

2021 REFERENCE PROJECTS

FOREWORD

Dear Friends of Glass,

As Şişecam, thanks to the transparency of glass, we see the invisible - the future of the world - for 85 years and shape the future with our cutting-edge technology, creativity, and global perspective.

We seek a pioneering role in the future as in the past, moving forward with the goal of being one of the top three companies in the world.

Glass plays one of the most important roles in today's architectural design approach that we can briefly define as transparent, sustainable, dynamic, flexible, eco-friendly, and establishing a relationship with its surroundings respectfully and modestly.

Architects, who combine creativity with the unique properties of glass, bring this magical material to life via their projects and reveal the beauty of the world by their endless imagination on this extraordinary material. With their dedication to design and creating an ideal world, architects are in a way the authors of the best stories in human life as their projects deeply affect people's lives.

Today, we are pleased to present to all our solution partners and our sector, the third of the "Reference Projects" book. We would like to express our thanks to everyone who contributed to the realization of the projects in the book.

We hope to carry out many more projects together throughout our journey.

Şişecam

"Glass Solution Partner of your projects"

Reference Projects 2021 Sisecam Flat Glass

Editor

Özgür Konuk **T.** +90 505 807 63 94

Graphic Design & Layout, Illustrations & Cover

Mehmet Onur Akdeniz, Özgür Konuk, Ercan Timuçin Salihoğlu, Hilal Torun

Coordinated by Modern Sanatlar

Özgür Konuk

Photography Credits

Ali Bekman 57

Alper Tüzünoğlu 195 (Kuzu Effect)

Altkat Architectural Photography 141

Büsra Yeltekin **25, 26, 27**

BV Studio 93, 107, 129, 155, 169, 179, 191, 193 (Allegro Rehabilitation Center), 194 (RIU Palace), 196 (Arena Shumen),

200 (Palah Center), 208 (Verde Boyana)

Cem Bayoğlu **194** (Folkart Ardıç)

Cemal Émden 29, 49, 50, 51, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 74, 83, 133, 134, 135, 173, 175, 192 (Bodrum Demirbükü Houses Club House),

195 (Bayrampasa Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School), 198 (Esenyurt Rıfat Ilgaz Middle School)

Emre Dörter 31, 33, 34, 35, 43, 55, 119

Egemen Karakaya **193** (Troy Museum)

Engin Gerçek (Studio Majo) **31, 153, 192** (Istanbul Museum of Painting & Sculpture) Gürkan Akay **37, 38, 39, 121, 122, 123**

İbrahim Özbunar **59**

Mehmet Yasa (ZM Yasa Architecture Photography) 85, 86, 87

MIR **19, 20**

Modern Sanatlar (Özgür Konuk) 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 47, 81, 91, 95, 105, 115, 127, 171, 177, 181, 183, 189, 197 (Vadistanbul Park)

198 (Nursanlar Kartal), 199 (Queen Bomonti),

201 (Akfen Bulvar Loft), 203 (Moment Kartal) Sena Özfiliz 71

Soner Gürsoy 79

Şener Yılmaz Aslan 109, 110, 111

Thomas Mayer **75**

Orhan Kolukisa (Yercekim) 45, 97, 98, 99, 145, 146, 147, 165, 167

Yunus Özkazanç 207 (Merkez Ankara Showroom & Sales Office)

Image Editor

Hasan Alper Araz, Özgür Konuk

Printed by

Arkadaş Basım

Kazım Karabekir Caddesi Sütçüoğlu İş Hanı No:37/4

T. +90 312 341 63 10

www.arkadasbasim.com.tr

All rights reserved by Türkiye Şişe ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş. The reproduction of the whole or parts of the book by photocopying, offset, duplication, electronic or other means may only be possible with the written approval of Türkiye Sise ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş.

It is not obligatory to carry a banderole within the framework of the 2nd paragraph of the 5th article of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Bandrol Application.

Türkiye Şişe ve Cam Fabrikaları A.Ş.

İçmeler Mah. D-100 Karayolu Cad. 44A 34947 Tuzla / İstanbul T. +90 850 206 50 50

F. +90 850 206 40 40

archglass@sisecam.com sisecam.com

INDEX

1	וח	ISTANBUL AIRPORT & AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER
	La	ISTANBIII - TIIRKEY

- ISTANBUL TV & RADIO TOWER ISTANBUL TURKEY
- 25 KUMPORT ISTANBUL TURKEY
- 29 THE MUSEUM HOTEL ANTAKYA ANTAKYA TURKEY
- 33 SIPOPO CONGRESS CENTER MALABO EQUATORIAL GUINEA
- **37 EURASIA TUNNEL OP** ISTANBUL TURKEY **EURASIA TUNNEL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE BUILDING**
- 43 RADISSON BLU HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER NIAMEY-NIGER
- 45 FOLKART HILLS IZMIR TURKEY
- 41 ISTANBUL TURKEY
- **49** TARSUS AMERICAN COLLEGE TAC-SEV NEW CAMPUS MERSIN TURKEY
- **55 KIGALI MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPORTS ARENA** KIGALI RWANDA
- AHK KNDU VILLAS ANTALYA TURKEY

59	OZU AB4 FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN ISTANBUL - TURKEY
61	HYATT HOUSE KOCAELI - TURKEY
67	THE NIELS BOHR BUILDING (NBB) COPENHAGEN - DENMARK
69	DALAMAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TERMINAL II MUGLA - TURKEY
71	TURKISH AIRLINES AVIATION ACADEMY ISTANBUL - TURKEY
73	S20SB HEDQUARTERS & CONFERENCE HALL SAKARYA - TURKEY
79	SWISSOTEL RESORT BODRUM BEACH MUGLA - TURKEY
81	SEBA OFFICE BOULEVARD ISTANBUL - TURKEY
83	PRISTINA ADEM JASHARI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PRISTINA - KOSOVO
85	OIZ NU PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IZMIR - TURKEY
91	ILBANK REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS ISTANBUL - TURKEY
93	ELLIPSE CENTER SOFIA - BULGARIA
95	TURKUVAZ MEDIA CENTER ISTANBUL - TURKEY
97	SAMSUN MULTIPURPOSE HALL SAMSUN - TURKEY
103	KARAT 34 ISTANBUL - TURKEY
105	BUMERANG KARTAL ISTANBUL - TURKEY

107	NEW CONFERENCE HALL OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SOFIA SOFIA - BULGARIA
109	ERSA SHOWROOM IDEAS HOUSE ISTANBUL - TURKEY
115	GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS ANKARA - TURKEY
117	G BEYOND BODRUM MUGLA - TURKEY
119	DAKAR ARENA DAKAR - SENEGAL
121	ARDEN MEDICAL FACTORY ANKARA - TURKEY
127	AND PASTEL ISTANBUL - TURKEY
129	SAINT SOFIA HOSPITAL SOFIA - BULGARIA
131	GLOBAL DREAM OFFICES MERSIN - TURKEY
133	ODTÜ TEKNOKENT INNOVATION CENTER ANKARA - TURKEY
139	KUZU KUMRU ANKARA - TURKEY
141	YOZGAT AQUAPARK YOZGAT - TURKEY
	275 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK - USA
145	ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR CONGRESS & CULTURE ANKARA - TURKEY
151	NOVUS VENTUS TOWERS IZMIR - TURKEY
153	KEMER LIFE XXIII ISTANBUL - TURKEY

155
157
159
161
165
167
169
171
173
175
177
179
181
183
185
187

189	ELMAR TOWERS ANKARA - TURKEY
191	ODELO FARBA FACTORY PLOVDIV - BULGARIA
192	ISTANBUL MUSEUM OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE ISTANBUL - TURKEY
	ERCIYAS HOLDING HEADQUARTERS ISTANBUL - TURKEY
	BODRUM DEMIRBÜKÜ HOUSES CLUB HOUSE MUGLA - TURKEY
193	ALLEGRO REHABILITATION CENTER SOFIA - BULGARIA
	MATLIPLAZA BURSA - TURKEY
	TROY MUSEUM ÇANAKKALE - TURKEY
194	FOLKART ARDIÇ IZMIR - TURKEY
	RIU PALACE ST VLAS - BULGARIA
195	BAYRAMPAŞA VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOLISTANBUL - TURKEY
	KUZU EFFECT ANKARA - TURKEY

196 IZMIR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NEW SERVICE BUILDING IZMIR - TURKEY

ARENA SHUMEN SHUMEN - BULGARIA

WYNDHAM HOTEL BATUMI - GEORGIA

197 VADISTANBUL ISTANBUL - TURKEY

NURSANLAR KARTAL ISTANBUL-TURKEY 198

ESENYURT RIFAT ILGAZ MIDDLE SCHOOL

ISTANBUL - TURKEY

GREEN TOWER LA PAZ-BOLIVIA 199

QUEEN BOMONTI

ISTANBUL - TURKEY

YDA SÖĞÜTÖZÜ RESIDENCES & OFFICES ANKARA - TURKEY 200

KARA-TURKEY L

PALAH CENTER VARNA - BULGARIA

GÖL PANORAMA HOUSES ISTANBUL - TURKEY 201

AKFEN BULVAR LOFT ANKARA - TURKEY

IZMIR FOÇA BIOGAS FACILITY & ADMINISTRATION IZMIR - TURKEY 202

ISTANBUL 216

ISTANBUL - TURKEY

MOMENT KARTAL 11 STANBUL - TURKEY 203

ATA CORNER LÜLEBURGAZ KIRKLARELI - TURKEY

EKMAS MAVİŞEHİR 1ZMIR - TÜRKEY 204

NEF ATAKÖY 22

ISTANBUL - TURKEY

PROF. DR. CEMIL TAŞCIOĞLU CITY HOSPITALISTANBUL - TURKEY

BAŞAKŞEHIR ÇAM & SAKURA CITY HOSPITAL ISTANBUL - TURKEY 205

205 IZMIR BAYRAKLI INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE CAMPUS IZMIR - TURKEY

TOYA MODA

ISTANBUL - TURKEY

206 FOLKART TIME IZMIR-TURKEY

DURU BEYTEPE

ANKARA - TURKEY

GROZNY STATE OIL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

GROZNY - RUSSIA

207 MARRIOT HOTEL IZMIR IZMIR - TURKEY

MERKEZ ANKARA SHOWROOM &SALES OFFICE

ANKARA - TURKEY

MERKEZ ANKARA ANKARA - TURKEY

208 ATABILGE INCEK RESIDENCES ANKARA - TURKEY

ANNAINA TOTAL

VERDE BOYANA SOFIA - BULGARIA

209 ROMELL AETHER MUMBAI - INDIA

NIGER TOWER

CONAKRY - REPUBLIC of GUINEA

210 TOWER 27 CALIFORNIA - USA

KALPATARU AVANA PAREL

MUMBAI - INDIA

211 SEA ONE CONSTANTA - ROMANIA

ISHO

TIMISOARA - ROMANIA

ISTANBUL AIRPORT & AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER

FAÇADE GLASS

ŞİŞECAM
TEMPERABLE
SOLAR CONTROL
LOW-E GLASS
(special production)

