



la Fenice

Artistic Venetian chandeliers



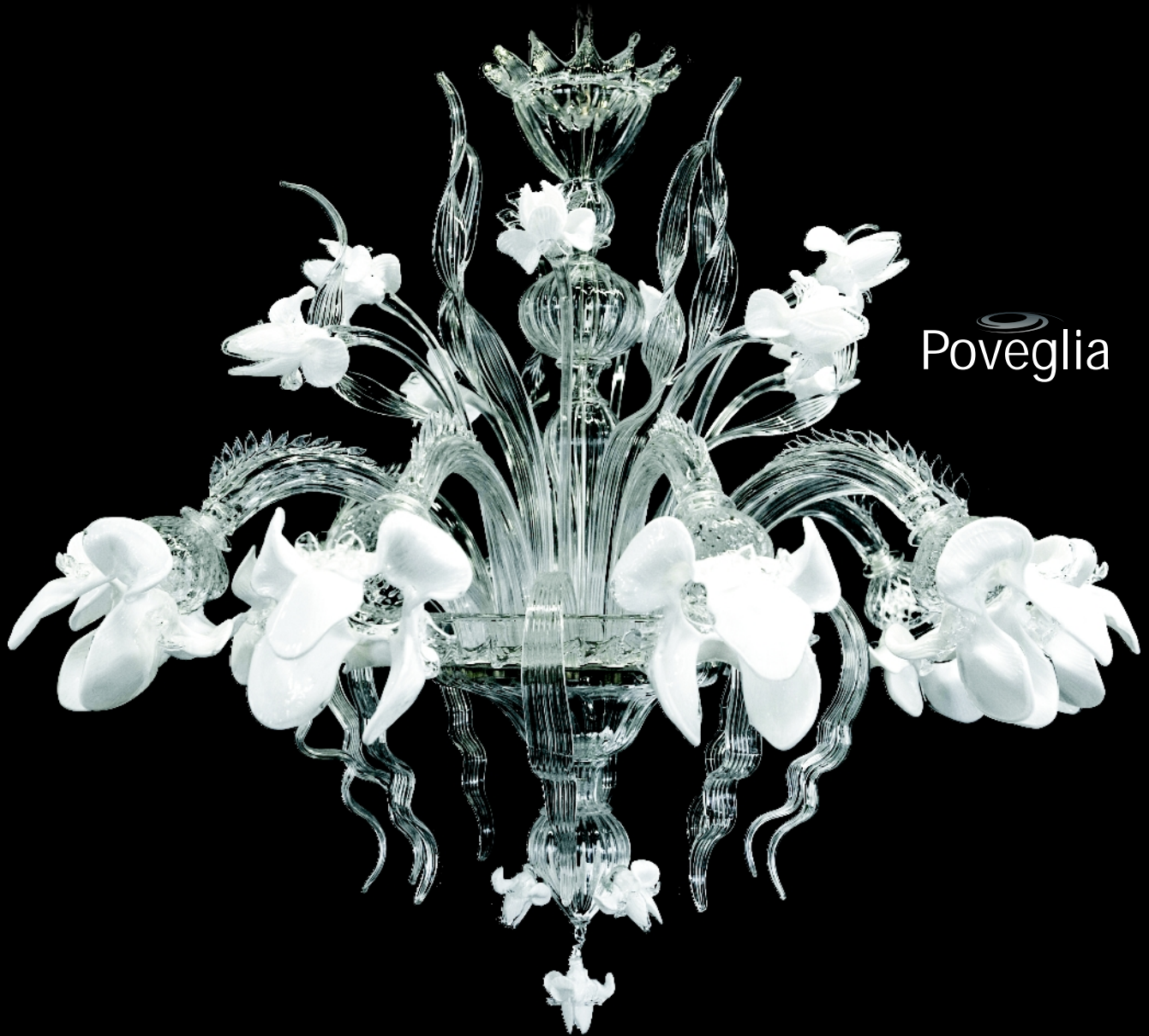






All the patterns in the catalog can be made in various colors and the number of lights can be changed according to requests. Electrical systems are made according to law.

