (3 bar) projection of IBIXART Extrafine natural inert, an almandine mineral that neither crumbles nor flakes,

thanks to an elevated hardness of 8 on the Mohs scale (diamonds are rated 10). These features make for an extremely effective treatment with reduced quantities of material and at extremely low operating pressures, guaranteeing the delicacy of the operation. And the weight of the material ensures that the granules fall within a limited area around the work zone, drastically reducing the amount of dust.

The travertine marble found in the "Cortile della Pigna" will be cleaned with the micro-air-abrasion method, effectively removing the harmful layers of soot while preserving the authentic historic layers and the underlying material.

Another application of the method is selective removal of paint layers along with the cleaning of plaster. It is expected to treat the wall removing the existing painted layer so it is prepared to receive a new painted layer without the risk of stripping off any layers of plaster and avoiding any aggressive method. The plaster will be restored only in those spots where it is deteriorated.

Thanks to the low invasiveness of the method and the limited amount of dust produced in the working area, still protecting correctly the working site, the cleaning procedure can go on throughout the day without interfering with activities underway in adjoining spaces or with the flow of tourists and visitors, even during peak visiting hours in the Vatican Museums.

The use of IBIX technology guarantees maximum respect of the historic materials and full cleaning of the architecture surfaces. The method is based on a scientific approach that combines the diagnostic and planning phases with the treatment itself. There is no room for second thoughts in cleaning operations, given that the process of removal cannot be reversed, which makes it of fundamental importance that the operation be carried out as gradually as possible, with the action of the machine under the full control of restoration professionals. Meeting all the important conditions of the technique it is aimed to free from pollutant deposits and stains the plaster and the travertine marble of Bramante's courtyard, the magnificent jewel of the monumental complex of the Vatican Museums.



Suleymaniye Mosque, Istanbul



Defensive walls of La Valletta, Malta

Alessandro Zanini

LASER APPLICATIONS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE



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Laser cleaning applications in the preservation of cultural heritage have been known since the 70's but have had a significant increase in the last ten years, thanks to studies on the ablation process and the development of laser systems tailored for this application. The growing evidence for efficacy of this approach, the increase of case studies and the wide dissemination of its use in restoration fields around the world have also been joined by a large number of conferences and scientific publications on the topic. At the same time, laser systems for conservation purposes appear more and more often in fairs and exhibitions. In addition, some important key studies have raised the interest of the mass media that gave a high resonance to this innovative technique extending its dissemination and knowledge.

At least 400 laser systems are currently working in conservation and restoration laboratories both in Europe and in the rest of the world. All this shows how laser technology has moved from science labs to commercial production and finally to the restoration sites. The scientific contribution of leading research institutes in fact plays a fundamental role in the acceptance of laser cleaning technique in daily conservation practice.

In the restoration of artworks you can meet a lot of different conservation issues: the complete or partial removal of black crusts, of corrosion products, of retouching and repainting of damaged coatings and biodeteriogens from various substrates such as stone, wall paintings, metal, wood, paper. The variety of combinations between the substrate and the decay to be removed and the need for high selectivity make the optimization of the laser



ablation process difficult: the versatility and flexibility of the laser system is therefore of fundamental importance to safely deal with the largest number of cleaning problems.

The study of the optimization of the process of removing unwanted incrustation takes place through two main channels: the variation of the wavelength or the variation of the pulse duration.

The Nd: YAG solid state lasers in their fundamental wavelength at 1064 nm in the near infrared have proven immediately the most suitable for the application in question. It has also been shown that an intermediate pulse duration between that of the Q-switch laser (<10ns) and of the free running (<200μs) lasers allows to avoid both the photomechanical damage induced by very short pulses, and the photothermal damages produced on the surface by irradiation with very long pulses. The Nd: YAG laser systems called Short Free Running (SFR) and Long Q-switching (LQS) have therefore been proposed to overcome the aggressiveness of the Q-switching lasers (QS) on extremely brittle materials and to reduce both the photothermal and photomechanical damages possibly caused by too long and too short pulse durations.

In recent years, there have appeared on the market and in restoration and research laboratories laser systems for cleaning with wavelengths different from the "traditional" Nd: YAG: in particular, are proving to be particularly effective the Er: YAG (Erbium systems, with 2940nm wavelength) and the Ho: YAG lasers (Holmium systems, with 2100 nm wavelength).

These two new systems are today present in the Laboratory of Diagnostic for Conservation and Restoration of the Vatican Museums that is at the forefront in Italy and Europe in the restoration and in the experimental application of the most sophisticated tech-





nologies for the conservation of cultural heritage. The Director of the Laboratory, Prof. Ulricho Santamaria, is in fact always staunch supporter of the indispensable union between art and technology for the conservative restoration, following the well-known principles of the theory of the restoration of the famous historian Cesare Brandi.

Within the Laboratories, the laser technologies have long been studied and applied successfully. The restorers can count on a large number of different lasers that is enriched year after year. Among the artworks restored in the Vatican Museums and returned to their original beauty thanks to the laser we remember the wall paintings by Michelangelo in the Pauline Chapel, a painted sandstone Egyptian sarcophagus, several marble sarcophagi from the Roman period, the frescoes of the Necropolis of Santa Rosa, the basement of Antonio Pio column.

It was also tested to restore stone artefacts exhibited outdoor, to remove lime deposits and iron oxides, as well as to passivate ancient metal objects (e.g. Vatican Gardens, Roman sarcophagi, etc.)

The Holmium laser, which comes from the medical field and just landed in the world of restoration. The strength of this system lies in its extreme ability to pulverize hard aggregates (and is in fact used in medicine for the treatment of kidney stones) combined with a simultaneous biocide action capable of eliminating mosses, fungi, lichens, and any of



organic and biological nature material deposited over time on the works, often left to the elements, such as those of the Vatican Gardens.

Within the Vatican Laboratories After a diagnostic survey campaign, a controlled fluence laser type Nd:YAG Qsw 1064 nm was successfully used to remove selectively the natural resins found on two paintings on canvas by Lorenzo Lotto ("Presentation of Jesus in the Temple" and "Jesus Christ's Baptism", both the property of the Museum of the Holy House of Loreto).

More recently has been tested the Erbium system, which has been successfully applied for the removal of layers of ancient restorations on the board painting of "Madonna della Cintola" by Vincenzo Pagani. Thanks to these successful trials the same system is actually applied in ISCR institute in Rome to remove hard deposit from a board painting of St. Bartholomew, from a Tuscan school of the fifteenth century: the layers of this deposit appeared very unique and tenacious, almost chalky, and had proved resistant to removal with conventional chemicals.

In conclusion, the intense trials conducted in recent years by accredited Restoration and Research Laboratories in Italy and around the world has led the expansion of laser applications in various conservation problems. With the advent of new systems and new laser wavelengths even more interesting fields of application will be explored.

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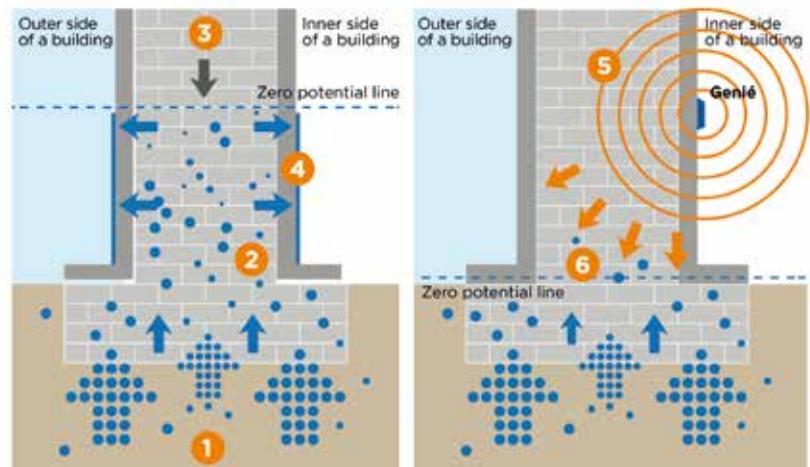
THE DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES OF “LA SAPIENZA” UNIVERSITY IN ROME

The method of electro-physical dehumidification of masonry in a basement damaged by rising damp

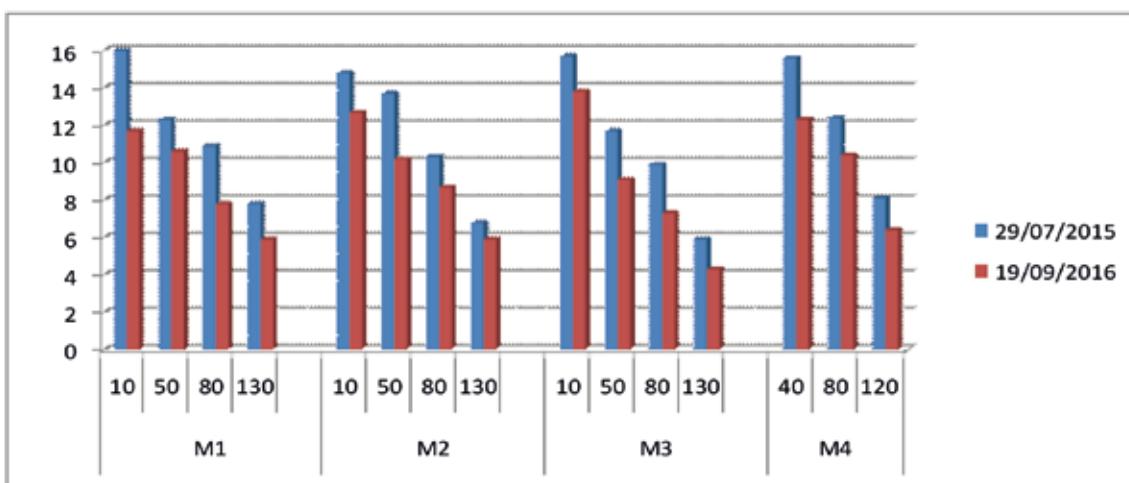
Designed by the Rationalist architect Giovanni Michelucci in 1932 and inaugurated along with other buildings inside the university campus of Roma La Sapienza in 1935, the edifice is an example of Italian Rationalist architecture with its neat reinforced concrete skeleton and travertine stone façade.

Located in the neighbourhood of San Lorenzo, near the strategic railway stations of Roma Termini and Tiburtina, the university campus is one of the most important achievements of Italian Rationalism, whose site management and coordination was entrusted to Roman architect and town planner Marcello Piacentini. A monumental gate overlooks the main square, Piazzale della Minerva, where the severe front of the Rector's Palace stands out, the work of Piacentini himself. The north and south ends of the square accommodate the building of the Department of Earth Sciences designed by Michelucci and the building of the Department of Mathematics designed by Giò Ponti, respectively. Both edifices have their façades lined with travertine stone slabs and abide by the traditional nationalist and rationalist aesthetic rules dictated by architect Piacentini.





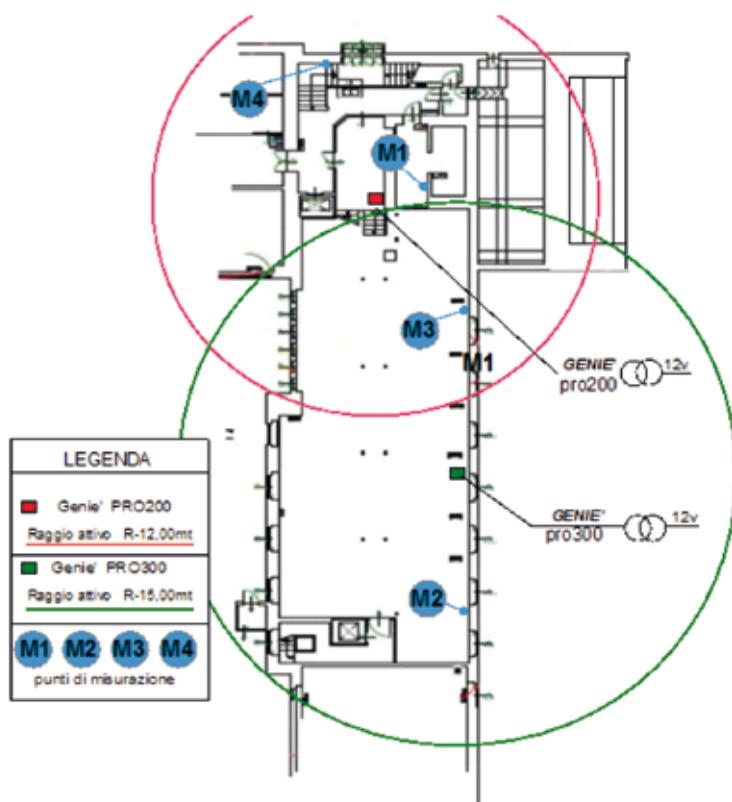
The main front of the Department of Earth Sciences is simple, neat and symmetrical, with two staircases to the sides giving access to the main entrances, raised on platforms and scooped deep into the façade. Deep loggias in the two top floors create two peculiar side zones contributing light and shadow effects to the façade. The central portion is characterized by four rows of windows, three of which are rectangular in shape and the top one has smaller horizontal openings. A delicate moulding outlines the whole volume on top. The complex is composed of two buildings. One faces the main square and has a traditional plan with a rectangular central courtyard; it rises on three above-ground levels and



Verifica annuale archivio
Università di Roma La
Sapienza. 19-9-16



Cliente	Università di Roma, Sapienza - AGE
Indirizzo immobile	Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Roma



one basement level. The interiors accommodate all the areas dedicated to students and teachers, including conference halls, classrooms, the library, etc. Another volume stems from the north-eastern corner of the former building and has a tapered rectangular plan to house the mineralogy and geology museums. An L-shaped corridor connects the two building creating an inner courtyard.

In 2015 some degradation was remarked in the basement masonry, where the archives are located, caused by humidity, and namely by water rising from the underground. This particular phenomenon is owed to the typical polarity of water molecules, capable of interacting with the stone of the masonry, which is equally polar and therefore hydrophilic. Electrical forces cause water to become attracted into the micro-pores (capillaries) of masonry and, by adhesion, to migrate upwards and transport all salts encountered while rising. The problem affects walls and relevant finishes up to 1.5m; rising stops when capillary adhesion cannot counter the gravity force. The prominent degradation of the masonry, mainly caused by salts, consists in plaster peeling off and swelling copiously, with a resulting loss of material. Moreover, the water trapped inside the walls evaporates into the rooms and interferes with the health of the environment, as well as with the conservation of the books in the archives. Finally, any humid masonry is potentially at risk of biological attack. For all the reasons above, the University management decided to solve the problem of rising damp prior to restore wall finishes. The operation is necessarily preliminary to the renovation of the plasters; otherwise the plasters, while new and more macroporous than the old ones, would degrade soon. First of all, the management entrusted Tecnova Group to supply an electro-physical dehumidifier, which was installed inside the rooms and connected to the mains. The system helps solve the problem by generating electromagnetic pulses capable of interfering with the electrical interactions of water and masonry. In brief, it prevents capillary adhesion and therefore rising damp, keeping water low in the walls.

