

COMMERCIAL + OFFICE



节能环保——现时建筑新方向

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Gioiaotto 大楼 **GIOIAOTTO**

SUSTAINABLE & GREEN FEATURES 绿色节能特征

- 1. Super-insulated facade, efficient building orientation and structure design 高度隔热的建筑表皮、节能的建筑朝向和结构设计
- 2. Use of green roof, natural daylighting and ventilation 使用绿色屋顶、自然照明和自然通风

ARCHITECT

Filippo Pagliani, Michele Rossi

FIRM

PARK ASSOCIATI

DESIGN TEAM

Alessandro Rossi (Project Leader), Alexia Caccavella, Marinella Ferrari, Marco Panzeri, Davide Pojaga, Elisa Taddei, Paolo Uboldi, Fabio Calciati (Rendering)

SITE SUPERVISION, STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL **ENGINEERING: GENERAL** PLANNING

Loris Colombo, Giuseppe Monti, Walter Cola, Luca Dagrada, Sergio Fiorati, Paolo Gardella, Danilo Gibertini, Annagiulia Gregori, Mara Olgiati, Franco Pesci, Francesco Prennushi, Paolo Rossanigo, Roberto Villa

GENERAL SITE SUPERVISION Studio Ing. Ceruti **ARTISTIC SITE SUPERVISION** Arch, Alessandro Rossi

PROJECT MANAGEMENT Coima Srl, Milano

LANDSCAPE PROJECT Land Srl

LEED CERTIFICATION **GREENWICH Srl** FIRE CONSULTANCY GAE Engineering, Torino, Ing. Amaro

SAFETY CONSULTANCY Ing. Vittorio Viganò

GENERAL CONTRACTOR C.E.S.I. Società Cooperativa

PHOTOGRAPHER Andrea Martiradonna, Alessandro Sartori



The building originally known as 'Residence Porta Nuova' was structural grid and is divided vertically into three. The upper completed in 1973 to the design of Marco Zanuso and Pietro part, opaque and inclined, directs natural light onto the ceiling. Crescini. It is representative of a series of built projects realised in The middle part, completely transparent and openable places the Porta Nuova area and remains an important indicator of the the working environment in communication with the outside architectural activity of that period, typical of a particular climate while the lower part alternates between filing cabinets adjacent in Milan. to workstations and concealed fan-coil heaters. The rhythm of The 'horizontal' pattern of the building is one of its main features the glazing inside is highlighted by fins in extra-clear glass that increase flexibility by enabling the installation of mobile partitions as desired, while on the outside via the alternation of fins in extraclear glass and coloured glass in light-grey. In front of the columns are boxes in micro-perforated bent-pressed steel. In the hotel part the rhythm of the existing windows is highlighted via the alternation of blades in transparent glass placed in discontinuity with the fins and timber boxes.

and our scheme has used this distinctive characteristic as a strong point in terms of the relationship with the street, acting as a contrast to the the verticality of the newer constructions. A thorough philological analysis of Zanuso's building, together with a new design direction concentrated on attention to detail, has endowed the spaces at Gioiaotto with a flexibility and internal brightness that is in keeping with contemporary architecture, supported by the prestige of a unique building that is very much part of Milan's history.

As with the office area, the ground floor has a rhythm of transparent modules made from glass to guarantee maximum The entrance hall immediately presents a contrast between rough connection and exposing the accesses to the building at ground surfaces that refract and others that reflect the natural daylight level, placed in discontinuity with the opaque structural parts and artificial lighting at night. covered by screen-printed windows on two levels to increase the Inside the floors a large glazed section follows the horizontal three-dimensional effect of the facade.











建筑原名 "Porta Nuova 住宅", 落成于 1973年, 由 Marco Zanuso 和 Pietro Crescini 设计。它是一系列 Porta Nuova 已建成的项目的代表, 在米兰这个特殊的气候区成为了 那一时期建筑活动的一个重要标志。

建筑的"水平"感是其主要特征之一,使其成为处理与街 道的关系上的独特之处,与新建建筑的竖直向构图形成对比。

对 Zanuso 的建筑语汇进行分析,加之其对于建筑细部的 关注,赋予了 Gioiaotto 大楼与现代建筑相似的灵活性与内 部的明亮度。这都因其是米兰历史上一座独特的建筑而得以 实现。

入口大厅与周围粗糙的建筑表面形成对比,反射出天光与 内部的人工照明。

在楼层内部大面积玻璃的布置遵循着水平柱网,并在垂直 方向上一分为三。不透明和倾斜的上面部分将自然光反射到 天花板。完全透明的开敞式的中间部分使工作环境得以与外 部产生交流,而下面部分则需要储存工作站的档案柜并容纳 风机盘管加热器。在外部超透明玻璃和浅灰有色玻璃交替时, 内部玻璃窗的韵律感是由超透明玻璃的肋条强调出来的,这 种超透明玻璃可根据需要通过安装可移动的构件来提高灵活 性。柱前的方盒子由带有微型孔洞的压型钢板制成。在酒店 的部分,透明玻璃、结构肋条与木质盒子交替排列,现有开 窗的韵律感通过透明玻璃上的玻璃肋强调出来。

在办公区,入口由玻璃模块形成韵律感,使其在入口层最 大程度的与外界相联系,这些模块与不透明的结构构件交替 排列,构件上的双层丝网印花玻璃增加了立面的三维效果。







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