SKYLIGHT

ŞİŞECAM
TEMPERABLE
SOLAR CONTROL
LOW-E GLASS
NEUTRAL 41/27

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Grimshaw Architects, Haptic Architects,
Nordic Office of Architecture
AECOM and Pininfarina (Air Traffic Control Tower)

INVESTOR

DHMI (General Directorate of State Airports Authority of Turkey)
Kalyon – Cengiz – Mapa – Limak Joint Venture (IGA)

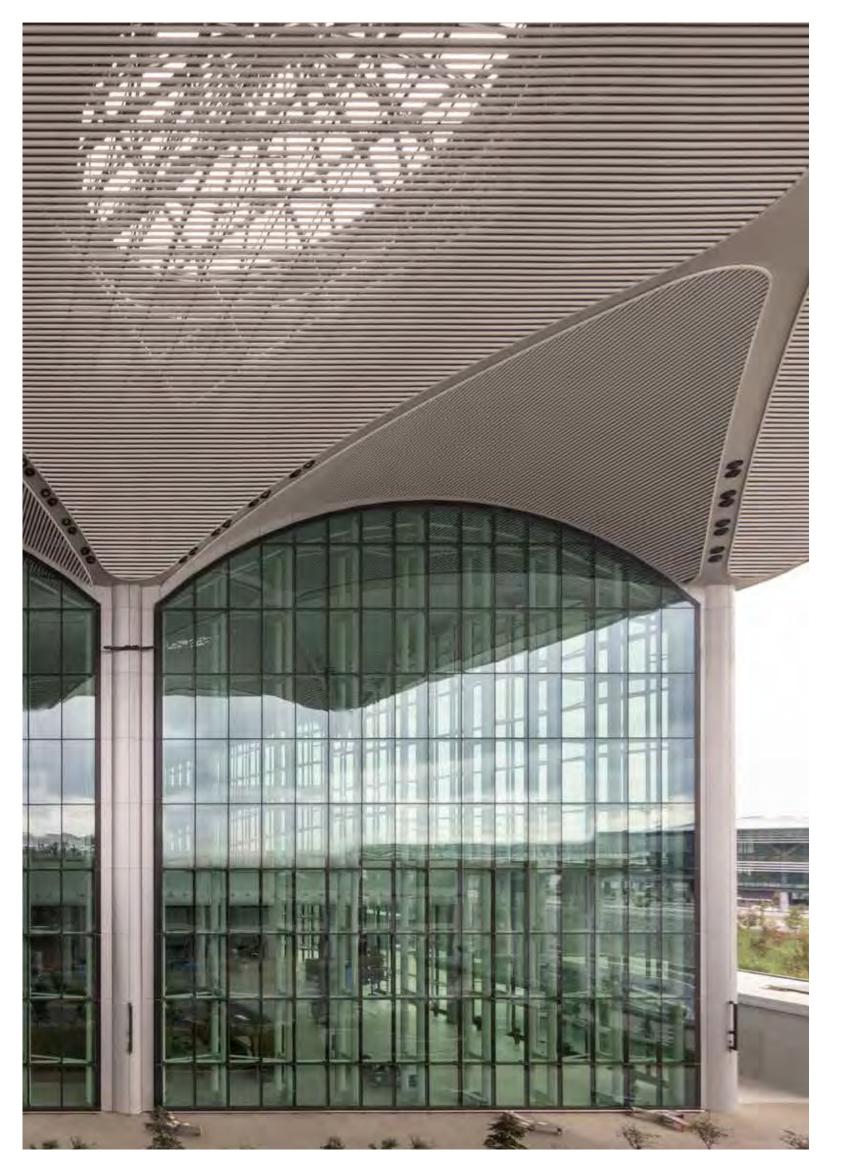
FAÇADE CONSULTANT

WINTECH Façade Engineering Consultancy

GLASS PROCESSOR

Antcam, Ardıç Cam, Camyapı, Yakut Cam, Yıldız Cam

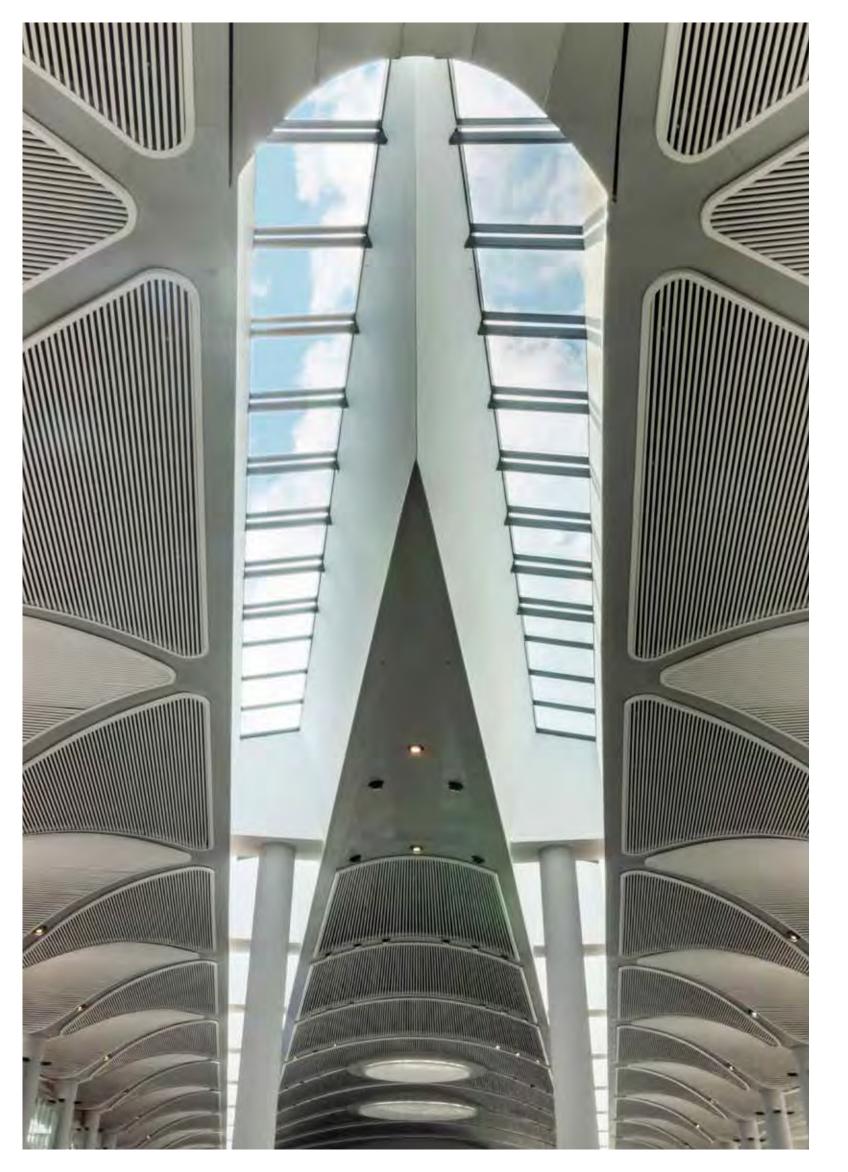


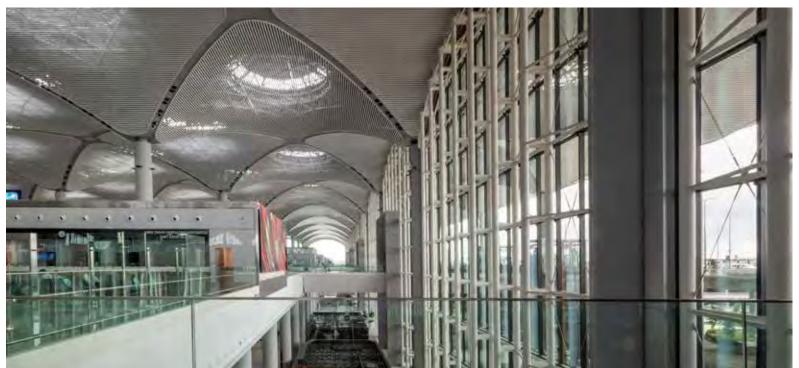


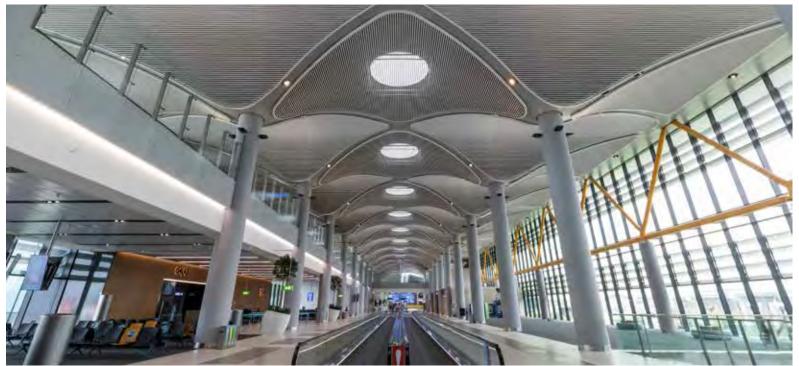










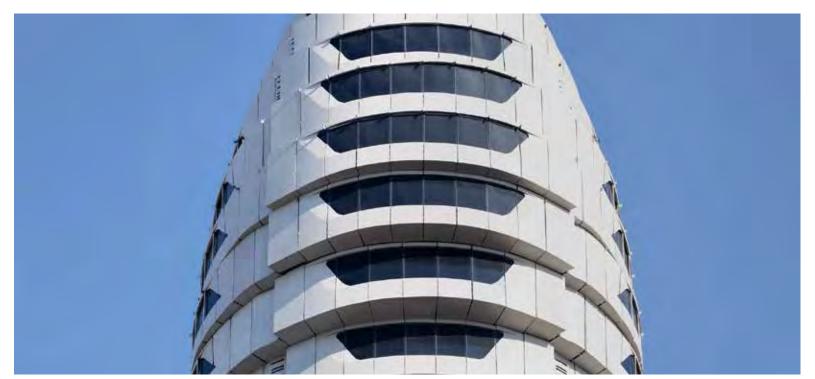


















The art of natural lighting allows the designer to use light as a design material in the design process, as well as shaping the space and designing extraordinary spaces.