Before installing the device, a site analysis was carried out, with the measurement of the amount of water in the walls at different heights. This preliminary fact-finding step was followed by the installation of two dehumidifiers with a range of action of 15 and 10 metres, respectively, in July 2015. During the drying process, the rooms must be ensured adequate ventilation, controlled temperature of 20°C and relative humidity of 65%.

One year after the installation of the system, some masonry samples were collected to monitor the content of humidity in the plaster, with the help of a ponderal analysis and the identification of the salts in the masonry. Small holes of maximum 10mm width and 10cm depth were bored to collect the samples, whose humidity values were measured by means of the ponderal method with thermal-hygrometric verification. The method helps calculate the balance between the weight of the sample at humid state and the weight of the sample after it is dried under controlled temperature not exceeding 110°C.

The results of the analysis above were compared with the data obtained from the ponderal analysis performed upon the installation of the device in July 2015. The diagram of the comparisons show the fall in water content in the masonry. Water content values at different spots vary between 5.9% and 13.8%, therefore exceeding the physiological content of masonry, equal to 2%-4%. This means that the drying process is still at an early step and further analyses will be needed to obtain better results. Once the convenient humidity value in masonry is reached, then the plaster and all degraded finishes will be restored.

22 MARCH
BOLOGNA

THE RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL SURFACES BELONGING TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF BOLOGNA: SOME EXAMPLES OF «RESTORATION OF THE RESTORATION» AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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Starting from 2012 we had the opportunity to restore some of the most important monuments in Bologna. These have historical facades characterized by the most popular items widespread in the historical centre: brick masonries and architectural elements in moulded sandstone (cornices, capitals, etc.). The typical finish of their wall surfaces had a light pink veil, because of the earthenware which let the underlying masonry texture be visible. This kind of finish is inspired by the medieval technique called "sagramatura" ⁽¹⁾.

This is exactly the appearance of the facades of two buildings that the ICE delegation is going to visit in Bologna: Podestà Palace, restored between 2012 and 2015 and Scappi Palace, that is still under work. Since these palaces have been restored many times in the past, it was necessary to make a preliminary accurate analysis campaign aimed both to define the preservation state of the surfaces and to identify materials and product (such as application of stucco or strengthening), used in the previous interventions that require a specific work: a real "restoration of the restoration".

PODESTÀ PALACE

THE STORY

"Podestà" palace was built in 1200 in Maggiore Square to a public use, but now it has such a different appearance. It is a complex and the most ancient part is the one corresponding to the Arengo tower, 39 mt long. In 1245 the palace was united with "Re Enzo" palace and "Capitano del Popolo" palace. At the lower level we can see a space covered by a cross vault called "Voltone del Podestà", supported by 4 columns with 4 terracotta sculptures on their top. In the second half of XV century Giovanni II di Bentivoglio decided to modernize the facades that changed their look from medieval to Renaissance. However the work remained unfinished because Bentivoglio was sent away from the city after a people's insurrection. Nowadays we can see a lower level with 9 arches and an higher part with 9 corresponding arch windows. Sandstone is the most used material even for the decorations. In the base there is a bossage and decorated tiles. We can remind the criticized restoration of 1910 by Alfonso Rubbiani who built battlements as crowning elements, to complete the Bentivoglio's project and made demolitions and remaking in the loggia. Rubbiani's idea of restoration was the one of reinstatement, made by removing disharmonious elements and remaking others ⁽²⁾.

(1) Gabrielli R. e Geminiani F., *Le finiture dell'edilizia storica bolognese: la sagramatura ed il restauro delle facciate nell'esempio di palazzo Agucchi*, in "Dossier n.5/2001", Maggioli Editore

(2) Antonella Ranaldi, *Il restauro di Rubbiani del Palazzo Re Enzo*, in *Palazzo Re Enzo. Storia e restauri*, a cura di Paola Foschi e Francisco Giordano, Costa Editore, Bologna 2003. Pp. 95-118

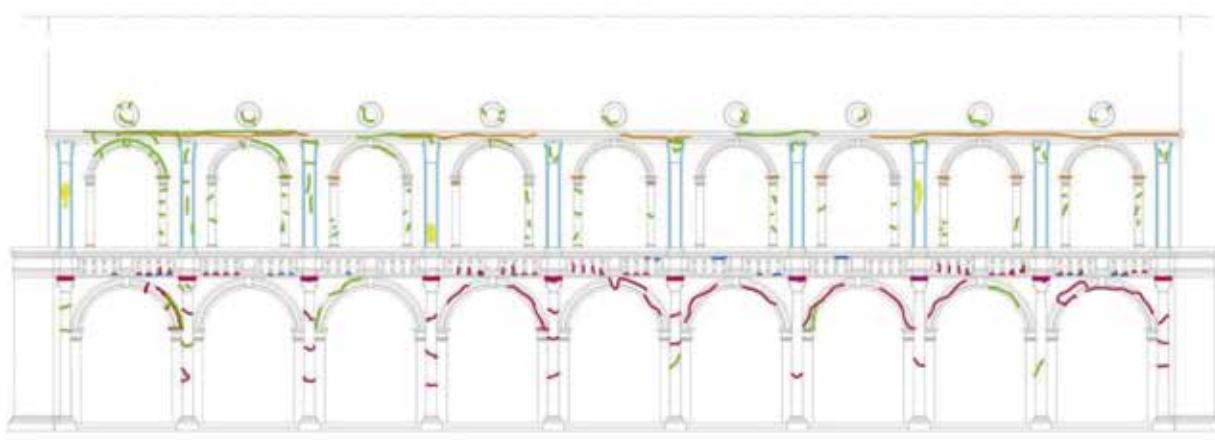




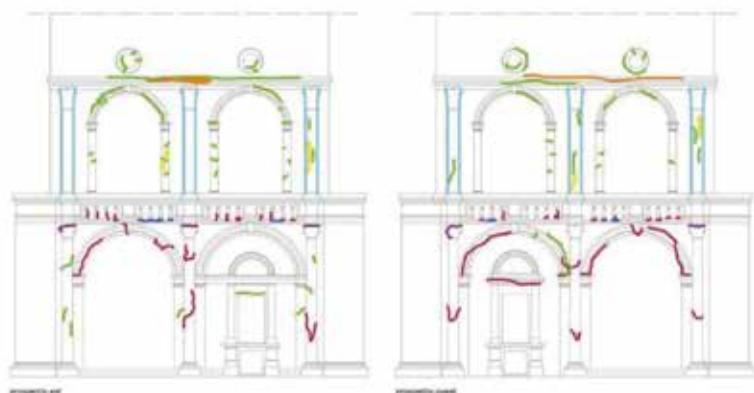
A POSSIBLE METHOD OF INTERVENTION: THE CHOICE OF MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

According to what we have already said, before the operational phase, we made an accurate analysis campaign not only direct on the ground, but also with an archive and library research aimed to understand the type and the preservation state of the materials used at the moment of the foundation and in the next interventions. For example, correlating analysis's results on materials and the information achieved, it has been possible to realize a stratigraphical analysis about the various types of mortar founded in the masonries. This kind of analysis has been used to develop a mapping and a cataloguing of these materials and to decide what were the best product to use in the cases of reintegration or filling. For this reason we used various types of mortar with an appropriate formulation, to respect the principle of compatibility (of composition, particle size, and colour) with the sandstone. Besides we observed that in the past was applied a strengthening product, silicon based, exclusively in correspondence to the sandstone elements of the higher part of the facade, whose preservation state is clearly better than the one of the lower part.

During this intervention we had the opportunity, in collaboration with the Department of Material Sciences of Bologna University, to test a nanotechnologic protective system titanium dioxide based that protects the surfaces from atmospheric agents and in addition absorbs pollution giving back clean substances to the air.



prospetto sud



prospetto est

prospetto ovest

LEGENDA MALTE:

- INTERVENTO 1:**
Intervento 1999/2000
Marta con inerente a base di resina acrilica, come la 2, ma con invere più fine e tinte di sottos di frumento e polvere di avorio
- INTERVENTO 2:**
Intervento manutenzivo XXI secolo
Marta a base di cemento di colore grigio
- INTERVENTO 3:**
Intervento precedente a quello del 1999/2000
Marta a base di coccospelta
- INTERVENTO 4:**
Marta a base di calce ed inerti della granulometria grossa
- INTERVENTO 5:**
Periodo??
Marta non inerte a granulometria media, coccospelta e calce, di colore rosato, simile alla 3 ma con inerte resina, meno granulata
- INTERVENTO 6:**
Intervento dell'1988
Inerte a granulometria media di calce chiara (tipo bollito) legato probabilmente con una resina acrilica perché risulta gommosa in fase di rimozione.
- INTERVENTO 7:**
Primi anni del XX secolo
Marta a base di gesso, con parti di sostanze usata come inerte, forse frutto di restauari più antichi



PALAZZO SCAPPI

THE STORY

Palazzo Scappi, located in the historic centre of Bologna was the senate palace of the family from which it takes its name. It is located in the so called "Canton'dei Fiori" where in the past had place the flower market.

It was built in the middle of '500⁽³⁾ on the place where stood the houses of the family which included a thirteenth-century tower that still exists. Its current appearance is due to the reconstruction made by Augusto Sezanne in 1892.

The building doesn't have a very developed height, but can include 5 rows of small and big windows, including those of the portico: the smaller ones are rectangular and decorated with sandstone frames; those of the main floor, the most majestic, are decorated with triangular gables "in rock" and with sill supported by long grooved shelves. Today some of these are buffered, others were expanded and became some longest openings.

The lower part consists of six arches supported by brick columns, with composite and Corinthian capitals in stone characterized by different decorative motifs.

Scappi family died out in 1707 with the death of the last member. Later on the building underwent several changes of ownership.

THE INTERVENTION

Also in the case of the restoration of Palazzo Scappi's facade (which have consisted more in securing sandstone element that were at risk of detachment) it was fundamental an accurate phase of stratigraphical analysis that has been used to detect different types of mortars (made of lime and sand, gypsum, up to a cement-based mortars), used for fillings, reintegration and partial reconstruction of the sandstone elements under construction and subsequent maintenance operations or restoration. Through the comparison between

(3) Roversi Giancarlo, *Palazzi e case nobili del '500 a Bologna*, Grafis Edizioni, Bologna 1986, pp. 341-348

direct stratigraphical analysis and the information gleaned from laboratory investigations, carried out on samples taken appropriately, types of finishes applied on surfaces have been identified. Even in this situation all the data collected during the analysis phase represent an extremely important tool for the definition of the methods and materials to be used at different stages of intervention in order to run an effective restoration, sustainable and respectful of the historic features of the building .

SAN PETRONIO BASILICA

THE STORY

The restoration methodologies described above were also used in the case of the important intervention made on the San Petronio Basilica⁽⁴⁾.

The San Petronio Basilica is located in the large Piazza Maggiore in Bologna.

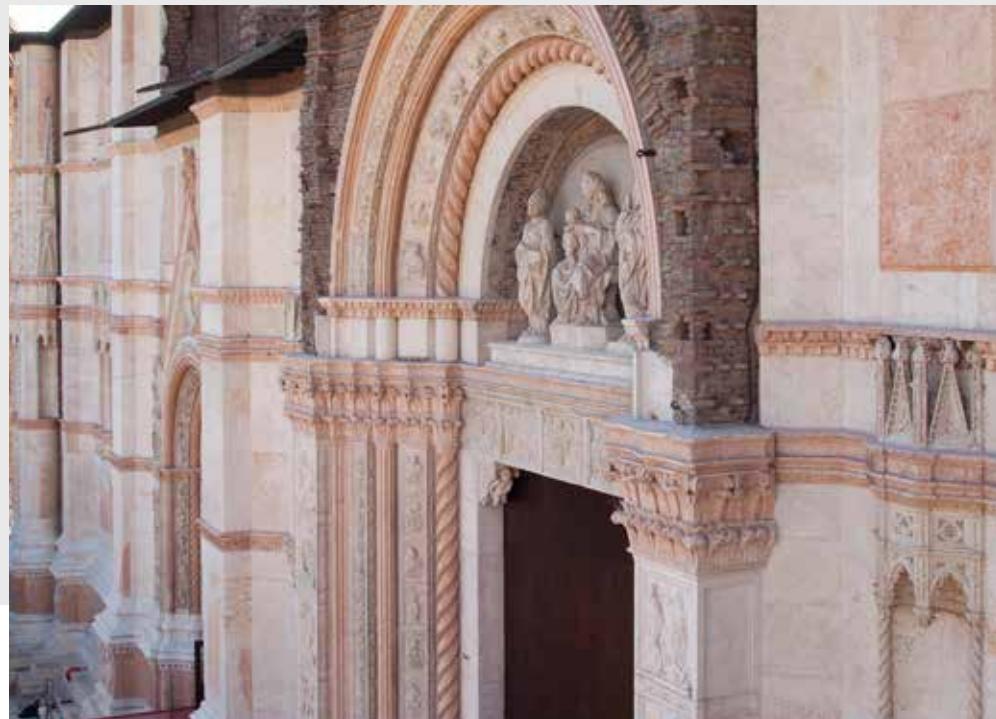
Its construction began June 7, 1390 under the direction of the work of Antonio di Vincenzo, but we cannot set a date for the conclusion. It is a late-Gothic basilica with three naves. According to the original plan, its length should have been even greater⁽⁵⁾.

The current structure of the facade is characterized very clearly by a lower part made of brick whereas the upper part, which includes the three portals, is covered with white Istrian stone and red Verona marble. This coating is clearly unfinished. The main portal is the work of Jacopo della Quercia, with representations of the Old and New Testaments. On the tympanum sculptures of the Madonna and Child are visible, and of Sant'Ambrogio and San Petronio too. The portal was unfinished: missing the terminating cusp.

The first major renovation which was submitted in modern times the façade dates back to the seventies and had as protagonists Ottorino Nonfarmale, Eugenio Riccomini and Rafaella Rossi Manaresi, at the center of a heated debate; during the nineties they were then carried out a series of maintenance interventions.

(4) RESTORATION OF SAN PETRONIO BASILICA: FOUR-YEAR PROJECT BETWEEN INNOVATION AND ECO-SUSTAINABILITY, Dott. Arch. Roberto Terrai, Dott. Rossana Gabelli², Dott. Michela Boni³ freelance architect, Studio Cavina Terra Architetti, Bologna; 2 architectural archaeologist, Leonardo s.r.l., Bologna; 3 restorer and art historian, Leonardo s.r.l., Bologna, in Built Heritage 2013 Monitoring Conservation Management, pp. 1461-1471

(5) Bellosi Luciano, La Basilica di San Petronio in Bologna, voll. I-2, Cassa di risparmio in Bologna, 1983





THE ANALYSES AND THE CLEANING OF THE SURFACES

Cognitive campaigns conducted on the structures, the study of historical archival sources, documentation on the restorations and the development of operational protocols, including the experimental and innovative ones, have enabled the collection and systematization of many data, that in many cases were unpublished, useful on scientific level and for the planning of future maintenance.