Ormesini



Poveglia

Murano is a famous town known all over the world for its art of glass-making. Murano's art of glass-making began in ancient times: In 1292, because of frequent fires in the city of Venice, all the glass works were transferred to the island of Murano. So began a great period for the town from an artistic and economical point of view. Murano's art of glass-making is known because of its employment of special and refined techniques and the use of materials of the highest quality. Famous is the characteristic opalescent glass called 'lattimo' (opal glass). Still today our glassmakers work following the ancient techniques through old recipes and millennial secrets handed down from father to son. Our craftsmen work the glass made up of a mixture of siliceous sand, oxides and carbonates with techniques that brought the final product at the highest levels. Quality, steadiness, color's brilliance, purity of the physical structure and transparency are blended in Venice's creations to enrich your homes.





Murano



Mori



ARTISTIC VENETIAN GLASSWORK: THE HISTORY

In Roman times, in the nearby Aquileia there was a well-known and important center of glass production.

The historiography sees a strong link with the Venetian production Venetian, known since Middle Ages. The oldest document about the Venetian's art of glass-making is a manuscript of 982: it is a donation where, among the witnesses, appears a man known as "Domenicus fiolarius", that is Domenico glazier ("fiola" stands for the bottle). It allowed us to celebrate officially, in 1982, the thousand years of Venetian's art of glass making. A second paper with another glass maker mentioned goes back to 1083. From 1279 we have a lot of documents that attest that the exercise of This art was concentrated in Murano along the glass maker river, where still today you can find the oldest furnace. Until the mid fourteenth century Venice was the only center of glassmaking in Europe able to provide refined products: glasses, bottles, cups, cups and lamps. Since 1450, thanks also to the intuition of Angelo Barovier, a glassmaker of one of the oldest families of Murano, realizes an important technological revolution that will bring to an exceptional development along the next two centuries. Barovier created a glass of high purity, colorless and clear, similar to rock crystal, named "cristallo".

The ingenious Barovier also invented the 'opal glass, a production that for centuries no one will be able to imitate. Even the "chalcedony", a glass paste imitating a variety of natural chalcedony, has been probably invented by Angelo Barovier



Murano's glass had known its highest splendor in the Sixteenth century. The glass makers, perfected the glassy materials and elaborated refined manual techniques to shape and decorate blown products. The forms became more essential and light: the most popular products appreciated by all the rich Europeans to decorate their tables were the glasswork thin and pure. This kind of glasswork are also immortalized in the paintings of the greatest painters of the time, as Titian and Veronese. This is the time in which it also developed industrial espionage among the glass maker's families trying to steal the secrets of this art.

Giorgio Ballarin, a young Dalmatian was involved in a famous episode. He entered at the Angelo Barovier's sons, pretending to be retarded, he taught the secrets and started his own business, becoming one of the richest entrepreneurs of the island.

The Republic of Venice granted a patent to the glassmakers that could be able to introduce some important innovations in this kind of art. Philip Serena won it in 1527 for the invention of the privilege of the "watermark retortoli" which, together with the "Watermark reticello" is the most important invention of the glassmaking in this period.

In 1507 was granted a patent to the brothers Andrea and Dominic D'Angelo for their refined technique in the production of mirrors. In 1549, Vincenzo d'Angelo, Andrea's son, obtained a additional ten-year patent for the decoration incised with a diamond tip for mirrors and blown glasses. This last technique created on the windows a beautiful lace effect.

Watermark and graffiti diamond techniques are still today present in the repertoire of production of Murano. The authorities also guarded against the exportation of this kind of technology. In particular, after the invention of the crystal the measures became more rigorous so only those who had full citizenship could work Murano glass as teachers and learners. You will get to draw, In 1605, the "Golden Book" containing the names of those who belonged to the "Magnificent Community of Murano". Since then, we talk of Murano's nobility glass

