Tecnografica supports the Italian artistic heritage with Italian Masterpieces, a unique wallcovering collection that enhance some of the absolute masterpieces of all times.

Italian Masterpieces stems from a specific Tecnografica's project with the Ministry for Arts and Cultural Heritage that allowed the use of high-definition images representing the artworks. These images were produced by FattoreArte, a brand of Dithec S.r.l. that applies the latest technologies to the enhancement of the cultural heritage, highlighting the authenticity of every single piece of art.

The first Italian Masterpieces capsule collection by Tecnografica pays tribute to some of the most prestigious masterpieces of Italian Renaissance kept at the Uffizi Galleries in Florence, Italy, one of the most famous museums all over the world thanks to their extraordinary artistic heritage.

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However, the real wealth of the Renaissance artistic movement does not lie in the physical objects that we all can admire, but in the philosophy that led to their creation: "Homo faber ipsius fortunae". During that historical period, man finally decided to reappropriate his own choices and fate through his individual, huge potential. At that time, art became the highest expression of human genius.

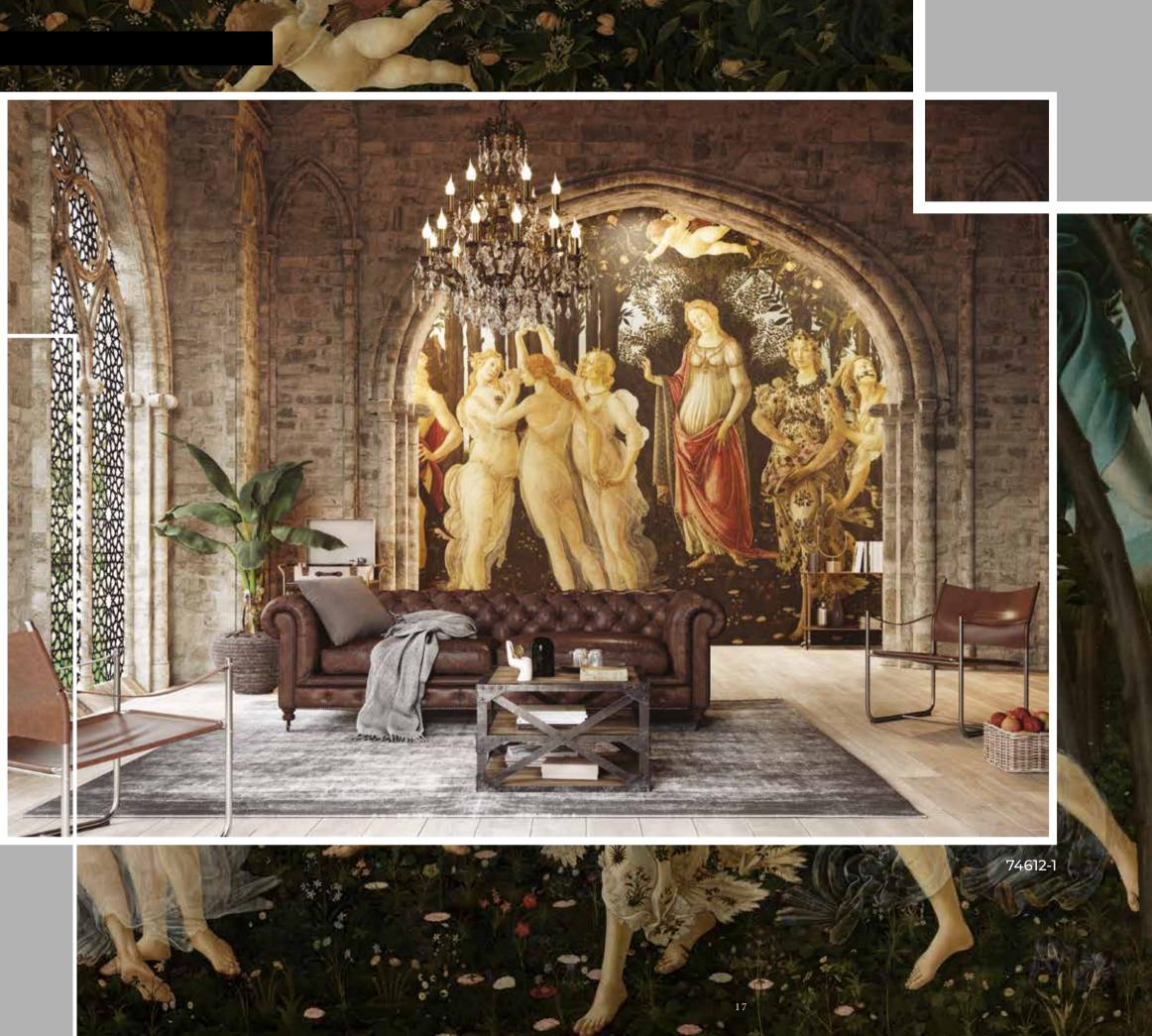
With its first capsule collection dedicated to the Uffizi's materpieces, Tecnografica chose to celebrate five artworks realized by immortal artists, such as Botticelli, Caravaggio, Leonardo Da Vinci, and Tiziano.

Thanks to Italian Masterpieces, Tecnografica reinforces its closeness to the most prestigious Art of our Country, pursuing the aims of both enhancing artworks' beauty and bringing Italian art in every residential and design space, all over the world. IT | **EN** | ES | **Q**



BOTTICELLI ALLEGORIA DELLA PRIMAVERA

andro Botticelli, in approximately 1480, painted goddess of love and beauty, brings prosperity. Zephyr, a personification nymph Clori next to Flora, goddess of flowering plants. From above, Cupid shoots his love arrow, while Mercury, messenger of gods – are





BOTTICELLI NASCITA DI VENERE

his painting by Botticelli, which dates back to around 1485, is certainly one of the most famous artwork of Italian Renaissance art and it represents the arrival of Venus on Cyprus island. The goddess of love and beauty was born from the sea and pushed by the winds Zephyr and Aura. Venus here symbolizes the perfection and pureness of a pearl, since she is standing inside a big white shell. A female figure welcomes the goddess giving her a cloth embroidered with floral decorations. A precious curiosity: the blond and shining hair of Venus owe their peculiar brightness to a special application of gold by the artist.