The relationship between architecture and light is shaped by physical environmental conditions, architectural space is created by limiting the space to surfaces. In this context, glass plays one of the most important roles and the magic of extraordinary elegance in the space is hidden in its transparency. Light spatializes the space while enriching the function of the space besides that it makes an emotional contribution to the users of that space.

The light creates a transition between mysterious shadows and sharp colors in the futuristic design of Istanbul TV and Radio Tower rising 369m. The design resembles an organic natural system in such a complex where elegant compositions are naturally processed and cannot be easily separated from the whole. Balanced design established by the trio of light, curved surfaces, and mysterious shadows, the function of the architectural form, and the space it borders, creates visual integrity in accordance with the character of the design. The tower offers an adventure focused on nature and landscape.

The contribution of glass surfaces to the form that takes its existence from the strong bond it establishes with light, actually says a lot in regards to glass. "Panorama Elevators" rising on both sides of the tower are architectural elements that both feed and divide the monolithic body. Visitors have the opportunity to watch Istanbul from the observation floors and restaurant floors at an altitude of about 400 meters above sea level, while experiencing a vertical journey that extends 180 meters across the Historical Peninsula and the Black Sea coast on the other, with panorama lifts. In this adventure, thanks to the grey tinted glass that form a threshold between the exterior and the interior, while the thermal comfort conditions are optimally provided for the users, also they assume the necessary role in the formation of spatial continuity between the interior and the exterior through the opacity and contrast offered in the façade setup.

Thus the tower offers an adventure focused on nature and scenery.





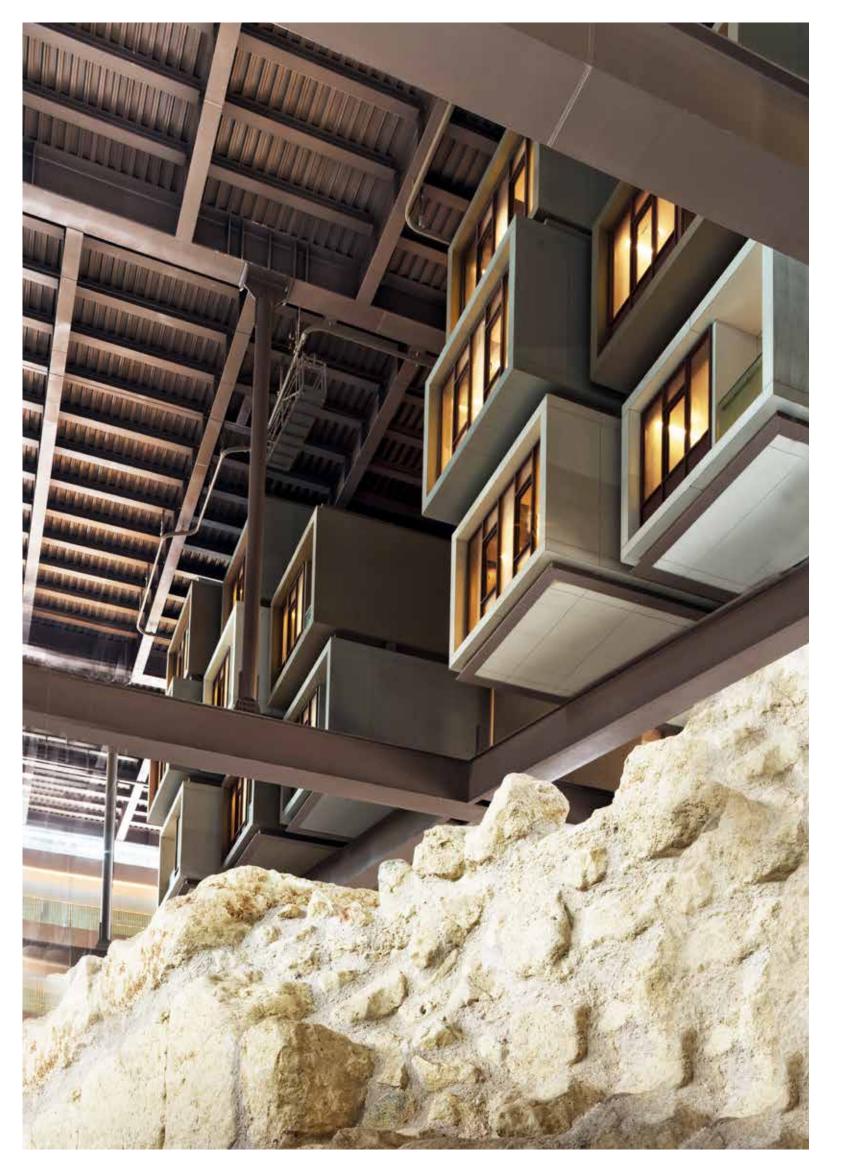


















SIPOPO CONGRESS CENTER

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FAÇADE GLASS

ŞİŞECAM TEMPERABLE SOLAR CONTROL LOW-E GLASS NEUTRAL 62/44

ŞİŞECAM TENTESOL TITANIUM SILVER

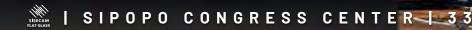
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

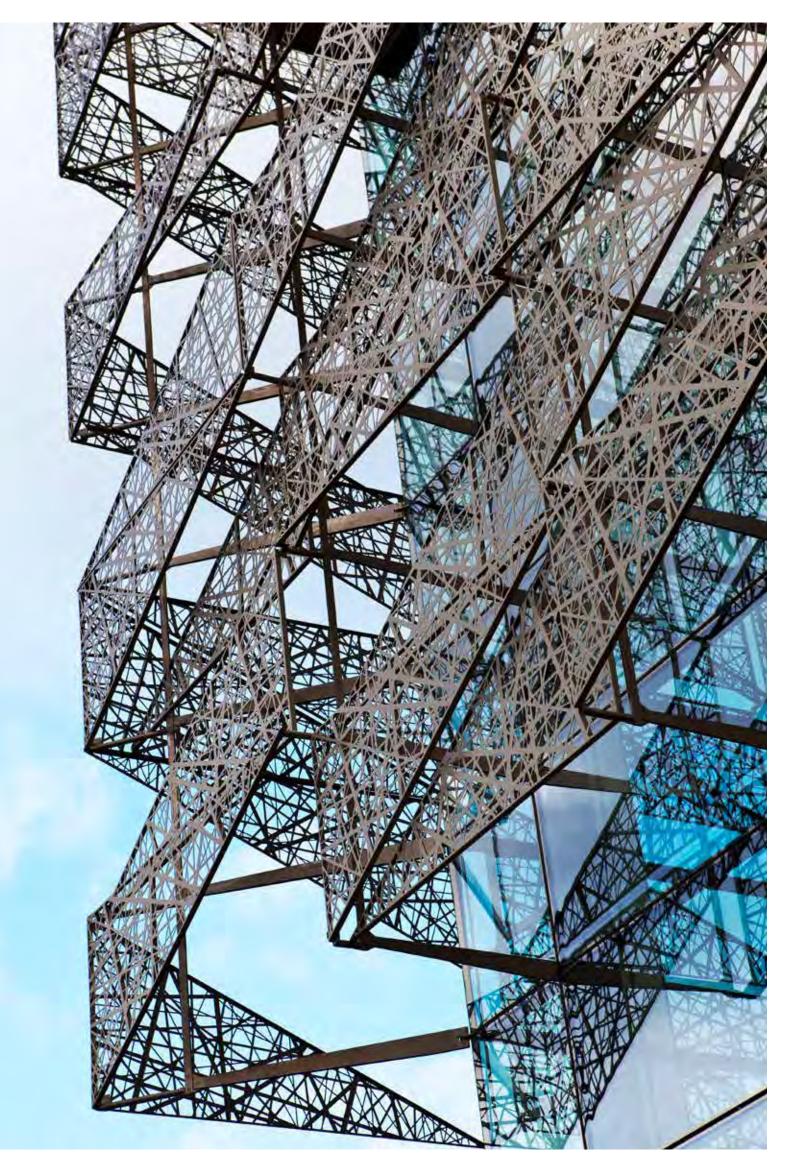
Tabanlioglu Architects

INVESTOR

Oficina Nacional de Planification Y Seguimiento

de Proyectos de Guinea Ecuatorial "GE-Proyectos"