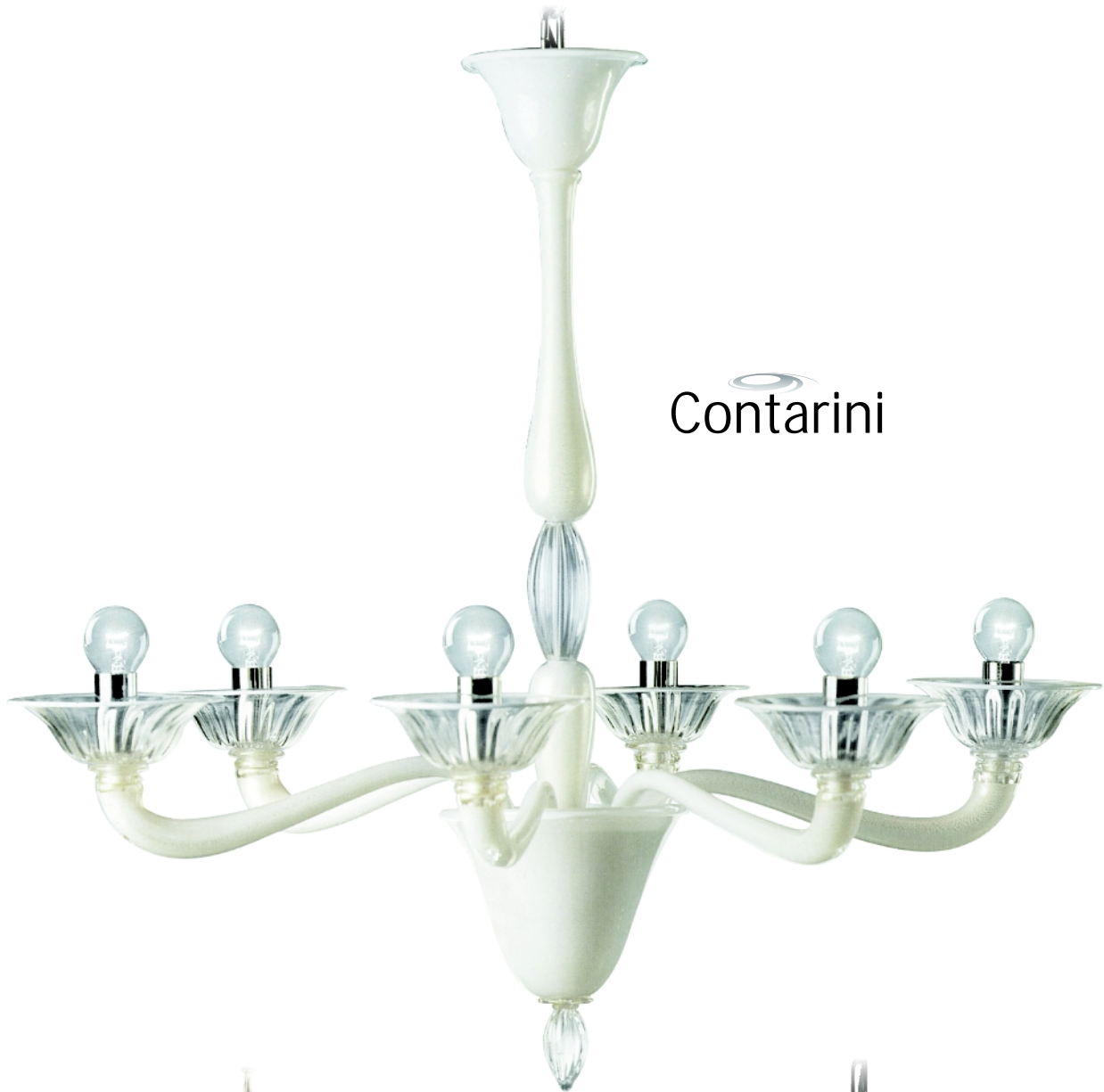
Lido



Ruga



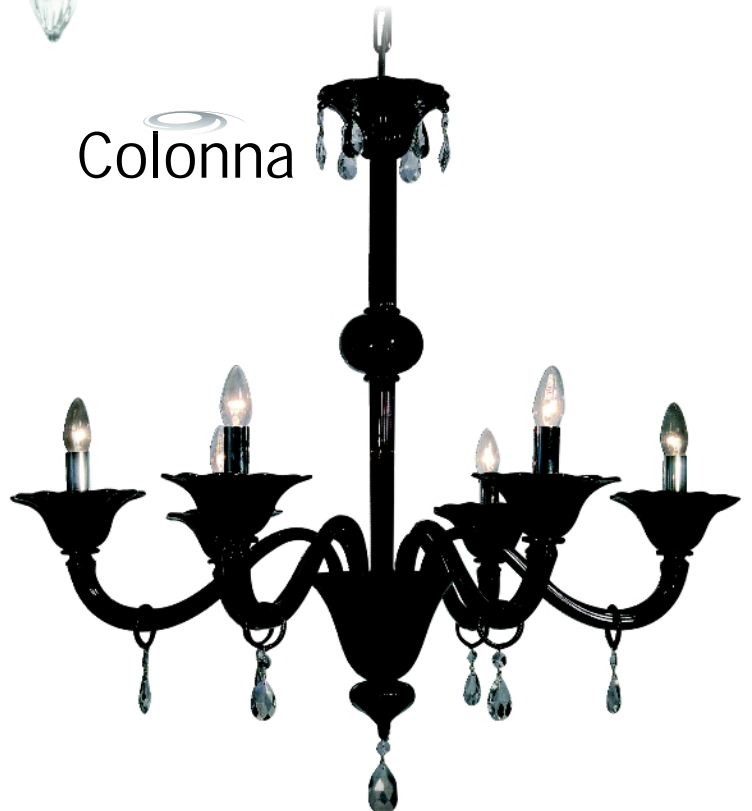
Dorsoduro



Contarini



Tiziano



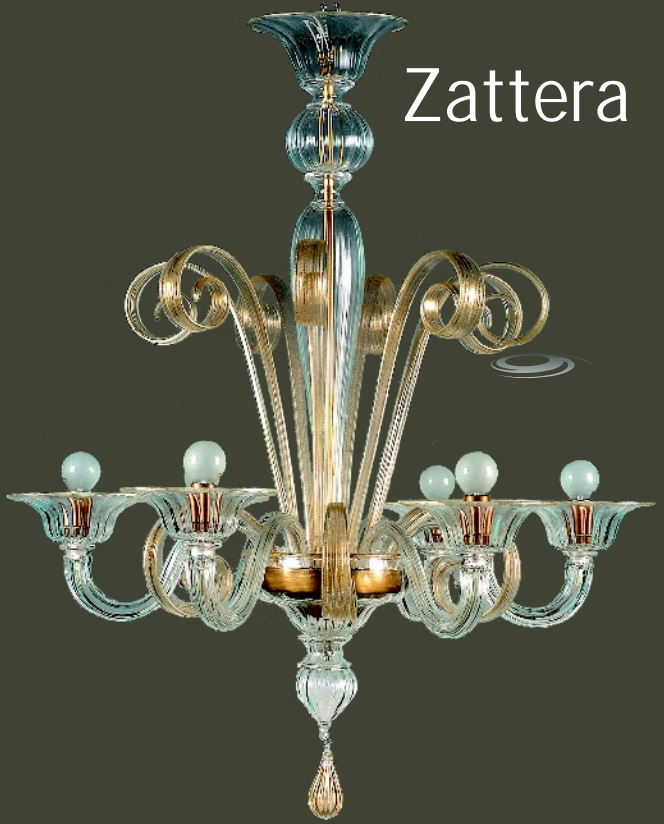
Colonna



Moncenico



Zattera



Castello



Schiavoni



Foscari



San Polo



Zulian







 Accademia

San Barnaba



Tintor



Baldi



Toletta



Guglie





San Trovato



Faro



Manin



Pergola



San Marco





Bricolla



Torcello





Zurlin



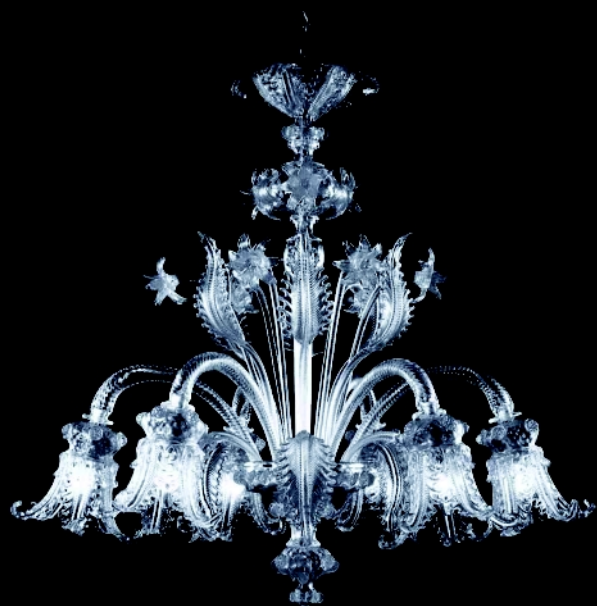
Barnaba



Dose



Vogaria



Camaregio



Cornner

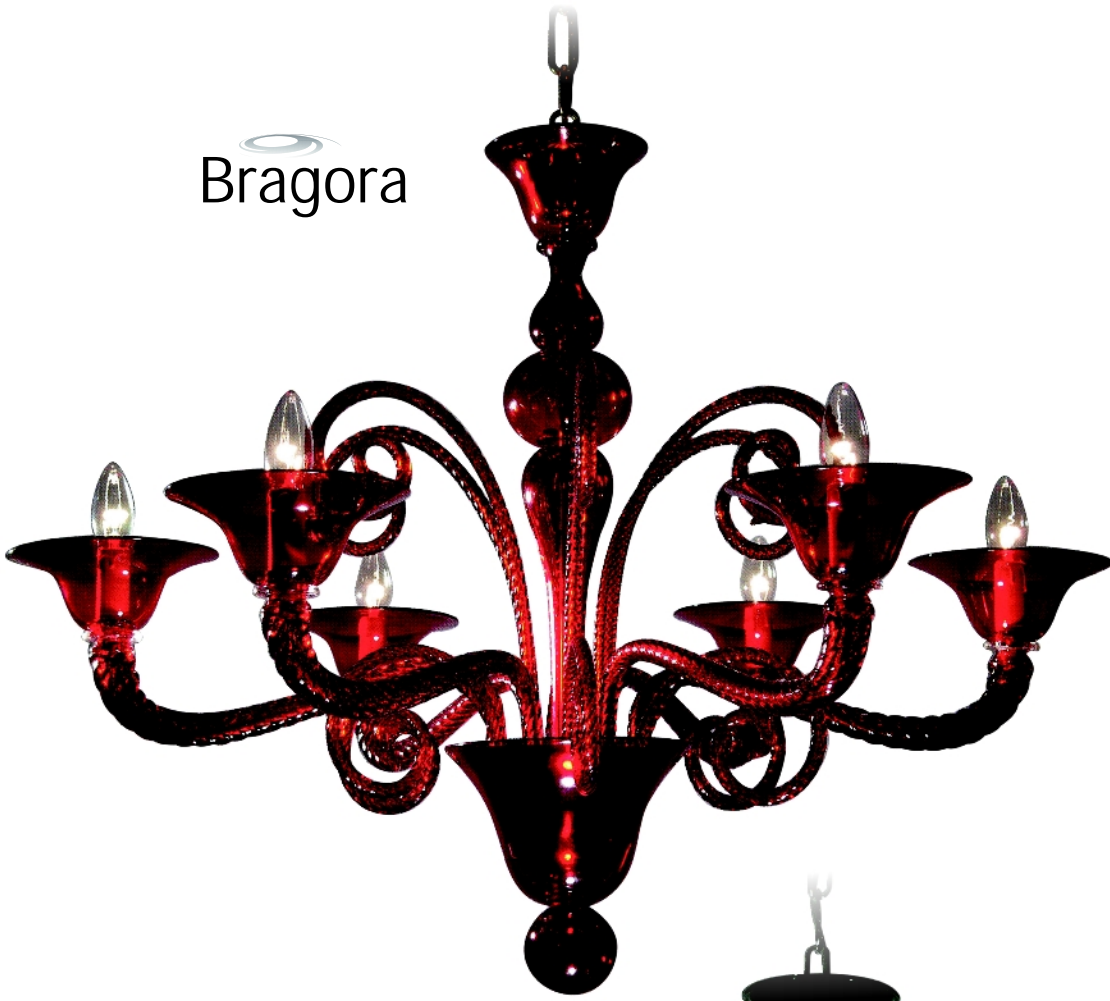


Dose



Giudecca

Bragora



Abazia







Ormesini

Dorsuduro



Briccola

Rio San Tomà



Rio San Zulian

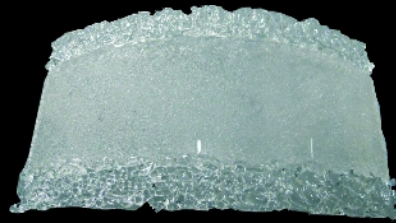


Rio Marin





Rio Novo



Ventola
Cristallo



Rio Marin



Filo d'Oro



RioMaggio



Filo



Rio Cilto



Contarini



Lucciola 900



Lucciola 800





Tulipano 000



Tulipano 903



Tulipano 906



Tulipano 900

- Colore: Trasparente
- Lampade: 6
- Diametro: 70 cm
- Altezza: 100 cm



Tulipano 907

Tulipano 904



Pisa



Madrid



Dubai



Toronto



Sanremo

- ◊ Colore: Trasparente