The restoration work on the stones and on the sculptures of the facade cannot ignore the conservation history that preceded it: much of the current intervention focuses on dialogue with what has been done in the past.

The state of preservation of the facade was discrete, the consolidating product that has been used, known as "mista Bolognese" (acrylic-silicone resin) acquitted in part its function and the stone facing has only required some precise and circumscribed interventions of consolidation or bonding of parts with epoxy resins di-components. The largest work was the accurate cleaning articulated in successive and progressive stages. A first phase of removal of surface deposits, made with soft brushes and with the aid of an aspirator, was

followed by a cleaning by compress with demineralized water, a localized solvent cleaning made by buffer. Particularly tenacious deposits have been removed by laser technology, to obtain a selective removal only of the deposits and the preservation of the patina of oxalate and traces of previous treatments. The operation of filling of the joints and more or less consistent cracks played a major role also for its conservative aspect of bringing them to the level of the stone in order to facilitate the drain rainwater. For the same reason some covers were made of lime-based mortar, earthenware and sand, to make the surface waterproof and reinforced with a honeycomb mesh. The last phase is that of the application of the protective product specially formulated to be laid out on a surface already treated with acryl-silicone resins.

The three sculpted portals and more decorative elements of the facade were subjected to a scanning three-dimensional relief in high precision useful to the acquisition of a perfect virtual model of the entire complex, realized with digital techniques and without direct contact with the elements. Thanks to the model it is possible the material reconstruction work in full-scale, in order of its valorization, study, exhibition, or to prototype partial or integral elements to replace the original in case of loss of the same.

The church square, also in stone, was the subject of a cleaning operation performed with the use of pressure-controlled precision sandblasting machine: a conservative intervention, respectful of the historical monument.

The project also involved the completion of the restoration of the interior chapels of St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Rocco, St. Michael and St. Rosalia-S. Barbara.

Outside, in addition to marble, for which were applied the same methods of the facade, there are pieces of plaster in which were found traces of a decoration, portions of cotto "unfinished" tiles, which also characterizes the upper part of the facade and finally there is the cotto "sagramato", not present in other areas, but particularly important as a surface to be preserved as it contains the traces of the original finish. In fact, the "sagramatura" has characterized much medieval building in Bologna but it remains preserved in very few original examples. A careful diagnostic campaign has brought to the knowledge of materials and of diseases and causes of degradation that characterize both the part in stone than the brick.



For the part stone a special mention should be made to the trial, carried out thanks to the instructions of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, of sulfate reducers bacteria which have the advantage (even in an environmentally friendly way), to make an extremely controlled cleaning respecting the object, the operators and in the environment in which it operates. At a structural level there were no significant problems except for a large lesion on a capital that was a through lesion and parallel to the surface and has necessitated a bandage with carbon fiber tapes stacked in three layers, glued with di-component epoxy resins, later treated with inert conform to the original for grain size and color.

On the brick part of the wall, after a consolidating process of the "sagramatura" parts with micro injections of acrylic resin diluted, it proceeded with a cleaning with atomizer system that combines the mechanical action obtained by the run-off with the chemical action of the water which slowly dissolves plaster or the secondary calcite, of redeposition, which act as ligands of the black crust and let it be easily removed. The laser has been used to remove black crusts in the lower part of the windows, in correspondence of the brick parts. The use of this nanotechnology has enabled a controlled surface cleaning without the risk of damaging the protective coating present. The joints, in the portions that required it, were grouted with mortar of lime and sand, in accordance with the original.

THE RESTAURO VERDE® SYSTEM

The actions described above were conducted using the Restauro Verde® system, an approach to restoration work (conceived by Leonardo on the basis of guidelines set by the Green Building Council - to which Leonardo joined and with whom is working to define the Protocol of Historical Buildings) in view of environmental sustainability and energy conservation. The growing awareness of environmental issues has led to think that the restoration is necessary to arrive at a sustainable preservation of cultural heritage. Much attention is paid to the control of the environmental impact created by restoration activities, trying to reduce pollution. Specifically, the Restauro Verde® system is divided into four main categories:

- The procedures for the evaluation and selection of products to use in the recovery and restoration of the buildings;
- The preservation of health and safety of operators and people unrelated to the construction site;
- The procedures for a correct management of the works with low environmental impact;
- The research and innovation through the realization of research projects for the application of substances, innovative methodologies and tools for the restoration works and for the recovery of the buildings.

According to the same principles great attention is also paid to the reduction of water's use in the cleaning operations, thanks to the use of alternative systems such as spray water and the correct management of discharge.

Another important element for the containment of water consumption is the use of the technology for the microsandblasting developed by Ibix used in a selective and calibrated way for cleaning or finishing works. This system is much used also for the removal of graffiti in the historical centres.

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ELECTROPHYSICAL DEHUMIDIFICATION OF MASONRY IN THE CHURCH OF SAN PAOLO MAGGIORE. BOLOGNA

A method to contrast humidity problems in masonries

The Church of San Paolo Maggiore in the historical centre of Bologna was built between 1606 and 16011. Inside the building we can see an impressive pictorial decoration.

This church had problems due to rising damp in its masonries. For this reason were implemented diagnostic tests to define the exact water content.

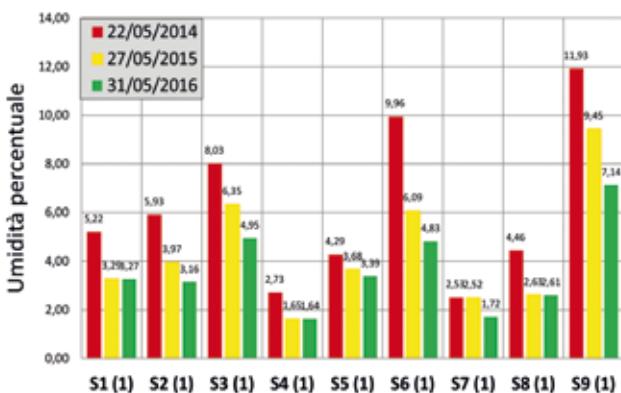
To interrupt this phenomenon, Melloncelli company installed three systems inside the building:

- The first one was installed in 2009 and has an effect on (acts on/includes) the front of the church and its bordering parts.
- The second one was activated on the 30th of May 2014 (it is called "San Paolo Maggiore 1") to interrupt the process of rising damp that was damaging the sacristy area.
- In the other areas, not yet protected, was installed the third and last system on 29th of July 2014 (called San Paolo Maggiore 2).

This system called Tergomatic interacts with the masonries where it generates an electromagnetic field with various rays and has effects on the behaviour of electric charges. In this way an electro physical dehumidification takes place.

Then, every year, the company measured the amount of humidity by the evaluation of water content in the masonry due to monitor the process of electro-physical dehumidification produced by the second and the third device.



MISURAZIONE UMIDITA' (1)

Carotaggio	Rilievo del 22-05-2014	Rilievo del 27-05-2015	Rilievo del 31-05-2016	Variazione valori umidità
S1 (1)	5,22%	3,29%	3,27%	-37,36%
S2 (1)	5,93%	3,97%	3,16%	-46,71%
S3 (1)	8,03%	6,35%	4,95%	-38,36%
S4 (1)	2,73%	1,65%	1,64%	-39,93%
S5 (1)	4,29%	3,68%	3,39%	-20,98%
S6 (1)	9,96%	6,09%	4,83%	-51,51%
S7 (1)	2,53%	2,52%	1,72%	-32,02%
S8 (1)	4,46%	2,63%	2,61%	-41,48%
S9 (1)	11,93%	9,45%	7,14%	-40,15%

HUMIDITY MEASUREMENTS

The measurement of humidity, as well as measurements of water content can be done with different methods. First of all, it is recommended to start with preliminary analysis with the aim of verifying the water distribution in the masonry, its quality and quantity on the surface and in the area we are testing.

The measurements are made to define the exact water's content in the masonries, reported in percentage to the weight or to the volume of the sample. Before taking samples it is necessary to define the number and the extension of the tests to do inside and outside the masonries and at what depth to take these pieces.

This practice can be done with various methods, that can be classified in two groups: direct and indirect methods. The first ones consist in taking samples from the masonry and then obtaining the different measures, whereas the indirect methods have the advantage to evaluate humidity content in stones without taking any sample.

The Italian legislation gives recommendations about the procedures to evaluate the amount of humidity in natural or artificial stone of Cultural Heritage.

To measure water content has been used the Metodo ponderale (based on weights) according to the Italian legislation which in the UNI 11085:2003 (but even in the European law EN - Conservation of Cultural Property) gives recommendations to apply this method in order to evaluate the water content in natural or artificial stone belonging to the Cultural Heritage.

This procedure consists in weighing the samples at the moment of the extraction and after the desiccation made in oven or heaters in laboratory. The difference of the weights allows to get the percentage of water content referred to the damp weight, to the dry weight and to the volume.

By this procedure the company could affirm that the reduction of relative humidity was about 40% (tables).



**23 MARCH
FERRARA**



RESTAURO MUSEI

22 - 24 MARZO 2017
FERRARA FIERE
XXIV EDIZIONE



ORGANIZED BY

assorestauro®

IN COOPERATION WITH



ITCA
ITALIAN TRADE AGENCY

ICE - Agenzia per la promozione all'estero e
l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese italiane

Regione Emilia-Romagna



THURSDAY 23TH MARCH 2017 | FROM 9.30 AM TO 1.00 PM | SALA MASSARI | PAD 4

DESIGN THE RESTORATION AROUND THE WORLD

Chairman: Alessandro Zanini



ABSTRACT. The conference is aimed at introducing some examples of international cooperation centred on the field of restoration design, by means of the internationalization action promoted by the Italian Ministry for Economic Development (MISE), and coordinated by ICE, Agency for the internationalization of Italian companies, as well as by means of models of international cooperation and experiences from some individual companies.

The presentation includes some examples of international projects coordinated by ICE Agenzia and Assorestauro in the period 2013-2017, along with the countries of prospective and priority interest. Some delegates from North America, South America and the Middle East have been asked to report about the opportunities of growth for Italian companies in the market of their respective countries.



PAD 4 SALA MASSARI

CONFERENCES AT THE EXHIBITION OF FERRARA

9.00-9.30	Registration for credits of professional education with Assorestauro staff		
CONFERENCE PROGRAM			
9.30-9.40	Valeria Bernardini <i>MISE</i>	MISE	MISE - Ministry of Economic Development
9.40-9.50	Alessandra Capobianco <i>ICE</i>	ICE	ICE –Italian Trade Promotion Agency: Internationalisation support for Italian restoration companies
9.50-10.00	Ruben Sacerdoti <i>Executive Director of the Smart Desk Regione Emilia Romagna</i>	Regione Emilia Romagna	Emilia-Romagna Go Global 2016-2020. Supporting policy for the internationalization of the companies: the case of Restoration net
10.00-10.10	Alessandro Zanini <i>President of Assorestauro</i>	Assorestauro	Cooperation between association
10.10-10.30	Gianni Silvestrini <i>President of GBC Italy</i>	GBC Italia	Introduction of GBC Italy (Green Building Council) Memorandum of understanding between GBC and Assorestauro
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break		
10.45-11.10	Nicola Berlucchi <i>Council member of Assorestauro</i>	Assorestauro	Internationalization Project 2015-2017 The restoration of the Sheik Souleyman's Mosque in Istanbul
11.10-11.35	Andrea Griletto <i>Technical director of Assorestauro</i>	Assorestauro	Internationalization Project 2015_2017 The Cooperation Between Cuba and Italy: REDI project in La Havana
11.35-11.50	Marco Caffi <i>Executive Director GBC Italy</i>	GBC Italia	Firsts experiences of internationalization: REDI project and Build Upon
11.50-12.15	Carlotta Cocco <i>Vice coordinator of the GBC HB Protocol</i>	GBC HB	Minimum environmental standards applied on the Historic public buildings
12.15-12.45	Carla Di Francesco <i>General Director of Regional Directorate of BCP of Emilia Romagna, MIBACT Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism</i> Andrea Valentini <i>GBC HB Accredited Professional</i>	GBC HB	MEIS, National Museum of Italian Hebraism and Shoah
12.45-13.00	Memorandum of understanding and Agreement with the international delegation		
Signature at exit for CPE			





**24 MARCH
VENEZIA**

FRAGILE VENICE. HOW THE CHANGES OF THE LAGOON CITY ARE WEARING IT

The book "Fragile Venice. Processes of wear on the urban system and possible mitigations" is the result of an intense scientific activity carried out by a work group coordinated by Professor Paolo Gasparoli and by the Department for Protection of the Architectural and Landscape Heritage of Venice and its Lagoon. The Head of Department architect Renata Codello, the architect Francesco Trovò and the architects Giorgio De Vettor and Katia Basili, both UNESCO office managers, were involved.

The research identifies, defines and analyses the processes and factors of "wear" (that is to say, all those dynamics of transformation of the city that cause alterations to the equilibrium of the urban system), mainly caused by anthropic pressure on a system of great historical and environmental importance that is famous worldwide, aiming to identify appropriate criteria for measuring, monitoring and mitigating these pressures.

Caused by various factors, the phenomena of wear investigated under this study have a

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physical nature, like the wear of the banks and edge of the canals, of the paving and of the building structure, and a perceptive nature, like the overcrowding and the changes in the consolidated image of the city, in the urban vitality and in the open space's quality of use. These can be attributed to all the dynamics of transformation of the urban environment caused by a wide variety of human activities (real estate owners, users, operators, tourists, etc.) that use it and consume it with different levels of awareness and in various ways, some of which are at times contradictory, and in effect inescapably become an "implicit project" on the existing structure.

From a methodological point of view therefore, three levels of description of the critical factors of the site were identified and can be summarized as follows:

- Phenomena: these identify all the dynamics of change that manifest themselves as actions that generally cause wear on the old town centre, leading to alterations in the equilibrium of the physical and social system and loss of material and/or significance of the urban fabric through negative perceptions, unsatisfied expectations, perceptive problems or problems linked to settlements, dissonances and inadequacies.
- Correlations: these are the main relationships that are established between the phenomena and constitute the indicators of risk generating macro-emergencies.
- Macro-emergencies: these are the categories of problems or theme areas that have a negative bearing or could have a negative bearing on protection of the lagoon and preservation of the site on a systemic level.

The elements of criticality that can be seen in the Venetian system derive from the knowledge that some equilibria in the lagoon have changed profoundly over past decades, determining new models of use in the entire land and water system of the old town centre. In particular, it is the continuous increase of the number of tourists that has brought some negative effects. These has led to an increase in traffic on canals, both transportation of people and goods, the congestion of certain routes, the changes in the use of certain buildings and changes in local commercial activities. Furthermore the resident population has experienced a significant shift towards the mainland due to economic issues linked to the real estate market and because the site became such a huge tourist attraction. This led inhabitants to transfer their place of residence, selling any real estate they owned and purchasing residential properties on the mainland that were likely much larger and more "modern" than those in the old town centre. Consequentially, the properties that became

available and were put on the open market were frequently reused for activities that support tourism.