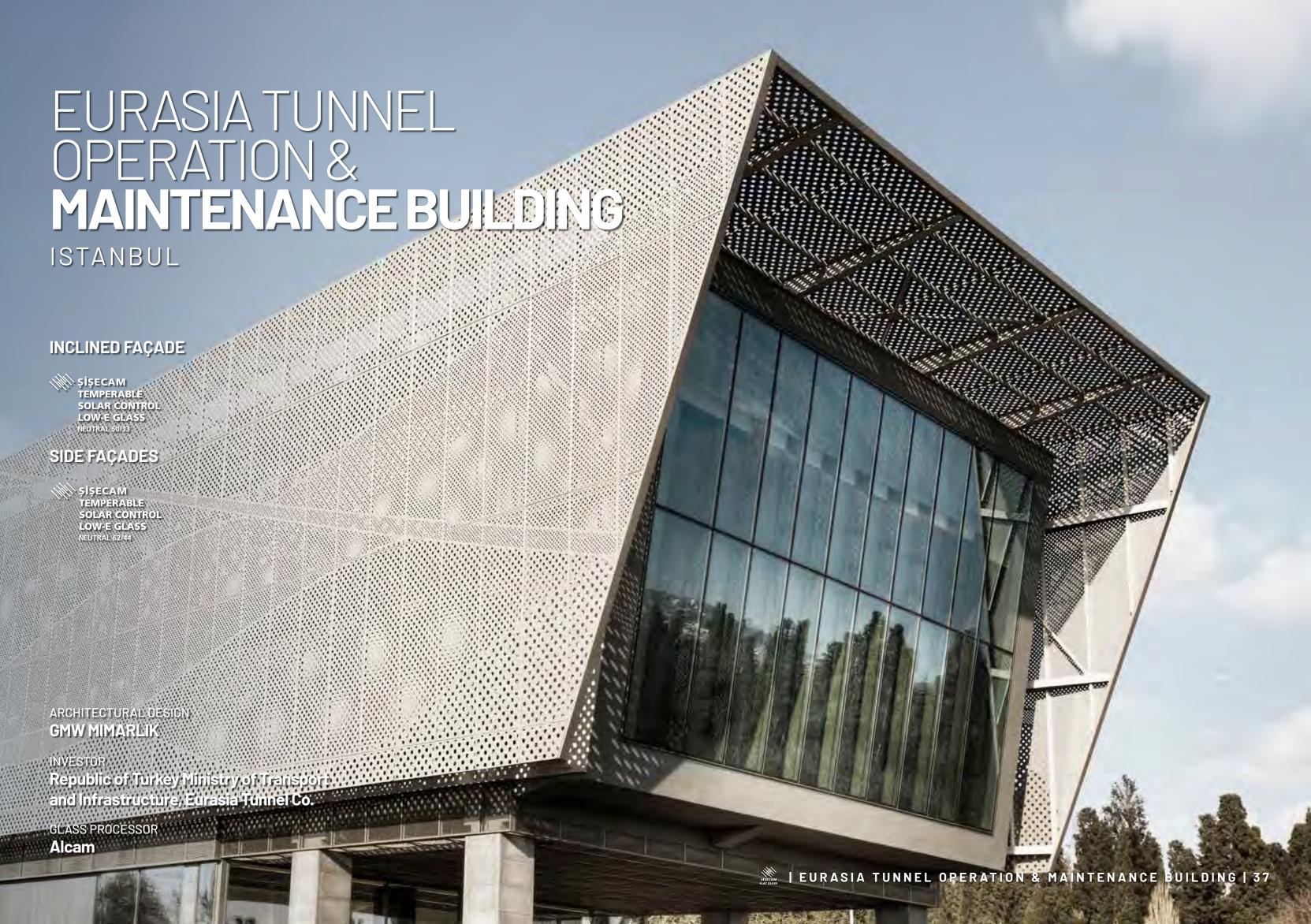


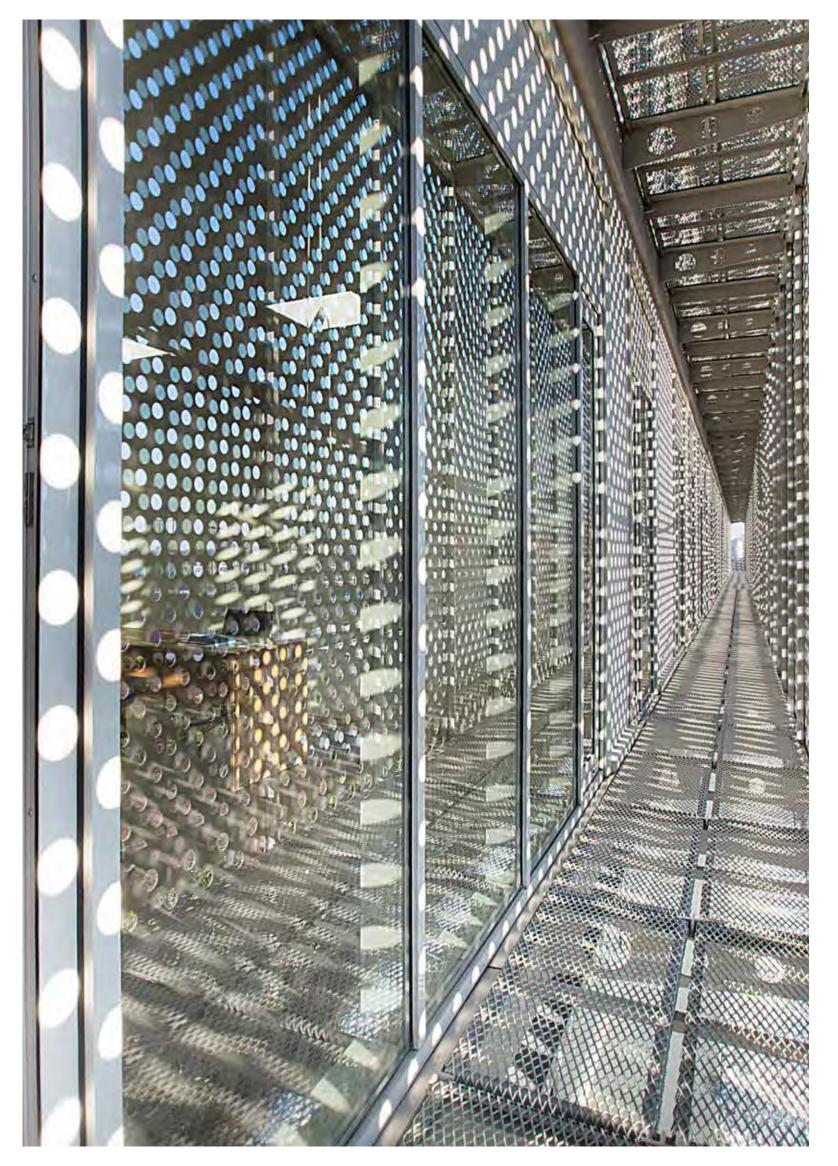




















To address the use of materials in architecture, we need to consider not only their physical properties and technical performances but also their own potential to contribute to design approach, as one of the main design tools and as an active ingredient in design processes. In this context, we think that glass is a material which enhances our design approach that we can briefly define as transparent, sustainable, dynamic, flexible, honest, adapting to its environment, and establishing a relationship with surroundings respectfully and modestly.

Although the main purpose to use glass remained the same over the centuries, which can be summarized as 'setting a transparent barrier between inside and outside', it means more in architecture especially in part due to its inherent dualities. Glass is a unique material that exists but looks like it does not; is structurally strong yet visually very light; both visible and invisible; real but also a reflection; limiting, enclosing but at the same time expanding and releasing, in harmony with other materials but also impressive all alone, solid but also fluid.

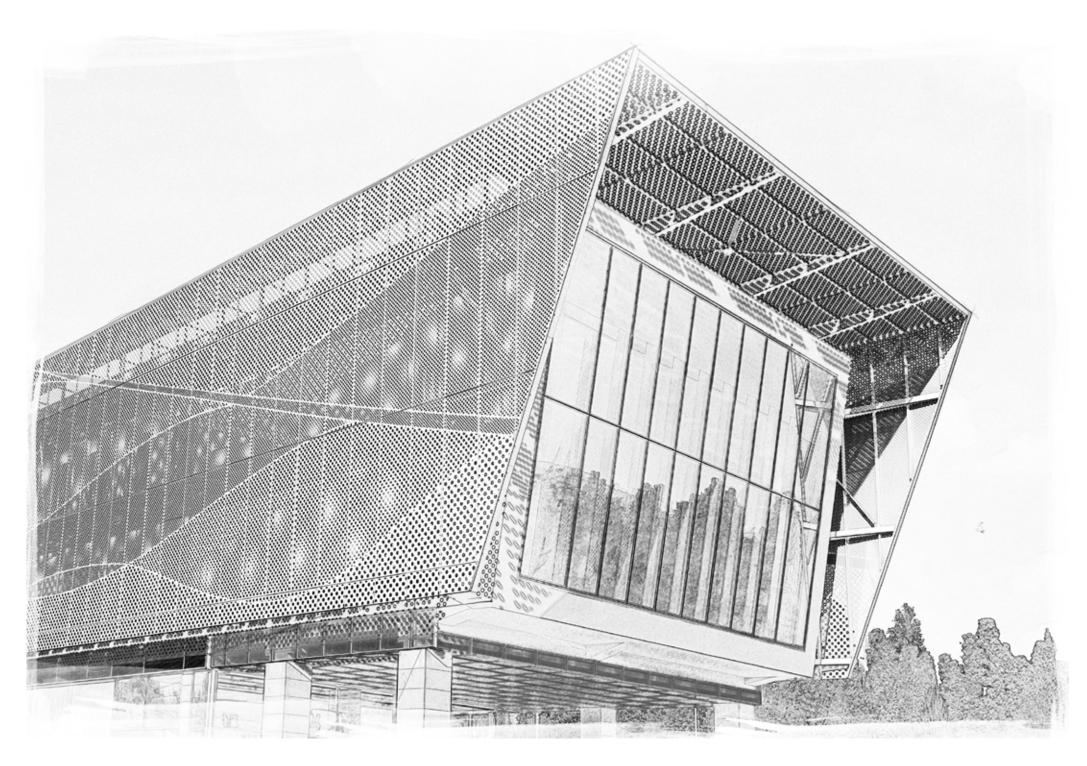
The design objective for Operation and Maintenance Building of Eurasia Tunnel has been to create a contemporary building with a distinctive architectural impression, which not only meets its functional and technical requirements but also responds to its immediate context and symbolizes the highest technological level of the Tunnel. The 2-storey tube-like built form of the office building hovers above the ground level maintenance facilities, and also refers to tunnel form.

We proposed a double-skin façade for two long sides of office block, to provide a climatic buffer zone to reduce mechanical ventilation loads on the southwest facing façade and to serve privacy on the northeast side which is in close vicinity to a public road.

The outer skin is formed in perforated metal panels. Şişecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 62/44 has been used for the glazed parts of the inner skin, to provide the required structural, thermal, acoustical, solar control, and light transmittance performances, all in accordance with international standards.

The façade of the main operation room, requiring a direct view to the tunnel entrance, is a single skin fully glazed façade. It has been inclined to reduce reflection and provide a clear view. Şisecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 50/33 has been used for this façade. The outer pane of double glass units of this façade is specified as laminated due to safety reasons.