- ◊ Lampade: 6
- ◊ Diametro: 70 cm
- ◊ Altezza: 100 cm



Aladino



Calcutta



Manhattan



Impero



"Fenice Preziosi" is a firm specialized in the production and distribution of products in artistic Venetian glasswork. Fenice Preziosi's main production concerns the lighting sector, mainly artistic venetian chandeliers. Our products are completely handmade and mouth-blown, strictly adhering to the most ancient Murano's craft techniques which give rise to unique pieces in shape and color, too.

HOW IT IS MADE

GLASS PROCESSING

Our crystal is of "sodic type", that is, we join the silica (a kind of sand that becomes glass during the melting in the furnaces) to the soda. This process allows the melting at the lower temperatures, so we can work on the hot glass.

GLASS' HUE

Murano's glass hue process for what concern chandeliers, takes place using vitreous powder mixed up with colored minerals and machine shop rejection. The components are reduced to dusts by special machines and made smooth-gritted. At the end we obtain a colored sand. The whole is mixed and melted with the pure crystal getting the desired coloring.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

STRUCTURE

The chandelier is composed of a central stem (chandelier's pin itself) consisting of a metal structure covered with blown glass. In the larger chandeliers, this structure is more complex: The branches are arrayed to the stem branch, in different quantity depending on the size, the model, the significance of the chandelier. The arms are made as a 'single' high-temperature shaped piece. Because the arms are mouth-blown, they cannot exceed certain dimensions. For what concern larger chandeliers, arms are made of chrome-plated metal, attached to the frame and covered with pieces of glass known as "bossette".

ORNAMENTS

Decors are given from flowers, leaves, pastorals, curls, pendants, etc. that branch out from the central stem. They are arranged in order to alternate and overlap with the arms, according to the desired models or the fantasy of the master. Sometimes in arms or in pastorals are inserted pendants and/or teardrop pendants for more embellishment.

The originality and the quality of artistic venetian blown glass chandelier is given by the ability of the glassmaker master to provide all the elements that compose the chandelier, so it is balanced and pleasing to the eye. This result is obtained thanks to their highly-detailed realization, with a specific attention to the choosing of the ornaments and decorations and their matching colors.

PACKING

Our chandeliers are sent disassembled that is, piece by piece and they are packed with paper, then wrapped in special inflated plastic wrappers. Then they are laid in packaging completely filled with bits of pressed polystyrene, which prevents from any movement.

ASSEMBLING

The chandeliers are wired with electrical cables according to EEC regulations. The stem is assembled with its electrical cables, like the arms. We also provide staircases, bulbs, gold or silver chain, depending on the chosen model. The assembling will be simplified by an instruction card that you will find inside.



designer
Vincenzo Cilluffo



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Showroom

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SCIAMANNA
arredamenti