However, although the quantitative problem of tourism is without doubt inescapable and has also been widely analysed, it is important to note that to date it has not been possible to implement concrete actions directly targeting the regulation of tourist flows, mainly due to the practical difficulty of limiting the number of tourists entering the city.

Moving from detecting factors of risk to planning and implementing mitigating actions must necessarily be mediated by a constant and precise monitoring activity. This is the key to acquiring the information needed by the responsible authorities and other stakeholders in order to assess the effectiveness of the strategies in achieving the pre-established objectives and suggesting, modifying or adapting processes and actions.

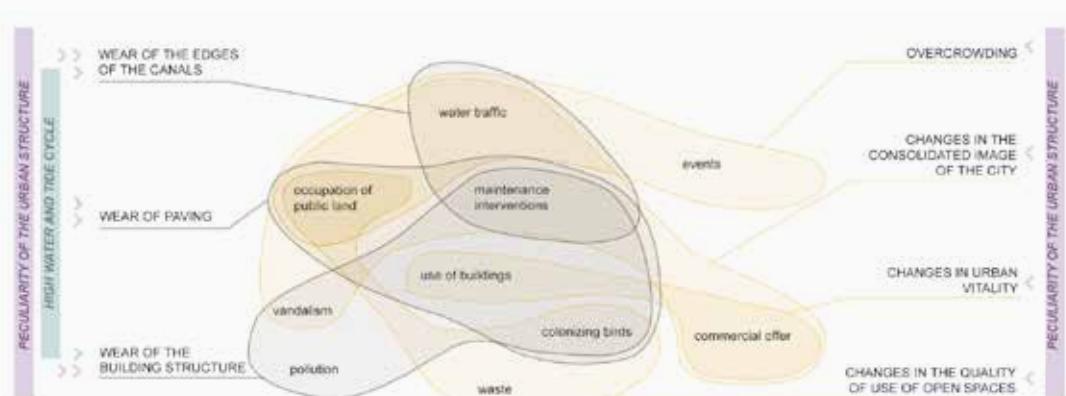
In other words, the outcomes of monitoring should influence the definition of programmes and public policies that target the protection and preservation of the site based on the principles of safeguarding the identity and authenticity of the old town centre of Venice, which can be implemented in order to counter or at least contain the negative effects.

Diagram 1 - Description of the phenomena and their correlations with the aim of identifying the macro-emergencies. The main correlations between the phenomena are highlighted in the intersections of the right-hand matrix

SETTLEMENT SYSTEM	TYPE OF PHENOMENON	PHENOMENON
Build-up system	Phenomena linked to models of use of the city	Change in the composition of the resident population
		Abandonment of housing
		Change in the percentage ratio between residences and service activities (commercial/hospitality)
		Changes in the type of commercial offer and goods for sale (type and place)
		Change in the structure of the types of spaces for the renewal of premises
		Change in the number, size and type of public maintenance intervention initiatives on surfaces
	Phenomena linked to tourism	Change in the number, size and type of private maintenance interventions on surfaces
		Changes in the size of tourist flows
		Changes in the city's cultural offer
Canal system	Phenomena linked to the environment	Concentration of presence in certain physical places (emergencies)
		Presence of favoured routes for approaching and crossing the city
		Change in the use of urban space in relation to tide cycles
		Changes in the quantity of pollutants released into the air
		Changes in the type and intensity of scents produced
	Phenomena linked to models of use of the city	Change in the waste produced (quantity and place)
		Change in the quantity and composition of colonizing bird species
		Changes in the number and type of craft used to transport goods and waste
		Changes in the number and type of craft used to transport people for private transport
		Change in the number and type of maintenance interventions on the bottoms of canals, banks and dolphins
Canal system	Phenomena linked to tourism	Changes in the number and type of craft
		Change in the number and frequency of moorings
	Phenomena linked to the environment	Change in the quantity of sedimentary deposits
		Change in the quantity of pollutants dissolved in the waters

Diagram 2 - Aggregation of the macro-emergencies by category of wear. In yellow are the categories of perceptive wear, in grey are those of physical wear.

Among the conditions surrounding these, in purple are those linked to the urban system and in green those connected to the canal system





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25 MARCH
VENEZIA

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THE RESTORATION OF THE FONDACO DEI TEDESCHI: FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM

After the Doge's Palace, the largest building on the Grand Canal near Rialto is the former Fondaco (or Fontego) dei Tedeschi. Functioning since 1228, it served as the warehouse for all commercial goods coming from Northern Europe and as a guest house for both merchants and prominent guests from the German countries (for instance, Dürer). There were two dining halls (one for the summer and one for the winter), several meeting rooms, and all what was needed for a self-sufficient foreign colony. In brief, the building housed a monastery, a commercial community and a real village at the same time. Rebuilt in 1505 after a fire at the Serenissima's expense, the edifice stood in the neighbourhood of the most important trading hub of the city and was functionally integrated with the commercial distribution by means of a number of shops lined along two streets on the ground floor. On the other hand, the building inevitably maintained a privileged relationship with the traffic on the Grand Canal, as one can easily infer by the partition of the front in three sections, the central one being characterized by a tall and deep five-arch porch on the ground floor, opening onto the water to welcome people and goods. Once, this façade used to bear frescoes executed by Giorgione, while another façade along one of the streets was decorated with frescoes by Titian, but both cycles are now missing. The walls of the inner courtyard used to be interspersed with a row of arches progressively reduced in height, which opened onto arcades and loggias, whose masonry mass they helped lighten. The most significant changes were made during restoration works between 1928 and 1939, aimed at adapting the building to its new destination as central post office. The structures were consolidated with the introduction of reinforced concrete elements into masonry for load bearing purposes; the floors were replaced or reinforced; the roof was totally replaced with a new reinforced concrete truss covering.



Thanks to the restoration and functional rehabilitation designed by OMA architects, the Fondaco dei Tedeschi – today the property of Benetton group – has become a commercial area and houses the shops of the luxury brand LVMH, as well as some other areas open to the public.

The restoration works were entrusted to Rizzani de Eccher and Sacaim. They included several interventions, among which the restoration and raising of the original roof to accommodate a new multi-purpose area and the execution of a global protective system against the “high tide” – a recurrent seasonal event in Venice – are certainly worth mentioning.

OMA's design included the elevation of the 19th century steel and glass roof to make room for a new volume to be used for public events. The original roof was lifted by 1,6m and propped up with new steel pillars, which are longer but as wide as the original ones. Another row of pillars was added to guarantee greater stability against seismic vibrations. The 19th century roof was disassembled and brought to the restoration workshop to check its profiles, nails, tie rods and all anchorages. Any weak elements or connections were replaced or reinforced, with a view to adapting the whole structure to the current standards. Period glass elements were replaced with new glass to guarantee ultimate comfort inside the multi-purpose area. This new “glazed room” was suspended on top of the central courtyard with the help of a 60cm high steel beam network (HSA 538/168). Access to the area is ensured by lifts and an escalator, which reach a gallery with a new flat top running from the ridge line of the original roof to the central pavilion, obtained after the demolition of the under pitch.







The building was “defended” against the action of exceptional tides as high as +2,00 above sea level as compared to the zero reference point of Punta della Dogana. The protective system consists in a basin with a specially conceived concrete conglomerate bottom and – wherever required – side walls. This special conglomerate features high mechanical resistance and controlled shrinkage; moreover, silica fumes were added to the mix so as to obtain a more compact matrix as compared to traditional concrete.

The courtyard columns have been lifted and the waterproof basin has been stretched below their stands.

The new reinforced concrete elements, including the cable tunnels, lift and elevator shafts, have been executed with the same technology and the same materials; they have been connected to the structure of the basin and all joints have been waterproofed with “seams” and hydrophilic resins. On the other hand, any extant reinforced concrete structures, as well as spine walls and load-bearing walls in general, have been finished with fibre-reinforced non-shrink waterproof plaster. All in all, these interventions helped obtain two results at a time, that is the whole foundation system was waterproofed and consolidated.







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THREE INTERVENTIONS IN THE “SEMINARIO PATRIARCALE” IN VENICE

The building of the Patriarchal Seminary (in Italian Seminario Patriarcale) was built in 1671 for the Somaschi fathers starting from one of the Trinity monastery's existing cloisters. After the banishment of the Jesuits from Venice, the role of aristocracy's educators of the Serenissima was assigned to the Somaschi fathers. Some lands on Punta della Dogana were granted to this Order, where it will build, along with the college, the church of Santa Maria della Salute. Both buildings, although visually separated, are part of a single representative and devotional program, wanted by both the Republic and the Somaschi fathers. The entire project was designed by Baldassarre Longhena, one of the main venetian architects of XVII century.

The college is built on five levels around a square-shaped colonnaded courtyard, and it's composed by a monumental body flanked by other buildings. In plan the Seminario evokes the monastery's type, but mixed with some elements taken from the civil palaces. The design was then adapted to the different program and to the tight shape of the site. These qualities make the building an authentic new invention. The college's façades strike for the linguistic poverty, for the lack of sculptural elements and in which the horizontal lines prevail on the vertical ones, with the aim, probably, to exalt the near Salute's mag-

nificance and to be alternative and a contrast to the aristocratic palaces' sumptuousness. After about only one century it became clear that the educative experiment that the Somaschi proposed was a failure because it wasn't able to attract students from the higher classes; therefore all their schools were closed. After the monastery's suppression in 1810, the Patriarchal Seminary, that once was based in the Murano island, moved to the building. Since this new function was similar to the previous one, the building was altered only in few parts. Transformations went on until the middle of the XX century and included: the closure of the courtyard between the church and the Seminary, the restoration of the Trinity oratory, the creation of a new garden divided into small courtyards for the recreation time of the students, the construction of many new rooms and a new specola, an astronomical and meteorological observatory.

The detailed restoration proposals for the XVII century's building by Longhena was designed by the architect Stefano Battaglia and the final proposals and the construction works were carried out by the Sacaim company with other associated companies in minority share. Three interesting interventions regarded the pavement of the third floor above the historic library, the repositioning of the altar of the Trinity chapel and the creation of a ventilated wall for the lapidario, in the cloister.

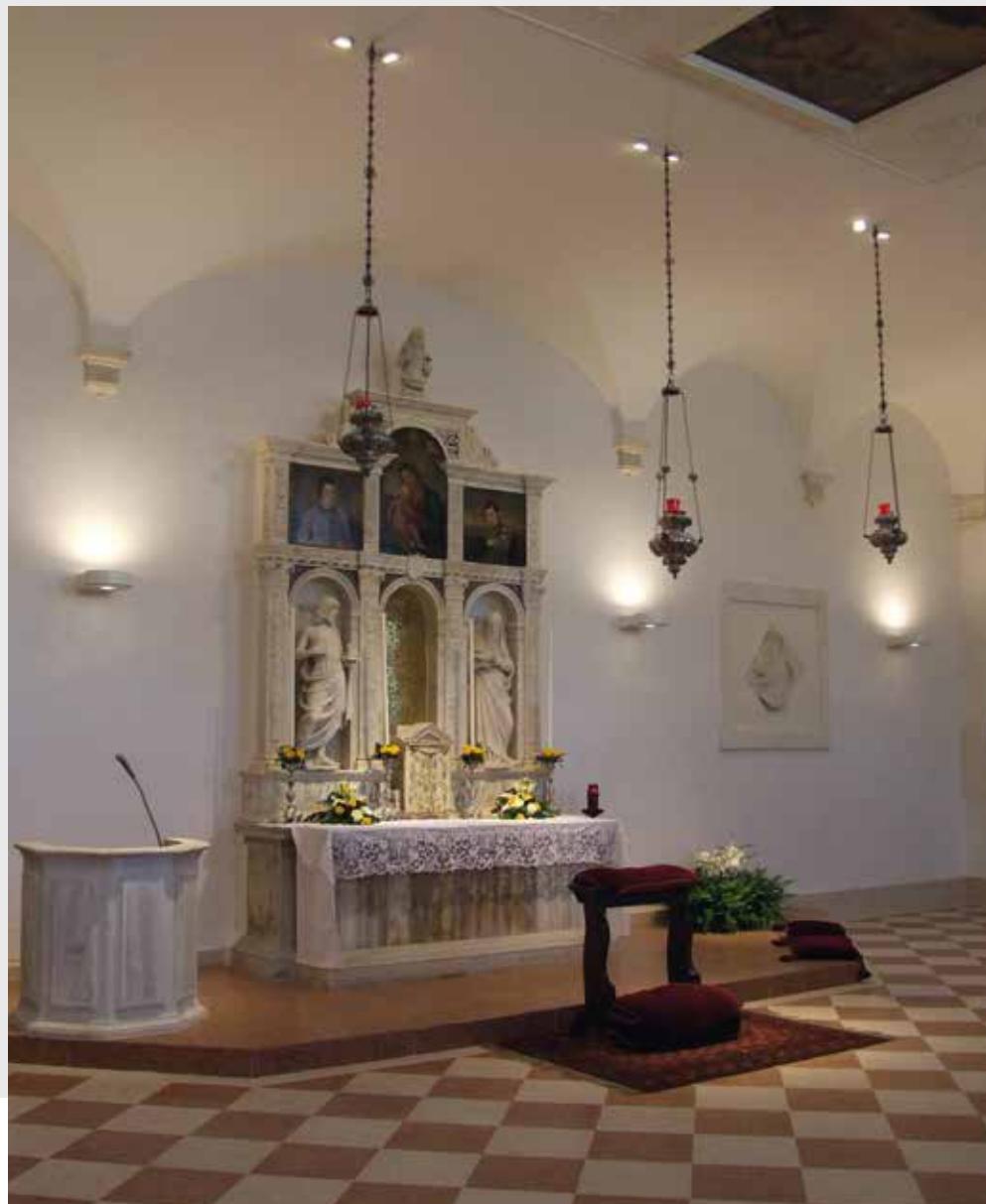
Among the slabs that have been reinforced the one above the historic library is the widest one and it also supports the high quality decorated ceiling of the underlying space. After the interventions of XIX and XX century, some steel tie bar were placed connecting the timber trusses to the slab's beams, to put an end to the continuous structural failures and to the beam's bending. It was necessary to remove these tie bar to make the third floor usable again. The intervention performed the removal of the low quality pavement and the reinforcement of the so revealed extrados by gluing on it some layers of wooden boards using epoxy resin, until the slab became flat. In this way the cross section in the points of maximum loads was improved. Then two layers of 2,5 cm thick plywood boards were glued. In this way continuous "T" sections with flanges 5cm thick were created. The tie bar were left until the new structure was placed, then they were removed. In this way there weren't dangerous adaptations of the structure and, consequently, of the library's decorated ceiling.





Among the interventions made inside the Trinity chapel, the most interesting is the conservation and repositioning of the altar made of polychrome marbles. The repositioning was performed to change the axis of the chapel. In this way the visitors that enter from campo della Salute (the square in front of the Seminario), can immediately admire the stone altar that is illuminated by the windows overlooking the campo.