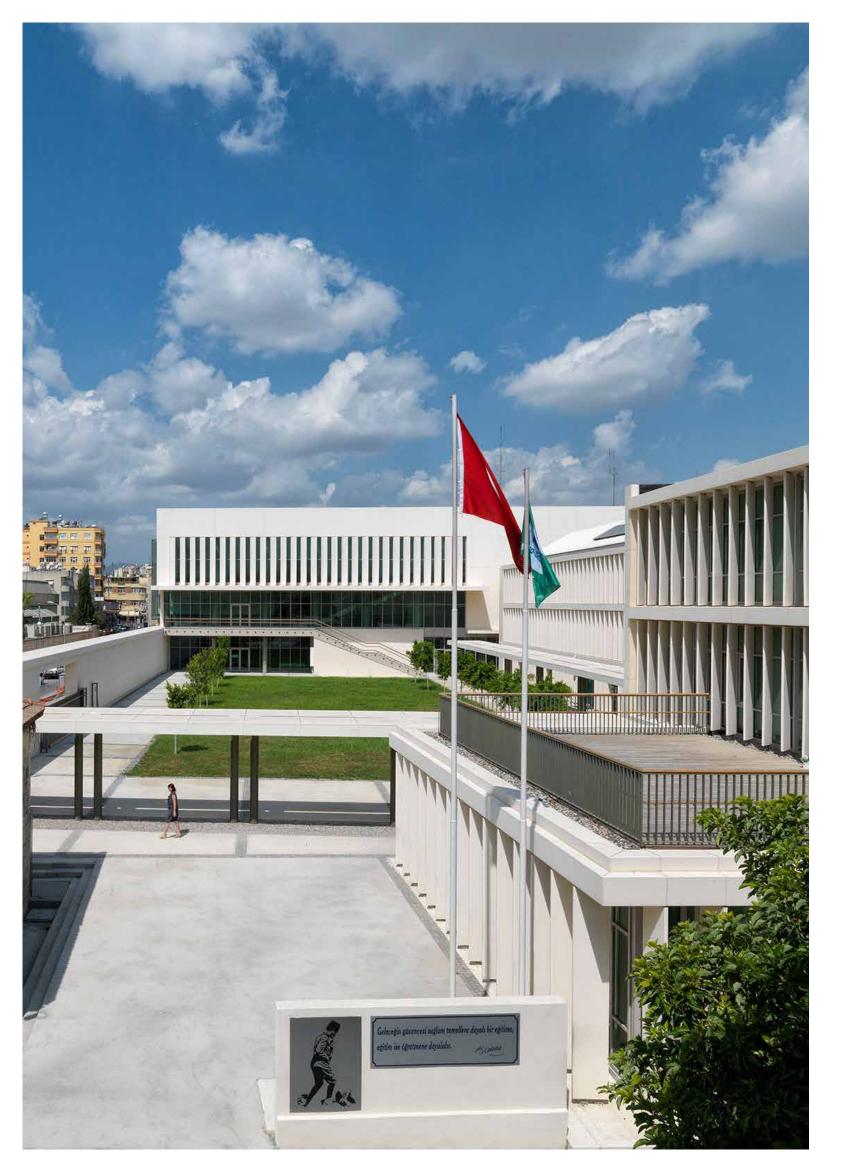


















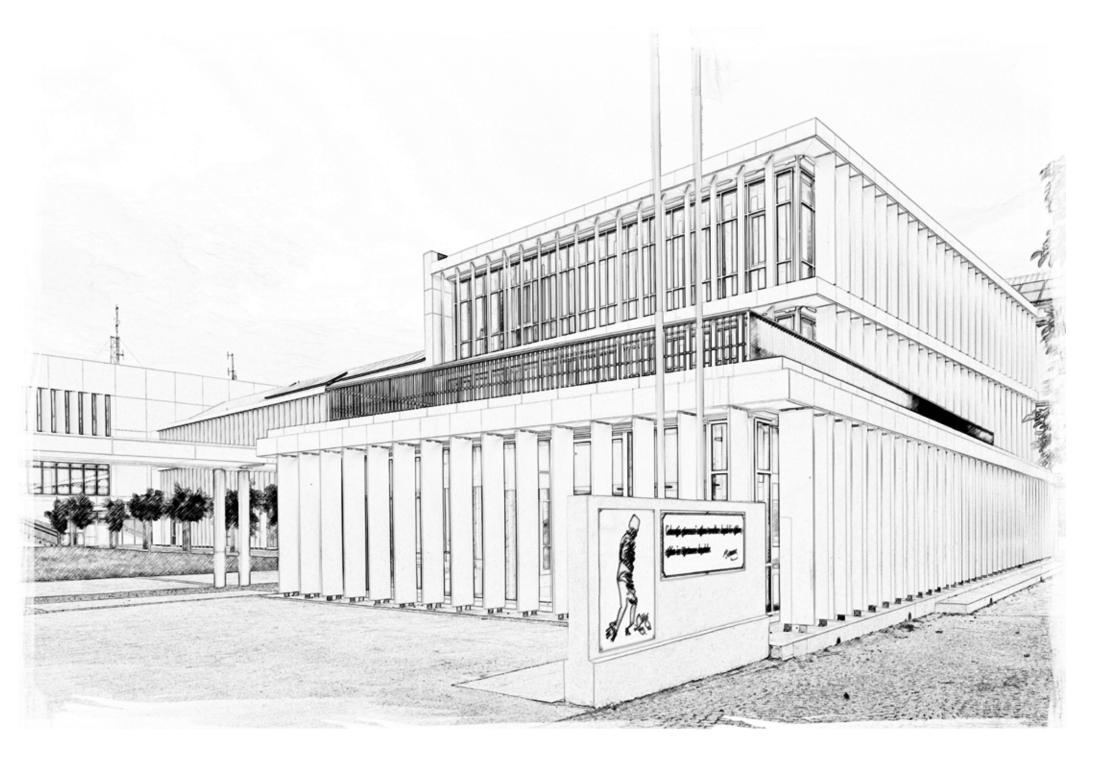




One of the warmer points of the Mediterranean, Tarsus often experiences mild winters with the lowest average temperature reaching 7 degrees Celsius in high winter. The weather stays generally warm throughout the year. Orientation thus becomes a significant design principle for a campus located in a climate that requires cooling, rather than heating. Climatization measures taken in and outside the building are supported by trees in the landscape, sunblinds on the façade, and canopies that create a pathway in the garden. In addition, the building positioning is designed in line with the existing campus and direction. Since the design aims to provide maximum use of solar energy and the utilization of this energy in the heating system of the campus, the southward roofs of the buildings feature solar panels.

The school building is designed in a way that creates a courtyard with the historic Sadık Pasha Mansion, which is planned to be converted into a library in the future. As the classrooms are located in line with the natural light coming in from the north, the areas exposed to the strong southern sun are shadowed with panels set on the exterior of the building and designed as corridors.

Especially in school projects; security is one of the main topics, therefore the usage of glass is a quite sensitive subject. That's why we were more attentive in the election process and took it very seriously. For the exterior of the building, we preferred tempered glass, on the other hand, in the inner space of the building we chose to use laminated glass which gave safety and security. On the outer pane of double insulating glass units, we chose \$isecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 50/33 that provided solar control and gave us a better architectural environment and a healthier educational atmosphere.







OZUAB4 FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

ISTANBUL



HYATT HOUSE KOCAELI

FAÇADE GLASS



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

CM Design and Architecture

INVESTOR

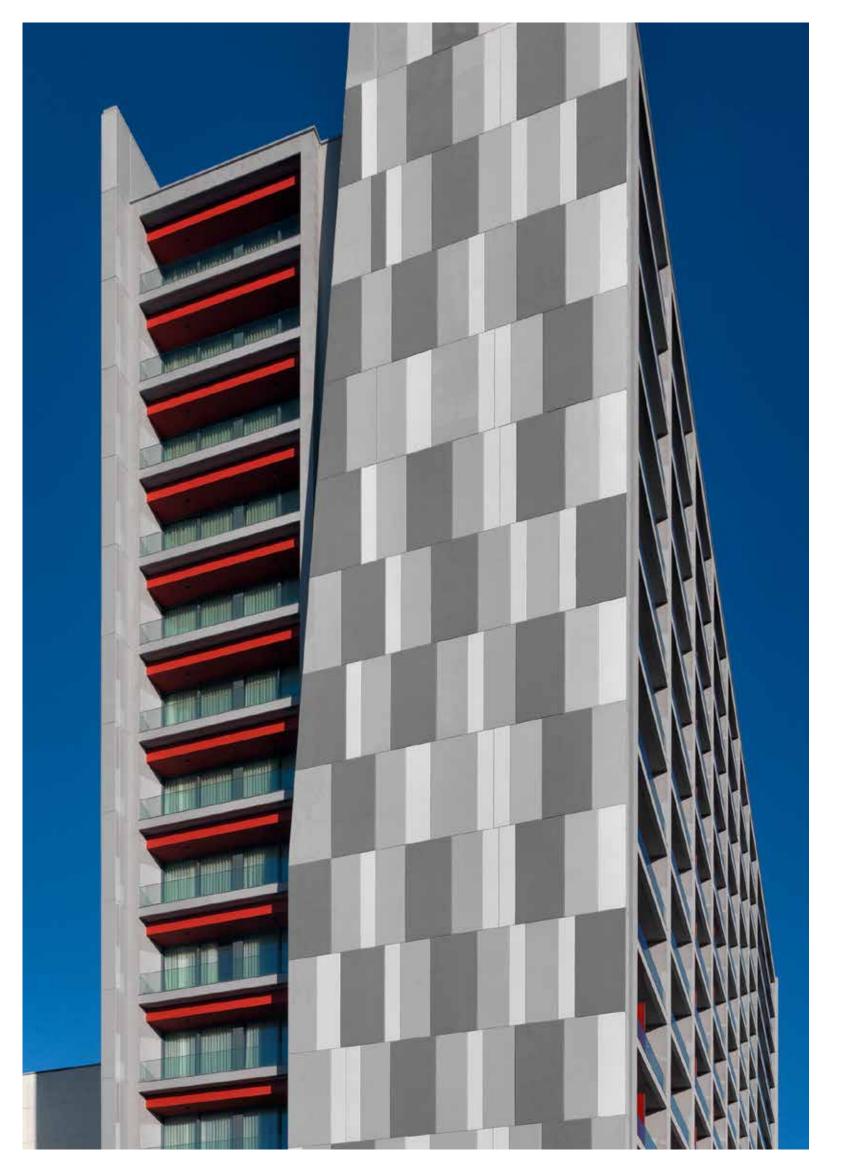
Doğuş Real Estate Investment Trust Company