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CARAVAGGIO BACCO



od of wine and inebriation, Bacchus is the sole protagonist of this Caravaggio's artwork and he is here seating and partially covered by a white sheet. The divinity raises a cup of wine with an apparently unsteady hand, suggesting the possible drunkenness of the character. This painting hides also a curiosity: it seems that a man face is reflected inside of the wine carafe to the left of Bacchus. It is assumed to be a selfportrait of Caravaggio.





young Leonardo da Vinci painted the Annunciazione around 1472, representing the encounter between the archangel Gabriel and Mary. The Virgin responds to the greeting of the archangel, who – kneeling in front of her – handed her a lily. Leonardo emphasizes the contrast between sacred and earthly, giving the angel a concrete physicality, as his shadow on the ground and the folds of his dress suggest. The scene is illuminated by an intense dusk light, while the architectural elements follow the rules of perspective with a central vanishing point.



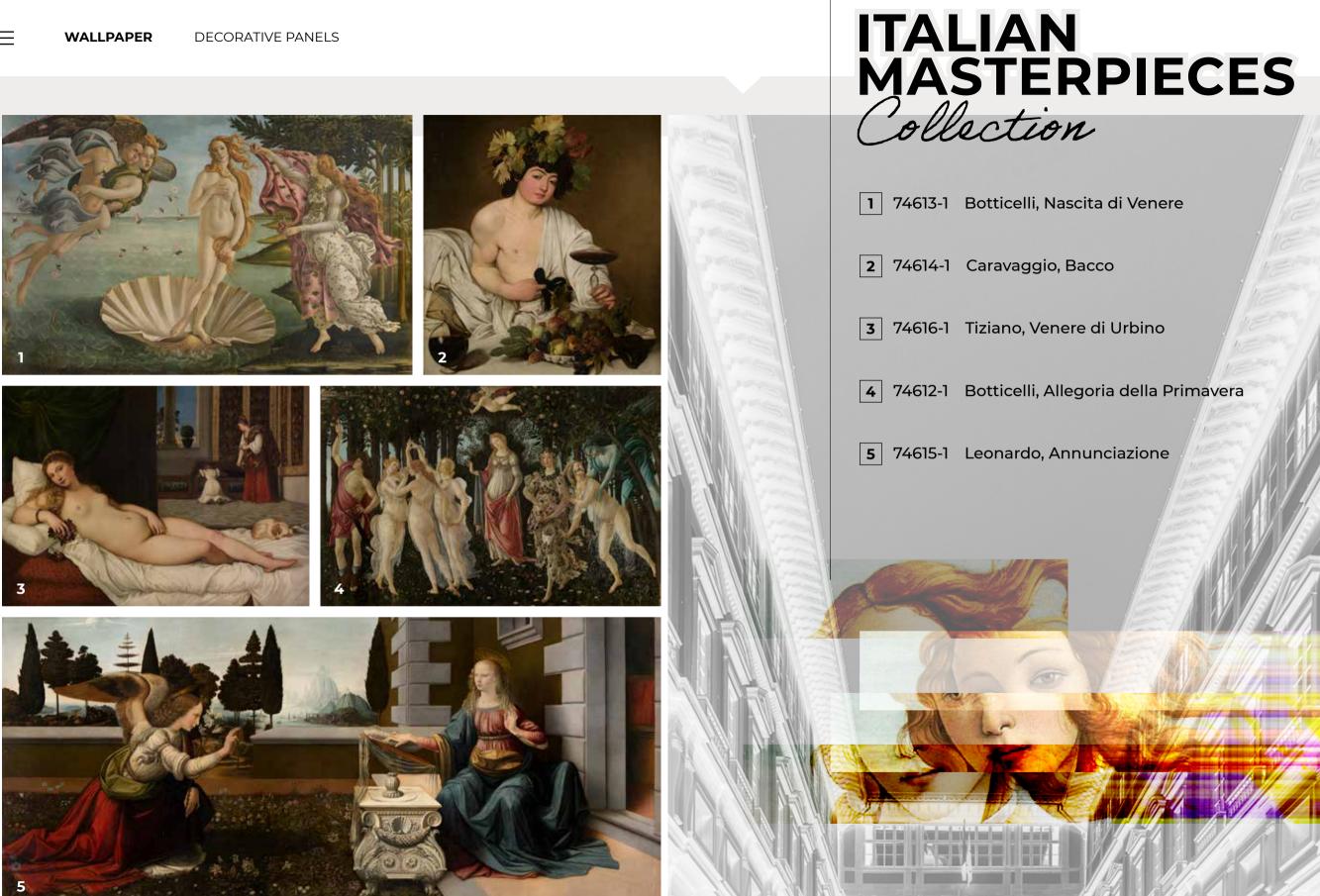
TIZIANO VENERE DI URBINO



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he Venus of Urbino is an artwork by Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) and it dates back to around 1538. One of the peculiarities of the painting is the domestic environment in which the scene is set, far from the classical mythological references that usually surround the divinity. Venus is here lying on a bed, with the left hand covering her pubic region and the right hand that gradually let some red roses fall down. This act is a metaphor for the passage of time, which makes beauty ephemeral while shading into old age. On the background, two maids are looking for the goddess' clothes.





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