First of all the altar was pre-consolidated with the application of a protective coating made of filmsy paper and gauzes, then the deposits were removed. The barely cohesive painted films and gildings were stuck again provisionally with japanese paper and acrylic resin. At this point the altar could be removed and all his parts named and mapped. All the pieces were impregnated into basins full of ethyl silicate, which was applied also with brushes, syringes and little pipes, to reinforce them permanently. Then the gauzes and the filmsy papers were detached with the aid of an appropriate solvent. The cohesive surface deposit, the encrustations and the soluble stains were removed both with nebulized water and pills soaked with inorganic salt solutions, ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate. The chips and the scales with limited dimension and weight were stuck again with epoxidic resin and gauzes on the back. At last the altar was plastered and microplastered with a compatible mortar and everything was consolidated using polioxane. After these interventions the altar was finally set in the new location.







Before the works, a number of stone artefacts of high artistic and historic value were scattered here and there in the epigraphic museum (lapidario), secured with mortar onto the cloister's masonry walls.

The walls had undergone repeated interventions of partial rehabilitation over time, although the problem of rising damp and resulting efflorescence had never been solved, so that the masonry was saturated with salts.

To start with, the artefacts were dismounted, desalinated by immersion in special baths, and restored.

It was clear that any plaster applied onto the masonry would have peeled off soon after, considering the state of deterioration. It was therefore suggested to the Direction of the Architectural and Environmental Heritage to adopt a new and unusual approach in Venice. The idea was to make a totally reversible intervention aimed at obtaining a durable surface capable of receiving the designed finish. An insulating false wall consisting of a stainless steel framework adapted for outdoor environments was fastened to the masonry with insulating plastic dowels and neoprene supports, to ensure that humidity will not attack the framework and covering panels.

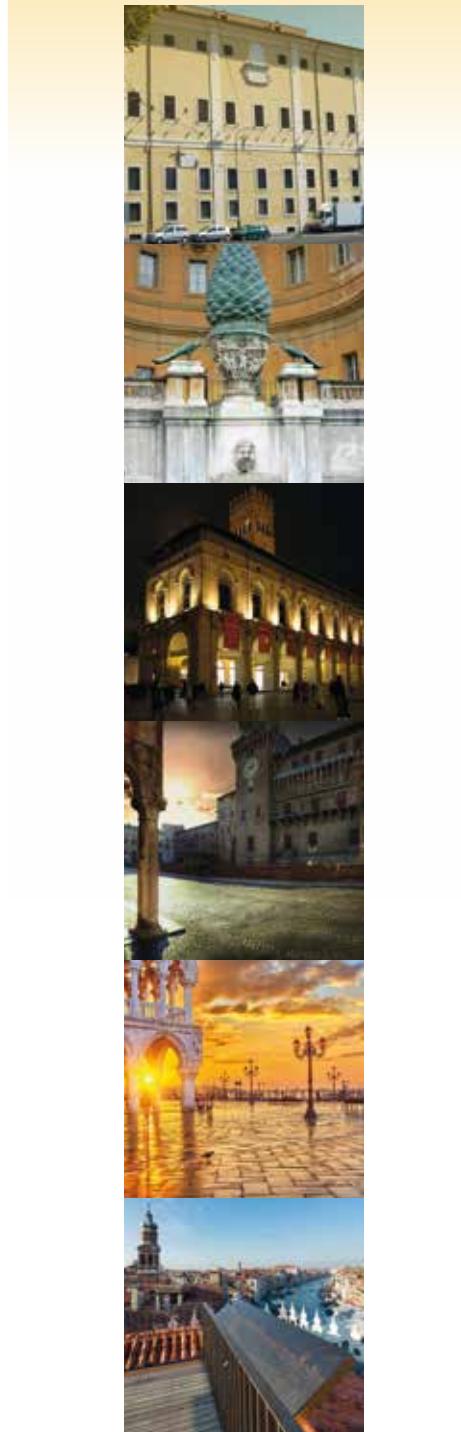
Once the guidelines for the structures were laid, the stone artefacts were relocated according to a new arrangement based on historic documentation. The artefacts were fastened by means of stainless steel stirrups and inserted into the neoprene supports for insulation purposes. Then, 8-9mm thick magnesite slabs were installed and finished with paintings to conceal the lack in coplanarity of the surfaces.







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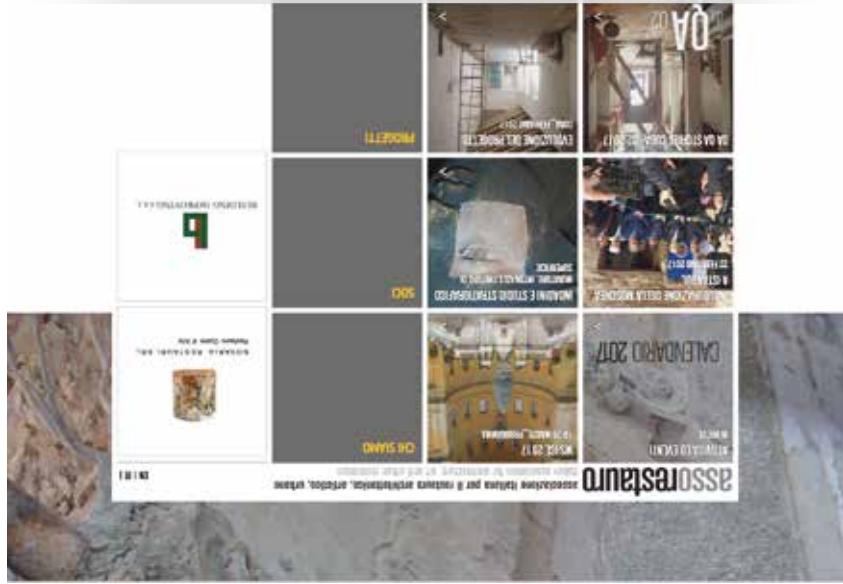


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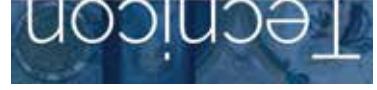


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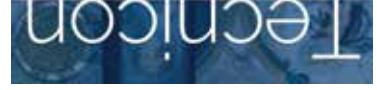
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La Società Berlucchi srl venne costituita nel dicembre 1981 dai fratelli Francesco e Roberto Berlucchi, carriera on the professional activity of their father Eugenio. Antonio, the company works on new buildings and restorations and is divided in two sections: Eugenio Roberto Berlucchi, managing the restoration division. The designing team is composed by two senior partner engineers and nine employees (engineers, architects and technicians). The Berlucchi is responsible of the Designing team, meanwhile his son, Eugenio Nicola Berlucchi, company works on new buildings and restorations and is divided in two sections: Eugenio Roberto Berlucchi, carrying on the professional activity of their father Eugenio. Antonio. Today, the company has established in December 1981 by the brothers Francesco and Roberto Berlucchi, who were both the initiators of the studio, a new group of novices called Berlucchi. The Berlucchi brothers, who have been active in the sector since 1981, have now joined forces to offer a wider range of services.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981

Studio Associato di Architettura Carafa e Gaudagno (CAG) operates in the technical and design field, with a strong focus on the restoration area. The architecture firm is supported by a number of professional services provided by qualified technicians, who are legitimately registered with the respective professional bodies. Thanks to the long time experience accumulated, CAG specializes in the all types of professional duties required for the preparation of new buildings as well as restoration, adaptation, improvement, renovation and functional reuse of pre-existing ones.

A fronte di una esperienza ricca di rispettivi studi o colléggi di appartenenza, le in particolare Carafa e Gaudagno opera nel settore tecnico/progettuale. Lo Studio Associato di Architettura Carafa e Gaudagno offre una ampia gamma di servizi professionali delle prestazioni di qualità, disponibili nel campo del restauro, avvalendosi delle professionali di tecnico/progettuale, risanamento, ristrutturazione e riutilizzo funzionale di complessi monumen-

Studiori AERREKAPPASRL, fondato nel 2011 da Cristina Caliù, architetto e Stefano Palmarà, espone la sua attività di ristrutturazione di immobili privati e pubblici, con materiali e tecniche innovative quali intonaci e pavimenti biocompatibili, marmi e pietre, sistemi di climatizzazione passivi e LED, sistemi domotici, pannelli solari, sistemi di illuminazione trammele e pareti in legno. Progettati, diretti e realizzati lavori di restauro di edifici storici e moderni, operando anche in campagne e zone rurali. Studio AERREKAPPASRL, fondato nel 2003 da Cristina Caliù, architetto, è Stefano Palmarà, ingegnere.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2011 (2003)

La SPC s.r.l. ha sviluppato nel corso degli ultimi 25 anni una esperienza unica nel campo specifico raggiungendo l'eccellenza nel campo della ristrutturazione strutturale con una esperienza ormai iconoscibile in tutto il mondo nella conservazione delle strutture e delle architetture. 25 anni di ricerche nelle esigenze della struttura e della struttura e dei materiali per la progettazione di strutture civili ed architetture.

E' possibile utilizzando tecniche e materiali all'avanguardia, la progettazione di strutture modificate di isolati, il filtraggio strutturale di edifici esistenti, la rappresentanza legale sono: Eugenio Bozzetti, Eugenio Croci, Eugenio Aranzati, Eugenio Bozzetti, Eugenio Russo. Le attività principali includono: Lanza-Buzzi, Eugenio Croci, Eugenio Aranzati, Eugenio Bozzetti, Eugenio Russo. La SPC s.r.l. ha sviluppato nel corso degli ultimi 25 anni una esperienza civile ed architettrica.

Via Soncin Rotto 4 - 25122 Brescia
Tel. +39 030 291583 - Fax +39 030 45248
nicolabruni@studioricchit.it
www.studioricchit.it

STUDIO BERLUCCHI SRL

Società di Ingegneria
dal 1920

Berlucchi
Studio
E

CAG
Studio Associato di Architettura
Carafa e Gaudagno
Via Fulvio Ranella 13 - 81100 Caserta (CE)
Tel. +39 0823 329066 - Fax +39 0823 329066
cgastudio@libero.it
www.studiocarafagaudagno.com

CAGA
Studio Associato di Architettura
Carafa e Gaudagno
Sette Legge, via Don Bosco 26 - 73100 Lecce
Tel. +39 0823 307085 - Fax +39 0823 307085
Seede operativa: via Vittorio dei Pirilli 32 - 73100 Lecce
www.studiocarafagaudagno.com

SPC SRL
Studio AERREKAPPASRL
Sette Legge, via Vittorio dei Pirilli 32 - 73100 Lecce
Tel. +39 06 5746625 - 06 5747883
Fax +39 06 5746633
Viale Marco Polo 37 - 00154 Roma
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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 - ISO 14001

Marco Paolo Servalli ARCHITECTURE, specialized in the restoration of historical and religious buildings and the enhancement of professional operators. Our working method is focused on quality and timeliness, and the firm available its expertise of expert and reliable collaborators. We carry out architectural design and construction supervision, both in Italy and abroad. Other areas of expertise include: landscape design, urban regeneration, and fund raising projects.

Marco Paolo Servalli ARCHITECTURE, specialized in Fund Raising:

Marco Paolo Servalli ARCHITECTURE, specialized in the restoration of buildings, both public and private. Each project is executed with the most professional standards in order to restore the historic building to its original state. Our working method is focused on quality and timeliness, and the firm available its expertise of expert and reliable collaborators. We carry out architectural design and construction supervision, both in Italy and abroad. Other areas of expertise include: landscape design, urban regeneration, and fund raising projects.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998

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www.serviziarchitetture.it
segreteria@serviziarchitetture.it

STUDIO PAOLO SERVALLI



E

Via di Vikano, 4 Loc. Massolina
50060 Pistoia (FI)
Tel. +39 055 8311077 - Fax +39 055 8311068
info@sansonearl.it - www.sansonearl.it

SANSONE SRL



A

Via Righevi 6 - 30175 Marghera (VE)
Tel. +39 041 2581911 - Fax +39 041 5328277
info@scaramit.it - www.scaramit.it

SACAIM SPA



E

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 14001 UNI EN ISO 14001:2004
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1920
OSHAS 18001:2008
ISO 9001:2008

mal insulation systems for exteriors. Concrete, foaming and foundations.

Repairs and restoration (with constant attention to bio-building, paints, coverings and thermal insulation).

Systems of isolation termico per esterni. Calcestruzzi, massetti e fondi di posa.

Risarcimenti, restauri con intenzione costante per la biodilizia, pitture, rivestimenti e

FLILLA: Pacines (BZ), Prevale (BS), Comabbio (BA), Villanova (CN), Fontanafredda (PN)

CERTIFICAZIONI: Ambientali: ANAB / ICEA - Natureplus

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1982

RÖFEX SPA

1
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ROEFIX

E

structures-repairs, dehumidification and waterproofing walls.

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murarie e opere lignee-dehumidification and impermeabilizzazione of structure murarie.

Restauri di intonaci, policromi e di decorazioni-materiali lapidei-consolidamenti strutturali

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 - SICERT SGS

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998



restauri srl

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out work on lamps of any kind, size and style. And especially those typical Italian history such

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restauri a specific tradition of craftsmanship. We carry

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per il restauro conservativo e museale, il tutto eseguito con alti standard di qualità artigianale.

ristallo Mara Teresa o Impero, il cliente, pubblico o privato, può contare sul nostro supporto

tradizionale storica italiana qualiasi dimensione ed esempio privato, è lampadari in

lavorazione su misura. Il cliente, sempre o privato, può contare sul nostro supporto

sviluppato e approfondito, che favorisce la ricerca e la presentazione, l'analisi, la documentazione e

disegno e la realizzazione di ogni tipo di lavorazione.