FAÇADE CONSULTANT

CWG (Curtain Wall & Glazing) Consultancy Services

GLASS PROCESSOR
Yıldız Cam



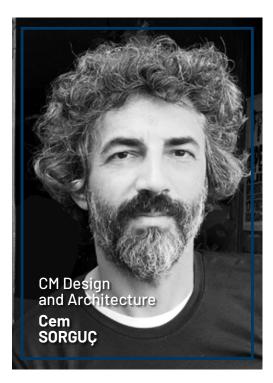














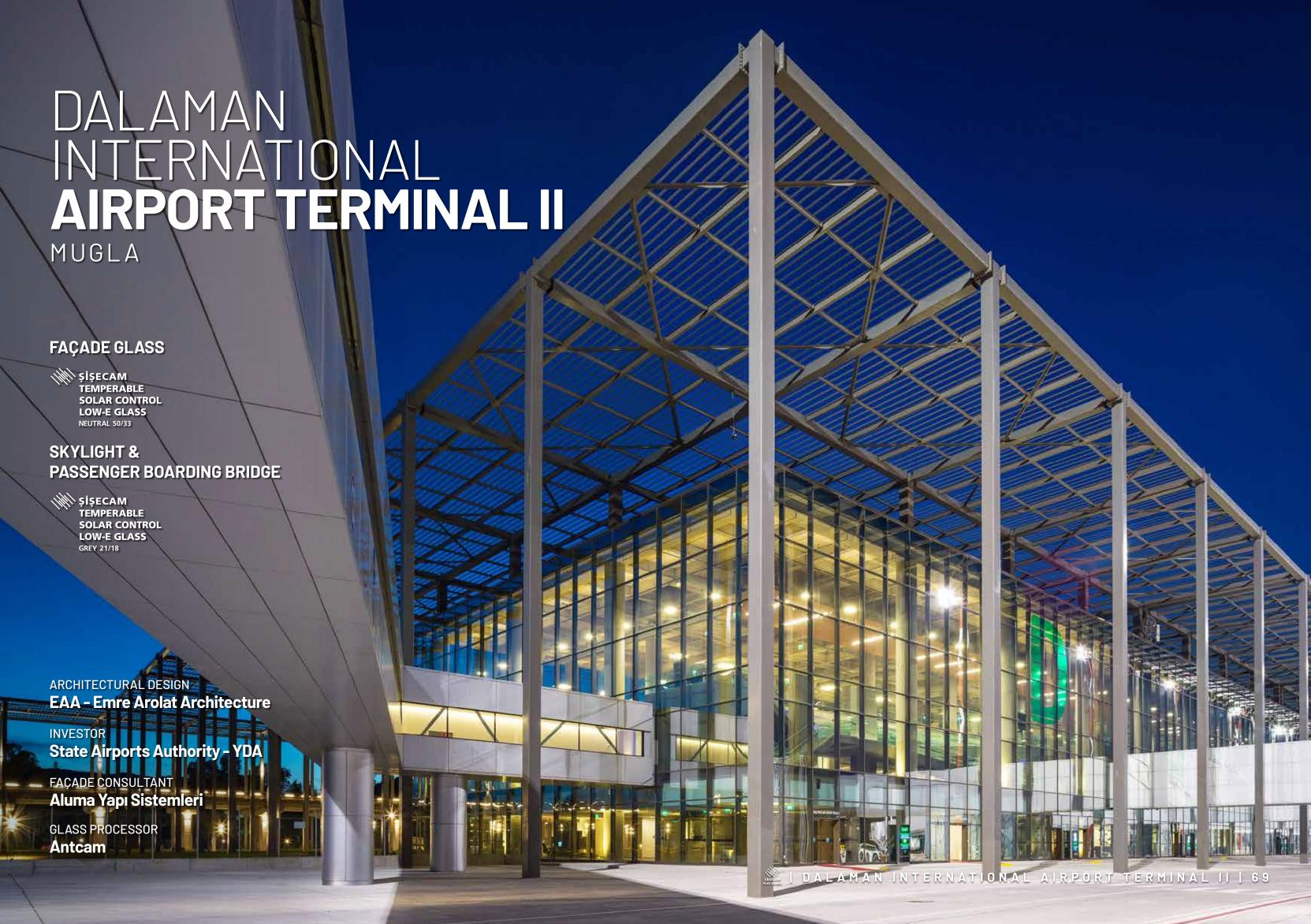
180 hotel rooms are placed on the south side of the building to take advantage of the open view. Horizontal circulation on hotel floors is designed as a linear corridor on the north side. Functions on ground and mezzanine floors are designed as common/social areas in an open-plan typology.

Hotel floors' corridors are placed on the north side, facing the shopping center's mechanical area, so that the rooms face the south direction and the open view. To prevent excessive heat and sunlight on the south façade, the rooms are set back by user-accessible balconies.

Glass selection of the south direction was important in order to prevent the negative effects of the direction. Due to this reason a high performance low reflective glass Şişecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 70/37 was chosen in the south direction. A solid / enamel painted glass surface was designed and applied to prevent both circulation and unpleasant views in the north direction.









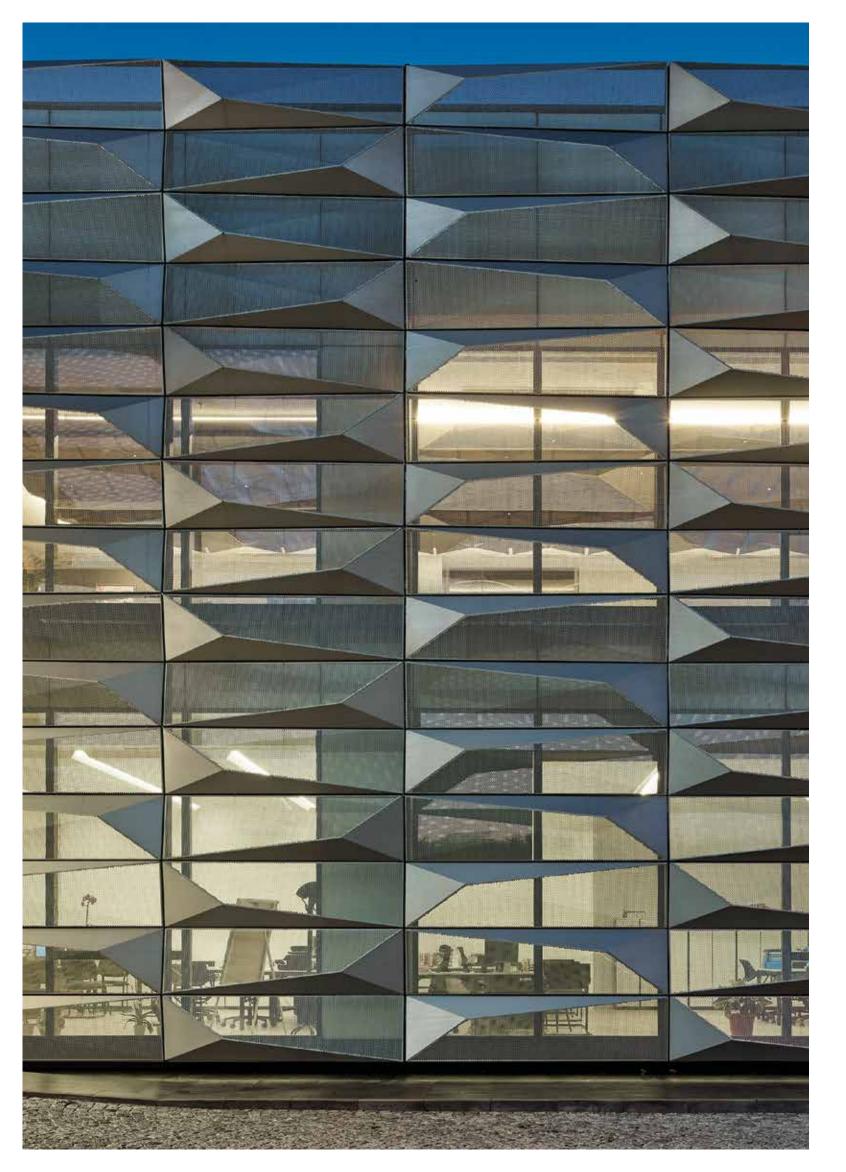
S20SB HEADQUARTERS & CONFERENCE HALL

SAKARYA

FAÇADE GLASS

















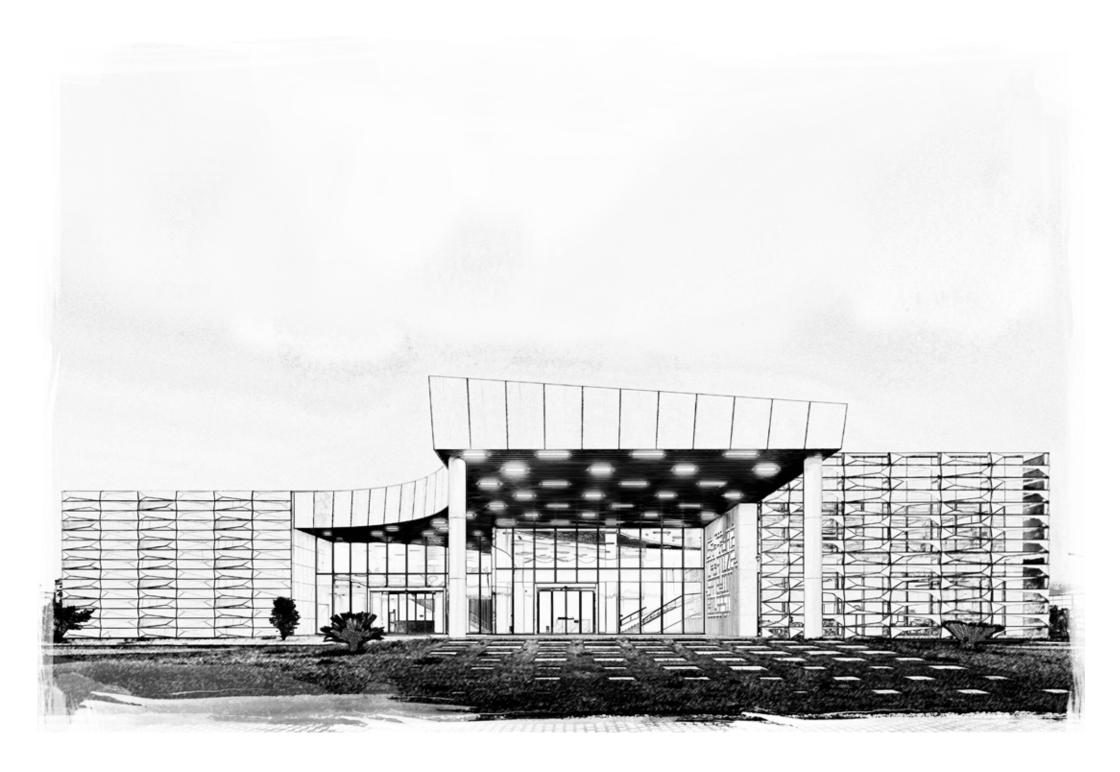
With the realization of our designs, the practice of using glass in our designs allows us to discover different perspectives. The use of glass in a building is a basic discovery tool for how we want to transmit and reflect daylight into a space. When we look from inside to outside and outside to inside, it helps us to construct the integrity of perception between space and structural mass.

In architecture, how you open a window is one of the most important elements of façade design, has made glass a focus as a material. In the 1920s, Le Corbusier said, "The history of architecture is the story of the struggle for the window." This statement continues to be valid today.

A façade is a form of expression between the user and the environment in which the building is located. It is necessary to design by considering different dynamics in terms of performance, static, function, and aesthetics. It takes concentration and mastery to create the correct openings that showcase the surroundings by measuring, mowing, cutting, gluing, and trying again and again like a tailor. The relationship between detail and the whole is a tide. Glass, which is one of the most important subjects of architectural design and an indispensable element of façade design, has different forms and usage purposes in every project and affects our constructing abstract and concrete relations in our designs.

As in every project, we made material performance choices with great precision in the design process of the S2OSB project. At these points, the interdisciplinary relationship we established with Şişecam Flat Glass came into play. We take care to choose local products as much as possible in our projects. Şişecam Flat Glass provided technical support to us where we can meet on the common ground due to its importance to R&D. We have chosen a glass that is compatible with our project, with the feature required by the architectural design.

In our S20SB project, the glass, beyond the glass transparency, provides the opportunity to experience how we can control daylight usage and energy consumption in architecture. The glass (Şişecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 50/33) that we selected behind the secondary metal façade for the office areas on the south façade provided the results we wanted in our mechanical calculations. In addition to controlling energy efficiency in common areas, it is an architectural element that we can provide visual continuity between spaces. Although the project is perceived as a closed box from the outside, inside the secondary metal shell, 'glass' surprisingly allows us to experience transparency and spatial continuity inside.

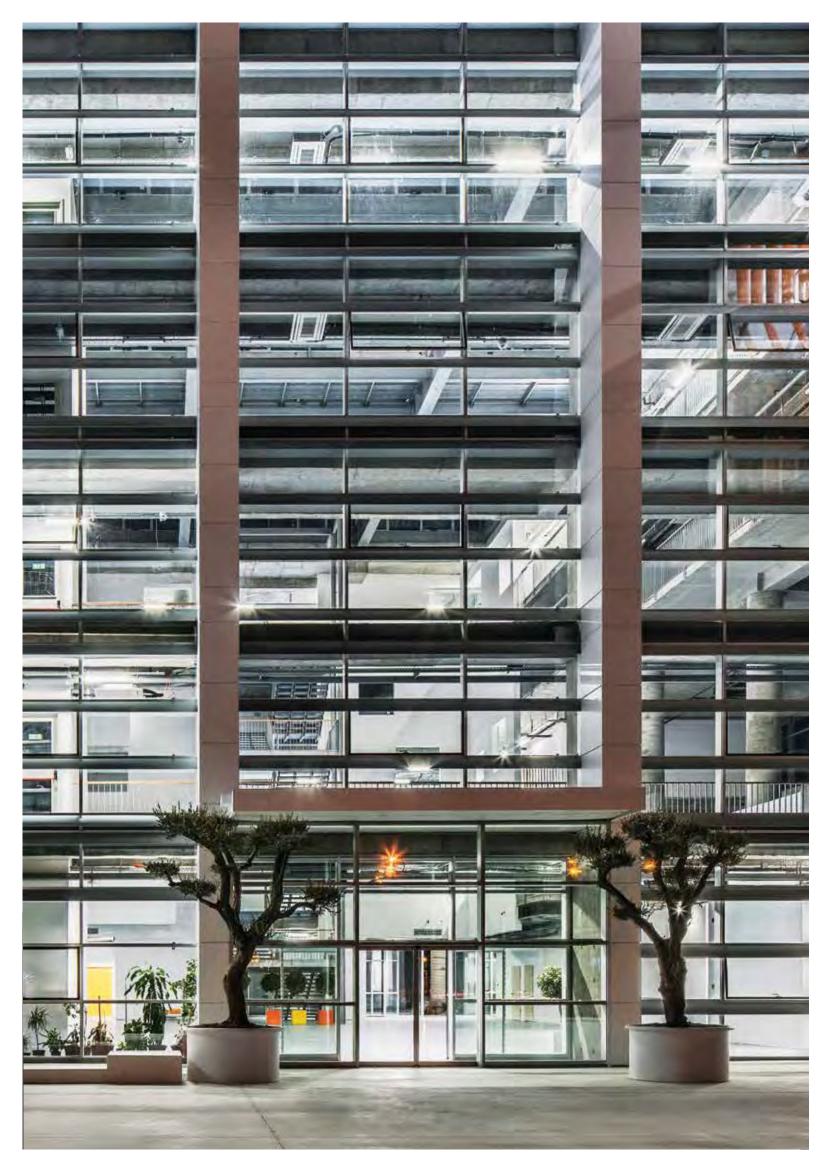
















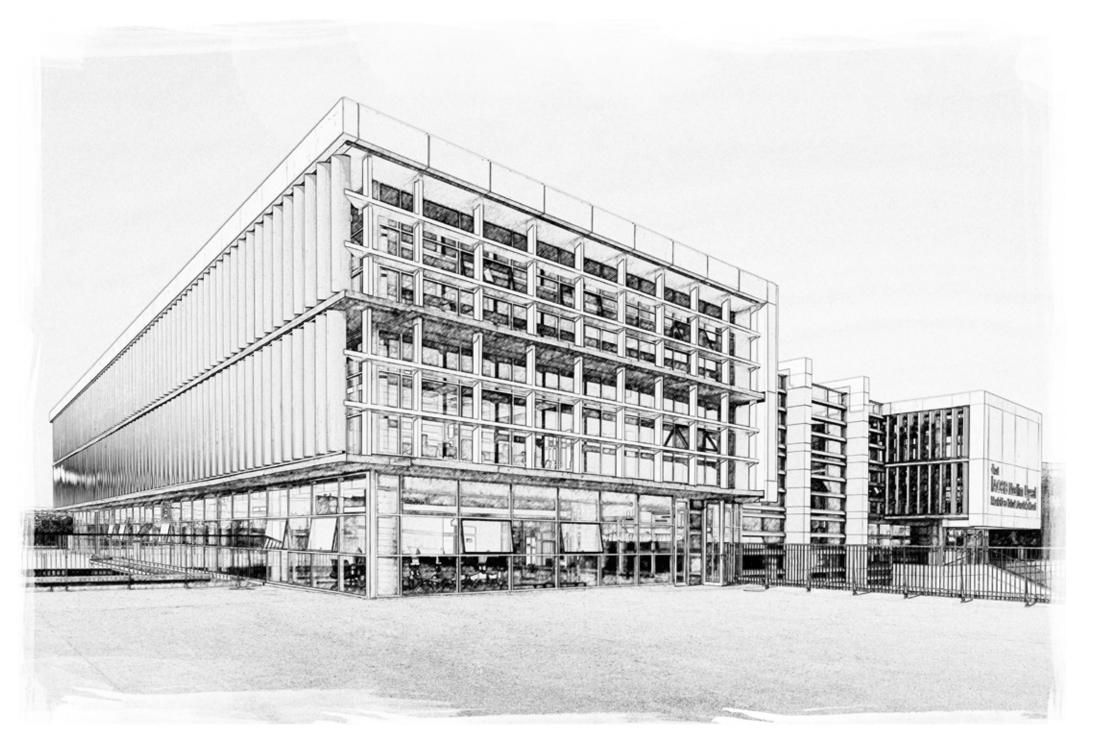






Glass respects the situation it is in, highlights, and reflects what is next to it. It is at peace with its surroundings. It melts the boundaries, transforms exterior to interior-interior to exterior, and makes it free. It reproduces and enriches. It both exists and doesn't, it alleviates. It is elegant and delicate. In design, we care about spatial continuity, interior and exterior coexistence, space dynamics created by natural light, and glass is a material that can respect these expectations.

IAOIZ NU Technical and Industrial Professional High School is located in an industrial zone which has an enclosed layout formed by closed-box building blocks/factories, and the main idea of the design approach aims to reflect its existence within the context by having contrasting building identity. Accordingly, the building was designed in a fiction that strengthens its relationship with the exterior while offering a dynamic interior life. Building mass is organized as fragmented blocks around a central gallery in the plan with large transparent surfaces, which provides a visual connection with the interior and enable maximum use of natural light. Large transparent glass surfaces, that are located both at the interior and exterior façades, provide continuous spatial effect from inside to outside, while movements of natural light increase the dynamism of interior space. The southern façade that forms one surface of the gallery is desired to be transparent through the building height. Şişecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 62/44 has been selected as glass on the façade where horizontal panels are used for solar control. Tempered glass is used for ensuring safety on the transparent wall surfaces in interior.