Giorgia and Daniela Marocco, together with their father Salvatore, who is the current president, have

high and has been handling down for 150 years. The present company, the brothers Giuseppe

Lorenzo and Daniela Marocco, together with their father Salvatore, dimenziune di metà anni, età e lampadari storici. Si segue uno

CERTIFICAZIONI: Eccellenza artigiana Regione Piemonte

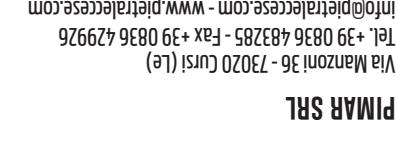
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000



REAL RESTAURI DI FORCONI CRISTINA

2

Via Ormea 67/B - 10121 Torino
Tel. +39 011 669475 - Fax +39 011 669475
realrestauri@tiscali.it - www.realrestauri.com



PIMAR SRL

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Tel. +39 0836 483285 - Fax +39 0836 482926

and to be employed in more and more different new contexts.

already defined a "family stone", so that it can go on doing the best to meet any architectural requirements

community. They allocate financial and personal resources in order to give value to what can be re-developed and involved the company always shares research, Salvo, who is the current president, have

Giorgia and Daniela Marocco, together with their father Salvatore, who is the current president, have

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natural stone from Lecce, which has its roots in the past cast century. The company gained know-how very

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tiunava a soddisfare al meglio ogni esigenza architettonica ed essere impegnerata in sempre più numerosi

e personale per valorizzare quella che si può proprio definire una "pietra di famiglia", affinché possa con-

altrimese da quella ricercata, spettacolare, unica, per permettere di comunicazione, delicatezza rispetto alle norme

occi, insieme a padre Salvatore, attuale presidente, hanno sviluppato ed innovato lavorando sempre

è stata a si tramanda da 150 anni. Già attualmente, fratelli Giuseppe, Giorgio e Daniela Mar-

re della pietra leccese, che affonda le radici nel secolo scorso. Il know-how aziendale maturato è assai

CERTIFICAZIONI: Certificazione DNV per il sistema di gestione di qualità aziendale

ISO 9001-2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1994



A

ITALIAN LIMESTONE PIETRA DI LECCO



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PIMAR

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vedi Art. 3, Statuto Associazione | See Art. 3 Associazione's Statute - www.associazuro.org

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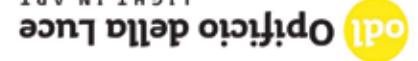


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OPIFICIO DELLA LUCE

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1972

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001-SOA

www.nicolarestauri.com

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The company is divided by many departments and offers direct assistance through its field technicians. The diagnosis department performs not destructive type analyses with its mobile laboratory to distinguish the architectural element in order to check the restoration. Non-destructive methods of investigation are used to determine the type of analysis with its field technicians. The building statics department performs not destructive type analyses with its mobile laboratory to distinguish the architectural element in order to check the restoration. The company is divided by many departments and offers direct assistance through its field technicians. The diagnosis department performs not destructive type analyses with its field technicians. The building statics department performs not destructive type analyses with its field technicians. The diagnosis department performs not destructive type analyses with its field technicians.

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000
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SERIIFIGAZIUN: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

Melinocell si è una compagnia di progettazione e produzione di soluzioni per la risoluzione del problema dell'illuminazione del lavoro. Nasce nel 1970 con la realizzazione della prima lampada a led, la "Gabbia". La Gabbia è un dispositivo che permette di illuminare il luogo di lavoro con una luce intensa e uniforme, senza perdere alcuna luce. È un dispositivo portatile e resistente alle intemperie, ideale per lavori all'aperto o in ambienti difficili da illuminare. La Gabbia è dotata di una batteria ricaricabile e può essere utilizzata per ore consecutive. È un dispositivo economico e efficiente, che risparmia energia e riduce i costi di gestione.

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001
FILIALI: Sede del Gruppo: Milano, 68 consolida in 44 paesi, 59 stabilimenti in 28 paesi.
Gli Gruppo Mapelli, composto da 68 aziende consolidate con 59 stabilimenti operanti nei cinque continenti, è oggi il maggior produttore mondiale di adesivi e prodotti complementari per la meccanizzazione, mentre mantiene una posizione di ogni tipo di specialista in altri prodotti chimici come i polimeri, finiture murali speciali, tinture e colori.

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Tel. +39 081 5422036 - Fax +39 081 5422036
Ufficio garage contratti @minervaresstaunit.it

MINERVA RESTAURI SRL

RESTAURACIÓN

Via Aldo Moro 1/a - 46028 Scarmida (MN)
Tel. +39 0386 96004 - Fax +39 0386 960335
info@mellocell.it - www.mellocell.it

MELLONGELLI SRL

Melonecelli
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Via Salaria Venetia 88/1 - 42012 Badia Polesine (RE)
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Leonardo Srl, opera in campo dell'arte e della cultura. Leonardo Restauro è attivo nel settore delle analisi e del restauro di opere d'arte e di beni culturali.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

LEONARDO Srl, opera in campo dell'arte e della cultura. Leonardo Restauro è attivo nel settore delle analisi e del restauro di opere d'arte e di beni culturali.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

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Legendoc Srl offre servizi di consulenza e progettazione per la gestione dei processi di produzione legno-materie prime.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1997

Legendoc Srl, offre servizi di consulenza e progettazione per la gestione dei processi di produzione legno-materie prime.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

KIMIA SPA



Kimia Spa è un gruppo di imprese leader nel settore della riconversione tecnologica.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1979

La lunga esperienza della produzione e commercializzazione di materiali elettronici rendono Kimia SpA un leader nel riciclaggio dei materiali compositi per il consolidamento strutturale.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1979

PRODOTTI & TECNOLOGIE PER IL RECUPERO EDILIZIO



Kimia offre soluzioni per l'impermeabilizzazione, la manutenzione e la riduzione degli sprechi.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1979

Kimia è un gruppo di imprese leader nel settore della riconversione tecnologica.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

LEGONARDO SOLUZIONI SRL



Legonardo Solutions srl offre servizi di monitoraggio e controllo climatico.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005

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CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005

SOLUZIONI LEONARDO



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CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005

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info@kairosrestauri.it

KAIROS RESTAURI SNC
DI LUCA ZAPPETTINI & C.

E

di Luca Zappettini & C.
RESTAURI S.r.l.

3

Via Antonio Stoppani 15 - 00197 Roma
Tel. +39 02 910991 - Fax +39 02 6575161
info@italianacostruzionespa.it
www.italianacostruzionespa.it

TALIANA COSTRUZIONI SPA

E

italianacostruzione.it

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Via Luigi Barzini 36 - 00157 Roma
Tel. +39 06 4734786 - Fax +39 06 4734786
impresaviolisrl@gmail.com - www.impresaviolisrl.it

IMPRESA VIOLI SRL

A

restauri e conservazione di opere d'arte e monumenti
Impresa Garibaldi Srl

3

Piazza Mercantile 30 - 70122 Bari
Tel. +39 080 52374728 - Fax +39 080 52374756
info@impresagaribaldi.it - www.impresagaribaldi.it

IMPRESA GARIBALDI SRL

E

GARIBALDI
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The National Research Council (CNR) is part of the National Research Council (CNR), which is the main public organization pursuing research and innovation in Italy. FAP-CNR carries out research projects in applied physics and related fields, such as nanomedicine and safety, environment and food quality monitoring, health, nanomedicine and safety, space, aerospace and earth observation, extreme events, technological transfer in nanomedicine and safety, and nanomedicine and safety.

L'Istituto di Fisica Applicata "Enrico Carrafa" (IFAC) è parte del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR) e promuove attività di ricerca e sviluppo sperimentale e trasferimento tecnologico in molti settori della vita quotidiana.

L'Istituto per la Conservazione dei Centri di Studi del Cnr sull'«Cause di Depremito e Metodi di Accoppiamento» e la Valorizzazione del Cnr (ICBC) del Nrh, nasce nel 2001 dalla conservazione e valorizzazione dei Cnr del Cnr culturale (ICBC) del Nrh, nascita dell'Istituzione nel 1970. L'Istituto ha sede a Firenze con Sezioni a Roma e a Milano. Comپti istituzionali dell'ICBC sono: attività di ricerca, coordinamento, consultazione, formazione, caratteristica essenziale dell'Istituto è la multidisciplinarità con cui vengono affrontate le problematiche, essa possibile dalla moltitudine delle competenze in essa presenti e dalla solida rete di collaborazioni nazionali internazionali con altri Istituti di Ricerca, con una rete consultativa di collaborazioni nazionali internazionali in tempi rapidi e con tempi brevi.

BIXI è un leader nel developping tecnologia e metodi per low-pressure multi-area-traffic clearing. BIXI HELIX è una realizzazione di sistema plurimodale a bassa pressione con tecnologia a vento elettrico. BIXI HELIX è nata dalla collaborazione di BIXI, spiluppata in collaborazione con specialisti del settore, e realizzata a costo zero. La tecnologia BIXI, plurimodale, permette di utilizzare le infrastrutture esistenti per la circolazione dei mezzi pubblici.

ANNUO DI FOUNDAZIONE: 2000 CERTIFICAZIONI: Codice AMSE e UNE PED 97/23/CE

Gravache Srl, dal 1946, è sinonimo di professionalità, esperienza e profonda conoscenza dei materiali e delle tecniche costitutive. Lazienchi, con sede nel centro storico di Napoli, fondata da Achille e Giuseppe Archivolti, è attualmente guidata dal figlio Raffaele. Grafite è specializzata nella lavorazione del marmo, della pietra e dei materiali ceramici, di opere pittoriche realizzate su diversi supporti e di materiali utilizzati in pietra, legno e marmo. In ogni intervento grande attenzione è sempre rivolta alla qualità dell'ambiente e del lavoratore.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1946

IFAC - ISTITUTO DI FISICA APPLICATA
„NELLO CARRARA“



Viale Madonna della Pitrà, 10
50019 Sesto Fiorentino (FI)
Tel. +39 055 5225484 - Fax +39 055 5225483
www.wjvc.com.it



Tel. +39 0545 994589 - Fax +39 0545 994567
Viale la Viole 4 - 48022 S. Maria in Fiume (RA)
www.dibix.it



Via K, Piratello 43 - 60133 Ancona
Tel. +39 051 5521385 - Fax +39 051 2307410
e-mail: graphite.ae - www.graphite.ae



Via Matteotti 5 - 12044 Mondovi (CN)
 Tel. +39 074 45920 - Fax +39 074 45920
 amministrazione@geomar.it - www.geomar.it

DI RASCHIERI A MELLANO M. E BOETTI M.
GEOMAR.IT SNC



E

Rilievi architettonici, laser scanner, elaborati grafici e fotografici. La società Geomar.it nasce nel 2001, dall'iniziativa di tre professionisti da anni impegnati nel settore dell'applicazione di nuove tecnologie e metodologie di informatica nel campo della topografia e della topografia. La società eredita l'esperienza acquisita dai suoi colleghi nel corso della loro professionale. I metodi applicati a architettura e land survey, la società ha ereditato le nuove tecnologie e metodologie di rilevamento terrestre e aerea, grazie alla loro professionalità, hanno consentito di aprire nuove frontiere nel campo della geomatica.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2001

Via Indipendenza 106 - 46028 Semide (MN)
 Tel. +39 0386 62628 - Fax +39 0386 960248
 info@geogra.it - www.geogra.it

GEOGRA SRL

F

I

Certificazioni: SOA - cat D2 classe II
 ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1994
 Laser Scanning 3D (Architetture, Archeologia, Infrastrutture, Industrie), Archimetrica, Stabilizzazione Survey, Grafica e Fotografia.



A

RILIEVO E RAPPRESENTAZIONE

Tel. +39 0385 287010 - Fax +39 0385 287828
 Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II, 4 - Z7041 Baldianello (PV)

GDL - CONSERVAZIONE E RESTAURO SRL



A

www.gdレストラーロ.com
 info@gdレストラーロ.com
 Via Jacopo Telliini 3 - 33050 Pavia di Udine (UD)

FIBRE NET SRL



B

I

Certificazioni: UNI EN ISO 9001: 2008
 ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007
 Restauro e Conservazione di edifici monumentali ed ecclesiastici.

www.libreneeti.it - www.libreneeti.it
 info@libreneeti.it
 Via Jacopo Telliini 3 - 33050 Pavia di Udine (UD)

A

Certificazioni: ISO 9001: 2008
 ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2001
 Progettazione/Costruzione di sistemi di rinforzo in FRP. (Fiber Reinforced Polymer) ad elevata resistenza meccanica e chimica, basso peso e spessore, per recupero e consolidamento di strutture.

composite engineering
 www.libreneeti.it - www.libreneeti.it
 info@libreneeti.it
 Via Jacopo Telliini 3 - 33050 Pavia di Udine (UD)

E

Gruppo El-Ein, fondata nel 1981, è stata il primo in Italia ad aver sviluppato, nella prima metà degli anni '90, un laser per le applicazioni relative alla conservazione dei Beni Culturali. Dal 2005 l'attività di questo gruppo si basa sulla realizzazione di sistemi laser scientifici, in grado di garantire una elevata qualità della conservazione dei Beni Culturali. Nel 2008 ha aperto una nuova sede a Roma, dove sono attualmente in funzione i primi sistemi laser per la conservazione dei Beni Culturali. I suoi sistemi sono già stati utilizzati per la conservazione di molti beni culturali, come la statua del David di Michelangelo, la statua della Madonnina di Montegaglio e la statua della Madonnina di Montebello. I suoi sistemi sono anche stati utilizzati per la conservazione di molti altri beni culturali, come la statua della Madonnina di Montebello e la statua della Madonnina di Montebello.

NUOVA CERTIFICAZIONE: 1981
CERTIFICAZIONE: ISO 9001

La Conservazione e la Restaurazione del Patrimonio Edilizio, in particolare se di valore storico, è un'attività che ha raggiunto una dimensione sempre più ampia nel nostro paese. La conservazione del patrimonio architettonico e artistico è un dovere di tutti, perché riguarda il nostro passato e il nostro futuro. È importante comprendere che la conservazione non è solo un'attività professionale, ma anche un impegno civile e sociale. È necessario proteggere i monumenti e gli edifici storici, non solo per le loro bellezze estetiche, ma anche per il loro valore culturale e storico. La conservazione deve essere un processo continuo, che coinvolga tutti coloro che hanno a cuore il nostro patrimonio. È importante fare affari con responsabilità, cercando di ridurre l'impatto ambientale e sociale delle nostre attività. È anche importante promuovere la conoscenza e la comprensione del nostro patrimonio, attraverso la divulgazione di informazioni e la realizzazione di mostre e eventi. In questo modo, si potranno trasmettere le storie e le tradizioni dei luoghi che abbiamo ereditato, per far sì che siano rispettati e preservati per le generazioni future.

NUO DI FOUNDAZIONE: 1987
ERTIFICAZIONI: in corso - Qualità ISO 9001

L'edificazione lunghe speciale, installazione di accorgimenti adeguamenti in funzione antisismica di Edifici, Demolizioni e controllate con tenesse dramatici, perfezionamenti speciali e barriere chimiche per ledizie. Microsabbiatura edifici per muri umide con barriere e chimiche per ledizie. Microsabbiatura edifici per muri in marmi, graniti, materali lapidei, murature recata a Vista, legno, ferro, instillatore salmone, cemento armato. Risanamento strutturale con innovazioni che aumentano la durata dei muri, sostituzione degli elementi per muri rotti o danneggiati, rafforzamento degli elementi per muri rotti o danneggiati, rafforzamento degli elementi per muri rotti o danneggiati.

NUO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998
ERTIFICAZIONI: Procedura in corso per ISO e OGS

uturali, «Edilizia» nel settore dei periodici per l'architettura, «Ingegneria edile», i beni immobili, «Ricopero e Conservazione» [la rivista italiana leader di settore, «City Project», la prima free press di architettura in Europa], «City Energia» [la prima free press sul risparmio energetico a leve innovative], «Edilizia» [la rivista italiana per l'ingegneria strutturale], «Edilizia» [la rivista che promuove il design italiano], «City Energy» [la rivista che promuove il design italiano] e «Edilizia» [la rivista che promuove il design italiano].

Via Baldanzeise 1 / - 50041 (L'Arenzano (FI))
Tel. +39 055 8826807 - Fax +39 055 8832884
conservazione@elen.it - www.elenrgroup.com

ELLEN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING SPA

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ELENCO DEI SOCI | MEMBERS LIST

www.cristellottimafveis.it
m.cristellotti@libero.it
Tel. +39 075 5219040
Fax +39 075 5219040

Via Cesare Abba 2 - 38122 TRENTO

CRIStELLOTTI & MAFVEIS SRL

RESTAURO - DIAGNOSTICA - ARCHEOLOGIA
Cristellotti & Mafveis srl

A

The company Cristellotti & Mafveis LTD works for over 20 years. The corporation operates in the setting of diagnostics and restoration. From the realization of the projects of work to the operational steps, up to the documentation and dissemination through conferences and publications, by means of the study of materials and degradation causes, also run in collaboration with university and research facilities.

La società Cristellotti & Mafveis s.r.l. opera da oltre 20 anni, intervenendo alla diagnosi con progettazione dei lavori, alle fasi operative fino alla documentazione ed a studio della diagnosi. Alla conferenza, partecipazione a convegni pubblicazioni. Attraverso lo studio dei materiali e dei fenomeni di degrado, effettuato anche in collaborazione con Università e Centri di ricerca, la società è in grado di adempiere a qualsiasi incarico nel campo della restaurazione e nel campo archeologico.

The company Cristellotti & Mafveis LTD works for over 20 years. The corporation operates in the setting of diagnostics and restoration. From the realization of the projects of work to the operational steps, up to the documentation and dissemination through conferences and publications, by means of the study of materials and degradation causes, also run in

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the setting of diagnostics and restoration. From the realization of the projects of work to the operational steps, up to the documentation and dissemination through conferences and publications, by means of the study of materials and degradation causes, also run in

"CIR - CHIMICA ITALIANA RESTAURI" a well-known and popular manufacturer of high-tech chemicals products (nano-technological, photo-catalytic, bio-degradable products, etc.), developed for the application in the sectors of RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS and CIVIL CONSTRUCTION. The offering of the company also provides a complete ANTI-GRAFT product line and a specific FLLOORING product line. Cir offers to its customers valuable support of consulting, training and technical assistance.

"CIR - CHIMICA ITALIANA RESTAURI" è un apprezzato conoscitore produttore di formulati chimici ad alto contenuto tecnologico (prodotti nano-tecnologici, foto-catalitici, bio-degradabili, ecc.), studiati per le applicazioni nei settori del RESTAURATO MONUMENTALE e dell'EDILIZIA civile, forniti ad alcuni settori tecnologici (photo-catalytic, bio-degradabili).

CERTIFICAZIONE: Vede certificazione tecniche rivolte al prodotto

Cooperativa Archeologica nasce in Flaminio (tally) in 1981 to work in research, conservation and enhancement of Cultural Heritage. It operates through branches offices, all over the country and in some foreign states. Cooperativa Archeologica focuses his attention to the intervention of the intervention and the uniqueness and social importance of the goods on which it acts. The activities are carried out with a staff of over 200 professionals specialized in their field of intervention and support by consultants selected from among highly qualified researchers.

Cooperativa Archeologica nasce a Flaminio (tally) in 1981 per operare nell'ambito della ricerca, della conservazione e della valorizzazione del nostro patrimonio storico e artistico con l'obiettivo di intervenire affermati da consultenti scelti fra ricercatori altamente qualificati.

CERTIFICAZIONE: UNI EN ISO 9001- UNI EN ISO 14000- OSHAS

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981

Via Isacco Newton 11 - 52100 Arezzo
Tel. +39 0575 188105 - Fax +39 0575 984858
info@crimica.it
www.crimica.it

COSTANTER SPA

B

CIR ITALIANA RESTAURI
CHIMICA

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Via Luigi La Vista 5 - 50133 Firenze
Tel. +39 055 576944 - Fax +39 055 576939
info@archeologia.it - www.archeologia.it

COOPERATIVA ARCHEOLOGIA

C



cooperativa archeologia

E

Via di Pefra 70 - 00186 Roma
Tel. +39 331 976796
info@confcultura.it - www.confcultura.it

CONFULTURA

F

confcultura

A



ASSORESTAURATO

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1988

GARANTITO DA: BRESCIANI SRL

Certificazione UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998

GARANTITO DA: CENTRICA SRL

Certificazione UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1999

GARANTITO DA: CLAMICULLO MARTINI SRL

Certificazione UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1980

GARANTITO DA: CERAMICLIO MARMI SRL

Certificazione UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1980

GARANTITO DA: DEI MATERIALI CERAMICI ISTEC

Certificazione UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

ELenco DEI SOCI | MEMBERS LIST

BRESCIANI SRL

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998

GARANTITO DA:

CLAMICULLO MARTINI SRL

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1999

GARANTITO DA:

CENTRICA SRL

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1999

GARANTITO DA:

DEI MATERIALI CERAMICI ISTEC

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1980

ELenco DEI SOCI | MEMBERS LIST

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consolidamento@bossong.com

Via E. Fermi 49/51, 24050 Grasacco (BG)
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BOSSONG SPA



www.buildingimproving.com

Via M. Babilio 33 - 20127 Milano
Tel. +39 02 26819137

BUILDING IMPROVING SRL



info@5sr.it - www.5sr.it
Via S. Anna del Lombardo 16 - 80134 Napoli
Tel. +39 081 5519274 - Fax +39 081 5518338

5 SR



ASSORESTAUR

checks on constructions, diagnosis concrete, masonry and wood.
Supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive control non destructive construction-diagnosis del calcarezzo, delle murature e del legno.
Furniture, assistance, nologgio di strumentazione geotecnica e geofisica-apparecchiature per

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001: 2008 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1969

for masonry structures and in particular for historical buildings.
industry for simple fixing applications to fixings and strengthening interventions. A range of traditional mechanical and chemical anchors is integrated with technological systems specifically designed for specific needs per intervention su manifatti di particolare interesse storico-architettonico.
Since 1962 design manufacturing and selling of fixing and strengthening systems for building

abituamente utilizzati in edilizia si affiancano tecnologie per il rinfresco di struttura in muratura-
plessi interventi di consolidamento strutturale. Ai tradizionali ancoraggi meccanici e chimici
consolidamento per l'edilizia per applicazioni che vanno dal semplice ancoraggio ai più com-
dal 1962 progettazione, produzione, commercializzazione di sistemi di fissaggio e sistemi di

FILIALI: Roma
CET-11/0345 CE-ETA 08/0208 CE-ETA 11/0377
CET-11/0396 CE-ETA 09/0140 CE-ETA 09/0246 CE-ETA 11/0344
CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001: 2008
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1962

repairs and adjustments seismic, it has matured - thanks to its deep experience in the field structure for over 20 years. The company is very active in the growing market for structural repairs and adjustments seismic, it has matured - thanks to its deep experience in the field structure for over 20 years. The company is very active in the growing market for structural

Building improving is an engineering company specialized in construction work and infra-
and synergies with leading manufacturers in the industry - a thorough understanding of all
the technologies available on the market (FRP, seismic isolators, etc.).

Building improving del composite, la diagnostiche preventiva a la verifica del riferimento - DT200/2004 - La Società si specializza in questo mercato anche con la
nella posa di materiale composto (FRP) successivamente grazie all'introduzione di normative tutore su tutto il settore della lavorazione del composite nel 1994 operando quindi inizialmente
consolidamento strutturale, miglioramento degli umori istituzionali edifici ed infrastrut-
ture su tutto il settore della lavorazione del composite nel 1994 operando quindi inizialmente
nel riferimento - DT200/2004 - La Società si specializza in questo mercato anche con la
progressione del composite, la diagnostiche preventiva a la verifica del riferimento.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1994

towers, the criteria expressed by the regulations UNI EN ISO 9001:2000.
ments. B5 Str engineering achieved a great experience and know-how in architectural civil
MA in architecture and Ugo Brancaccio, engineer, both abilities of Francesco Brancaccio, PhD. And
tradition with the innovative contributions and tradition, thanks to forty-year professional
abroad, which comes from a successful long-term tradition, the company in Italy and
planning, in restoration of civil and monumental buildings, supervision of work in Italy and
B5 Str engineering achieved a great experience and know-how in architectural civil
porti con i committenti i criteri espresi dalla Norme UNI ISO 9001:2000.

soci. La B5 Str opera nell'ambito di un sistema di qualità, adottando al suo interno e nei rap-
Francesca Brancaccio, Ing. Ugo Brancaccio), attraverso i contributi della specificità dei singoli
materna di innovazione tecnologica e metodologica di giovani professionisti affermati (archi-
Europa, di uno studio professionale di tradizione più che trentennale, le competenze in
chitecture B5 Str indirizza a strutturale, consolidamento restauro degli edifici, direzione lavori in dettaglio e in
La società B5 Str indirizza a strutturale, consolidamento restauro della struttura e la specializzazione in progettazione di fattibilità, progettazione e direzione lavori di opere di architettura e ingegneria civile

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008 - Erogazione di servizi di ricerca strutturale, consulenza, studi
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005

ARIES INGENIERIA



Via Leopoldo Battisti n. 31 - 81100 Lecce
Tel. +39 0823 210435 - Fax +39 0823 1760540
www.alresingegneria.it

Affaires Ingegneria e Studio fondata nel 2008 da tre ingegneri: Pasquale Crisci, Gennaro Di Lauro e Gianni Consolida. L'azienda si occupa di progettazione strutturale e simile. Svolge servizi di progettazione, di direzione del lavoro per i nuovi edifici, nonché indagini strutturali, valutazioni di struttura per gli interventi di consolidamento di materiali, realizzazioni di strutture per la nuova esigenza o per la modifica di un esistente. L'azienda ha una grande esperienza nella progettazione strutturale e nei lavori di consolidamento di edifici esistenti. Si sono specializzati nel settore della costruzione di edifici residenziali, industriali e pubblici. L'esperienza è stata acquisita attraverso la collaborazione con diversi architetti e ingegneri, che hanno contribuito alla crescita dell'azienda.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2008

AIPAI



Piazzale Antonio Rosco 3/A - 05100 L'Aquila
Tel. +39 0744 407187 (25) - Fax +39 0744 407468
info@partimoniindustria.it
www.partimoniindustria.it

L'Associazione Italiana per il Patrimonio Archeologico Industriale (AIPAI), la sola operante in quattro settori ampi di un settore del patrimonio culturale nazionale, è stata fondata nel 1997 da un gruppo di specialisti dell'industria culturale che hanno riconosciuto la necessità di instaurare una rete di collaborazione tra le più importanti istituzioni regionali e nazionali, con la speranza di creare un ambiente di confronto e di interazione fra i diversi settori del patrimonio culturale. L'AIPAI, attivata in questi anni, ha avuto un ruolo fondamentale nella promozione della cultura industriale, contribuendo alla salvaguardia del patrimonio culturale nazionale, con particolare riguardo alle industrie del tessile, della ceramica, del vetro, della metallurgia e della chimica. L'AIPAI ha anche promosso la ricerca scientifica e tecnologica nel campo della conservazione e della restauro del patrimonio culturale, attraverso la realizzazione di progetti di ricerca e di sviluppo, la pubblicazione di riviste specializzate e la partecipazione a convegni internazionali. Inoltre, l'AIPAI ha organizzato numerose manifestazioni e eventi di carattere culturale, come la Biennale delle Arti Industriali, la Fiera Internazionale del Tessile e la Mostra del Vetro, oltre a numerosi convegni e seminari su temi specifici del patrimonio culturale.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1997

AHRCOS SRL - Architetto



AGROPOLI SRL - Saline dell'Atte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali
Centroglissi - V.le Meranzia, blocco 2B, Galileia AT, C.P. 39
40050 Fiume di Agugliato Bolghena (BO)
Tel +39 051 8664310 / 051 6646832 - Fax +39 051 8664313
info@salinedelrestauro.com
www.salinedelrestauro.com

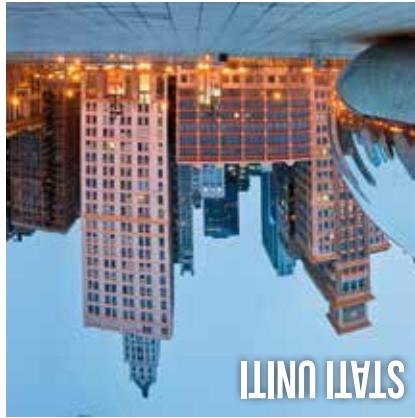
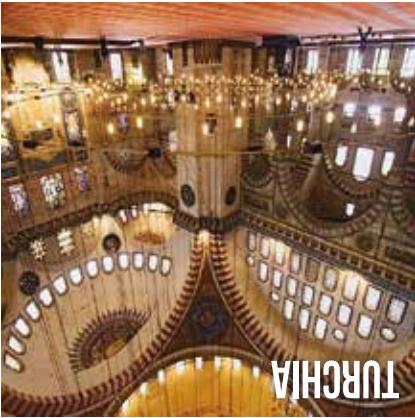
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1965

ANNU DI EDUNAZIONE 1965

www.salonederestauro.com



Gegegnerà della organizzazione di RESTAURU-Salone delle Conservezione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali; la prima importante rassegna in tutela per la conservazione, la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio architettonico, artistico e monumentale. Quattro intense giornate ricche di eventi (convegni, mostre tematiche) incontrati tecnici con le aziende esperte di settore, ma anche di quella che può costituire una capitale europea della cultura ed il resto. In numeri del Salone: 16.000 mq in 6 padiglioni moderni e funzionali; più di 300 espositori; 30.000 visitatori; 40 convegni internazionali; 40 convegni internazionali; 100 tecnici organizzati da eshibitori; 10 theme exhibition; 106 modelli e funzionali hall; more than 300 exhibitors; 30.000 visitors; 40 international conferences; 100 technical meetings organized by exhibitors; 10 theme exhibitions.



PROGETTI INTERNAZIONALI FUTURI NEXT INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS



Society since 2005, the year of its establishment.

and conferences held throughout the year.

The QAA are the Association's official magazine, which offers coverage of ongoing sites, projects and activities developed by the members within special projects. While originally published for special initiatives, often held at international level, starting from 2016 – when an ISSN code was finally assigned to the magazine – further issues will be published to cover some relevant topics for the sector. With an institutional and/or scientific approach, these editions will collect the numerous contributions of cultural and scientific value presented during training actions.

The promotional and internationalization activities developed by As- sotrestauro in the interest of its member companies and of the restora- tion sector consist of a number of actions, including the publication of the OA QUADERNI DI ASSOTESTRAO and communication via website.

HOW DOES ASSORESTAURÓ WORK?

L'attività promozionale e di intermediazione svolta da Assorestaro rappresentanza delle proprie aziende associate e del comparto del restauro avviene attraverso molteplici azioni di coordinamento che trovano la loro rappresentazione nella pubblicazione dei Quaderni di ASSORESTARO.

COME SVOLGE ASSORTEATO LA PROPRIA ATTIVITA'?

ON, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES.

The promotional activities organized by ICE-Agenzia in collaboration with Associations are addressed to both member and non-member companies. They include training/marketing workshops for operators of the restoration sector. In particular, workshops and subsequent B2B encounters are centred on some special issues, including the structural conservation and consolidation of urban architecture, surface conservation methods, lime-based products and materials for restoration. In the years 2017-2018, some promotional activities will be launched in LEBA.

PROMOTIONAL ACTION 2017-2018

ASSOCIATION TO TRADE SHOWS IN 2017 – PARIS AND MOSCOW

Assocestrauro joined ICE-Agenzia at the Salon du Patrimoine 2016 held at the Carrousel du Louvre in Paris to stage an Italian collective exhibition of a number of restoration companies from the so-called Regions of Convenergence (Campania, Puglia, Calabria and Sicily).

A new collective exhibition in Paris is scheduled for 2017 too, with a positive growth in number of the companies involved and the organization of some conferences.

Another similar initiative is currently being organized at the Denkmal of Moscow, Russia.

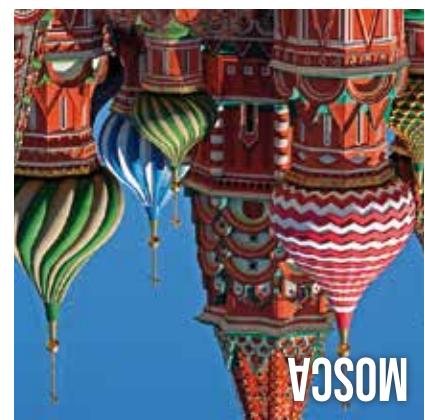
PARTICIPATION TO TRADE SHOWS IN 2017 – PARIS AND MOSCOW

To exchange experiences in the field of restoration and conservation between Italian and Iranian professionals.

The title of the workshop held in Tabriz, with a focus on structural issues, was "Architectural restoration and strengthening of Historic Buildings".

The new methods of seismic reinforcement and structural consolidation of historic buildings, as well as the most advanced techniques used on historical masony (clay soil, bricks and stone).

The second workshop about the "Restoration & Conservation of Deco-
rative Surfaces (Ommaments)" was held in Isfahan to study in detail the modern techniques and methods available for the restoration, conser-
vation, cleaning and consolidation of plaster, frescoes, stone, stucco,
ceramics, etc.



CHIA e STATI UN

Le attività promozionali organizzate da ICE-Agenzia in collaborazione con Assorestuario e rivoltate ad Aziende associate e non associate prevede semi-nari formativi/commerciali dedicati ad operatori specializzati nel settore del restauro. In particolare, essa si articola in attività di workshop e successivi B2B su alcuni temi specifici con attenzione alla conservazione dell'architettura urbana in termini strutturali e di consolidamento, metodi di conservazione delle superfici, prodotti e materiali a base di calce per il restauro. Nel biennio 2017-2018 le attività promozionali riguarderanno paesi quali LIBANO, TUR-

ATTIVITA' PROMOZIONALE 2017-2018

Assorestarono ha partecipato insieme ad ICE-Agenzia ad una collettiva italiana-
na all'edizione 2016 del Salon du Patrimoine di Carrousel du Louvre a Parigi
presentando alcune aziende del settore del restauro provenienti dalla Regio-
ni della Convergenza (Campagna, Puglia, Calabria e Sicilia).
Attività analoghe per Parigi è prevista nel 2017 con l'intenzione di ampliare il
numero di aziende partecipanti all'evento collettivo con aggiunta di alcune
iniziative connegative che di Mosca.

ATTIVITA' FIERISTICAHE 2017 - PARIGI E MOSCA

“Architectural restoration and strengthening of Historic Buildings” è il titolo del seminario svoltosi a Taranto su temi strutturali e focalizzato sulle nuove metodologie per il rafforzamento strutturale di edifici storici in stile avanzati che utilizzano strutture portanti in muratura e legno. Il seminario si è svolto a Taranto e ha coinvolto esperti italiani ed internazionali, tra cui professori universitari, esperti di restauro e di conservazione, e rappresentanti di enti pubblici e privati.



IRAN



CUBA - WORKSHOP 1



CUBA

This training activity is held yearly by Assorestauro on behalf of ICE, aimed at promoting the internationalization of Italian businesses by providing coordination and the scientific management of the "Course in Italy for foreign operators specialising in the restoration sector". Participants come from countries of primary interest for the conservation sector.

The title of the 2017 workshop is "New approaches to building resta-

tion. From surfaces to functional and technological upgrading", with the participation of Iran, Russia, Kosovo, Albania, Lebanon, Mexico, United States, Angola, Mozambique, Israel, Turkey.

Other international workshops cosponsored by ICE are held annually within the frame of international cooperation programmes with selected countries.

IRAN. The training activity in Iran was developed in 2016 with two workshops organized in collaboration with the Tabriz Islamic Art University and the Isfa-

han University of Art, respectively. The restoration works started in 2016, coupled with a set of workshops organized to follow the works step by step, and will be concluded late in 2017.

The restoration works started in 2016, coupled with a set of workshops organized by the Vice-Minister of MISE, for the Iranian Government. This institutional document made the first formal step for the establishment of an Italian Technology Centre of Restoration and Design in Cuba.

CUBA. The project was launched with a mission organized by ICE in 2009 and was followed by two separate work activities held in Italy and Cuba.

ACTIVITIES ABBORDAD

ICE WORKSHOP

per corso di approfondimento scientifico di elevato spessore, come scambi ty e successivamente la Isfahan University of Art con l'intento di realizzare un Seminar in collaborazione rispettivamente con la Tabriz Islamic Art Universi-

-

RAN. L'attività di formazione in Iran si è sviluppata nello scorso anno con due la sua conclusione alla fine del 2017.

I lavori di restauro iniziat nel 2016 in concordanza con una serie di workshop che hanno seguito passo per passo l'evoluzione del centro di restauro, vedrà che male per la realizzazione del Centro Tecnologico italiano a Cuba sul Restauro

vermo italiano è fatto istituzionale che ha costituito il primo passaggio for-

Habana, per il Governo Cubano e Carlo Calenda, l'eminente Mise, per il Go-

la firma del Memorandum fra Eusebio Leal, Historiador de la Ciudad de La a Cuba.

sviluppato nel tempo su due differenti filoni di lavoro ispettivamente in Italia

CUBA. Il progetto, nato con una missione organizzata da ICE nel 2009, si è

ATTIVITA ALL'ESTERO

paesi interlocutori selezionati.

nualmente nell'ambito di programmi di cooperazione internazionale con

Ulteriori workshop internazionali, su coordinamento ICE, sono voluti an-

L'anno scorso, Montambio a Israele, Lubrini.

2016 che vede il coinvolgimento di paesi quali Iran, Russia, Kosovo, Albania, superfi ci allargamento funzionale tecnologico, è il titolo della edizione in tema specifico. Nuovi approcci al restauro del costrutto. Dalle in tempianea alla Feria del Restauro di Ferrara, si sviluppa ogni anno in contemporanea della conservazione. Il Workshop, che si svolge tradizionalmente comparto della conservazione. Il Workshop, che si svolge tradizionalmente del restauro, e provengono da paesi di primaria interesse per il mercato del traffico del Corno in Italia dedicato ad operazioni setti specializzati nel settore delle imprese italiane attraverso azioni di coordinamento di gestione scien-

ifici di ICE e finalizzata alla promozione all'estero e all'internazionalizzazione

Attività di formazione con cadenza annuale volta da Assorestauro su ice-

WORKSHOP ICE

ture, by involving other professional rolls. the Roll of Architects of Florence about the Restoration of Modern Architecture - will continue with an educational action started in 2016 in collaboration with well as training and information spreading initiatives. Moreover, Assorestauro will, that is, the implementation of a convention aimed at shared activities, as in 2017, the Association will start a joint action with the Green Building Council and "conservation" promoted by the Roll of Architects of Ferrara.

and GBC Italia" and "Restoration of listed buildings": structural improvement nationalization and memorandum of understanding between Assorestauro "Restoration of Modern Architecture", "Planning restoration worldwide: international exhibition with participants earning CPE credits, dedicated to Restoration Exhibition, with three conferences are scheduled during the training actions. In particular, three conferences are some conferences and

At national level, Assorestauro is currently organizing some conferences and some significant examples of ongoing international projects are listed below. units of collaboration aimed at exporting the Italian restoration sector: preliminary prospective steps prior to implementing more concrete opportunities calendar years. Cooperation with foreign countries evolves through several years. Cooperation with foreign countries evolves through the majority of the projects promoted by Assorestauro are developed over

ONGOING AND FUTURE PROJECTS

co-sponsored by national and international bodies. offered the chance to study and penetrate foreign markets through projects where member companies are directly involved and of restoration sites), and broad (foreign missions, training, b2b encounters, similar initiatives) and training seminars, trade exhibitions, courses and in Italy (conferences and training seminars, trade exhibitions, both promotion abroad of Italian businesses. This class of actions includes both promotion of institutions, universities, Agencies for the internationalization and the promotion of research, as well as contributing technological innovation, with the support of analyses, design and on site execution, producing technology and materials, as well as contributing to the development of cultural heritage.



WORKSHOP ICE 2017



RESTAURO MUSEI
XXV EDIZIONE
FERRARA 2017



GBC - ITALIA

ampliando la collaborazione con altri Ordini professionali. Architetti di Firenze sulle tematiche del Restauro dell'Architettura Moderna, continua inoltre il programma formattivo avviato nel 2016 con l'Ordine degli Ingegneri della regione a divulgazione. Assorestauro con cui viene attivata una convenzione finalizzata ad azioni come il 2017 vede quindi la nascita di attività di sinergia con il Green Building promosso dall'Ordine degli Architetti di Ferrara.

e fine "Restauro degli edifici tutelati: miglioramento strutturale e conservazione" promosso dalla Federazione delle Associazioni di Professionisti del Restauro (Federrestauro), "Progettare il restauro nel mondo: interazioni tra restauro del Moderno", "Proteggere e restituire a GBC Italia" e "Intervento al "Restauro del Moderno", "Riconoscimento di CFP, dedicati rispettivamente alla "Restaurazione finale delle strutture tra Assorestauro e GBC Italia".

nel corso della Fiera del Restauro, con riconoscimento di CFP, dedicati rispettivamente alla "Restaurazione finale delle strutture tra Assorestauro e GBC Italia".

ta convenzione è formata, in particolare, tre convengui sono in programma sul piano nazionale (Associazione è attualmente attiva sul piano delle atti-
vità di internazionalizzazione e di esplorazione per poi attivare più concre-

seguito a cui più significativi. Fra i numerosi progetti internazionali in corso, se ne elencano di diversi attraverso fasi conoscitive ed esplorative con i paesi stranieri che occasione di collaborazione finalizzate all'esportazione del settore italiano evoluti attraverso fasi conoscitive ed esplorative per poi attivare più concre-

nel corso di più anni solari e vede l'attività di cooperazione con i paesi stranieri maggior parte dei progetti promossi da Assorestauro nasce e si sviluppa internazionale.

PROGETTI IN CORSO E PROGETTI FUTURI

La maggior parte dei progetti promossi da Assorestauro nasce e si sviluppa internazionale. I progetti esteri attraverso progetti finanziati da enti nazionali e studio dei mercati, alle quali sono offerte opportunità di internazionalizzazione e di associazione, incontri b2b, centri di restauro) che vedono in prima fila le aziende promozionali e di immagine in termini di internazionalizzazione (missioni all'estero, formazione, seminari formativi, feste di settore, corsi e similari) sia iniziativa (convegni e simili) finalizzati nazionali. Rientrano in queste tipologie di azioni sia attività promozionali italiane delle imprese italiane.

Culturali e ICE Agenzia per la promozione all'estero e internazionalizzazione di Beni culturali e università, organismi di Tutela dei Beni



Several activities aimed at promoting the professional skills in the restoration sector fall in the scopes of the Association. They include diagnostic

WHAT DOES ASSORESTA DO ?

(economy, image, reference standards), research and development, as well as image, by carrying out targeted activities in such relevant fields as information and communication, protection of common interests of the restoration sector and its representatives before the outer market, in Italy and abroad, shared views about technical and economic issues, as well as aims at coordinating, protecting and promoting the interests of the restoration sector and its representatives before the outer market, in Italy and abroad. ASSORESTA is aimed at coordinating, protecting and promoting the interests of the National Trade Association for the Restoration Sector, ASSORESTA

WHAT ARE ASSORESTA'S GOALS ?

has a meaningful impact on tourism, industry and green restoration, it examined as a whole, the sector accounts for a large market share and growing business community.

It is a reference in the domestic and international market for any business of the professional specialists, of the available technology and of the broadest sense, that is, as synthesis of the various disciplines involved, wishing to work in the conservation sector in Italy, to be intended in its

Established in 2005 as the first Italian association of manufacturers of materials, equipment and technology, suppliers of services and special- and conservation of material heritage.

WHO IS ASSORESTA ?

di tecnologie e materiali, anche con forte comunità tecnologiche innovativa-muovono le professionalità nel settore del ristorante, dalla fase diagnostica a quella dell'escursione in catena, passando per la produzione finale obiettivo di interessi (sui piani economici, di immagine, dell'evoluzione nor-

tutela degli interessi di comparto, informazione e comunicazione, degli obiettivi di quadramento attivita mirate nell'ambito tecnico, economico e di immagine attraverso attività mirate nell'ambito competitiva e rappresenta, in Italia ed all'estero, le posizioni comuni sul piatto ristorante coordinato, tutela e promozione gli interessi del settore produttivo di ristorante, come Associazione di Categorie Nazionali per il comparto del ristorante, As-

società diverse anime del settore sia a livello nazionale che internazionale. Sia attivarsi i propri partner, al fine di dare coerenza e unitarietà di indirizzo servizi di informazione, assistenza, consulenza e formazione sia direttamente, zione nel settore del ristorante, ASSORESTA fornisce alle imprese associate specializzate, progettisti e fornitori di servizi per l'analisi, rilievo e di valigazzione nel rappresentanza di prodotti di materiale, attrezzature, tecnologie, imprese

QUALI SONO GLI OBIETTIVI DI ASSORESTA ?

riconosciute nel settore turistico, dell'industria e della Green Restoration. Complesso, rappresenta una forte componente di mercato ed ha importanti e delicate crescente imprenditorialità. Un comparato che, se analizzato nel suo che in esso convergono, delle professionalità specializzate, delle tecnologie na, intesa nel modo più ampio possibile, come sintesi delle varie discipline intermazionate per chi voglia affacciarsi al mondo della conservazione italiana-patrimonio materiale. ASSORESTA è il punto di riferimento della nazionale sia rappresentante il comparto nazionale del ristorante della conservazione del tecnologie, e i fornitori di servizi e imprese specializzate, nata nel 2005 per È la prima associazione italiana tra i produttori di materiali, attrezzature e

CHI È ASSORESTA ?

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