ILBANK REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS ISTANBUL

FAÇADE GLASS



ŞİŞECAM TEMPERABLE SOLAR CONTROL LOW-E GLASS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
Öncüoğlu Architects

INVESTOR

FAÇADE CONSULTANT **Axis Façade**

GLASS PROCESSOR Yakut Cam

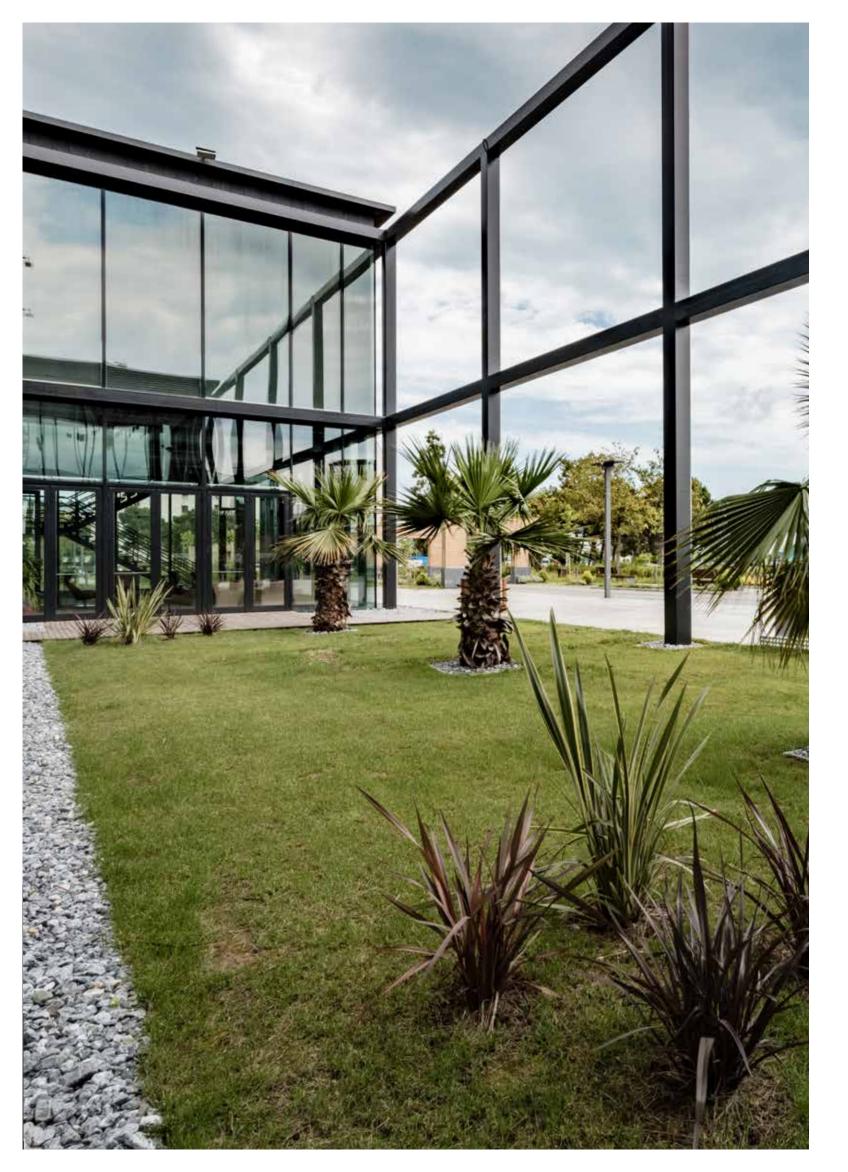






SAMSUN MULTIPURPOSE HALL SAMSUN



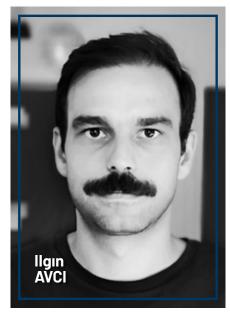


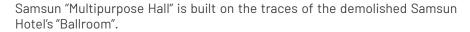












Old Samsun's "Ballroom" building had hosted lots of different events like wedding ceremonies which had taken a place in people's life. Preserving and maintaining its place in the urban memory is aimed at the project.

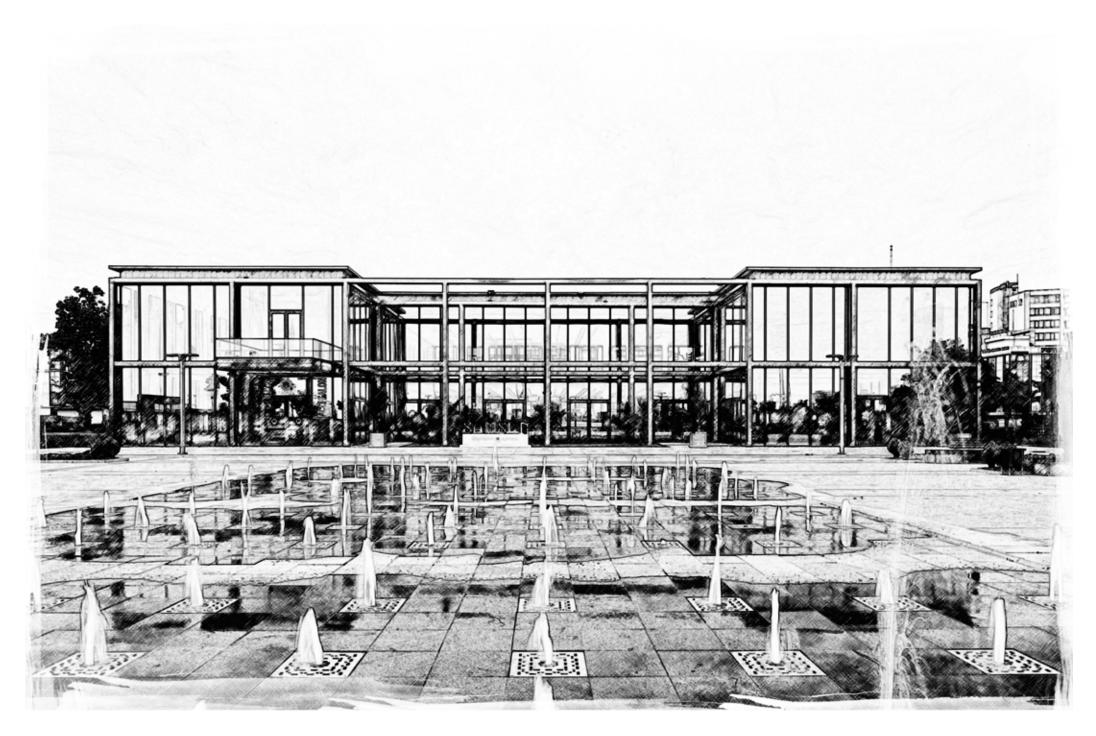
The Building is situated between Samsun Ataturk Cultural Center and "İlkadım" Monument in the city center. The green coastline, where the building is located, has some buildings which are hosting social and cultural events.

Keeping a visual connection between coastline and city is realized by designing the main hall's façade, as transparent as possible parallel to the coastline with this transparency, the events can be perceived from the outside. To achieve this transparency, large-sized glass with low reflection has been used. The building's architectural expression is generally achieved by expressing the structural system.

The metal cage system, which surrounds the building, is becoming rare or frequent, according to the functions behind, by creating an irregular rhythm on the façades.

There are two main halls of 600 square meters and two small meeting room areas in the building. A two-story height foyer space is welcoming guests with a sculptural staircase.







BUMERANG KARTAL ISTANBUL

FAÇADE GLASS



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN **AE Mimarlık**

INVESTOR **Özkartallar Group**

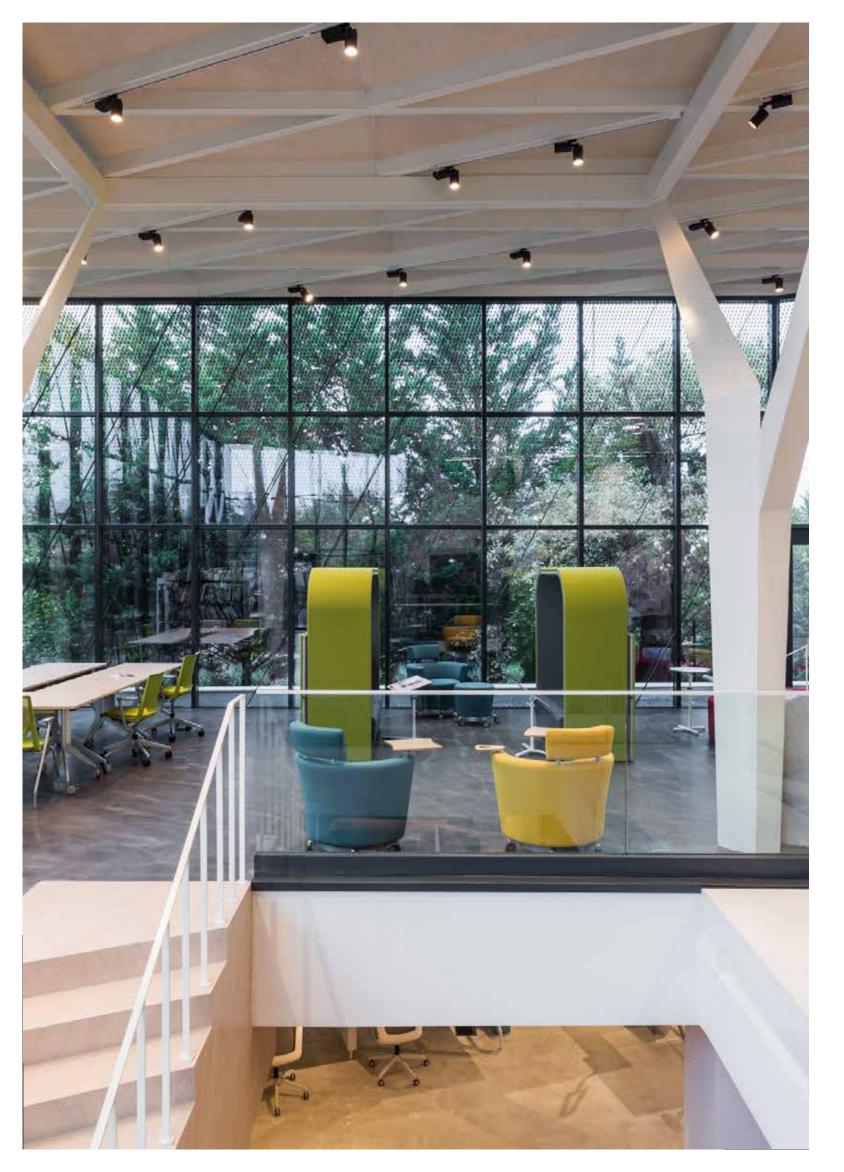
FAÇADE CONSULTANT
Façade Design Factory

GLASS PROCESSOR Yıldız Cam

















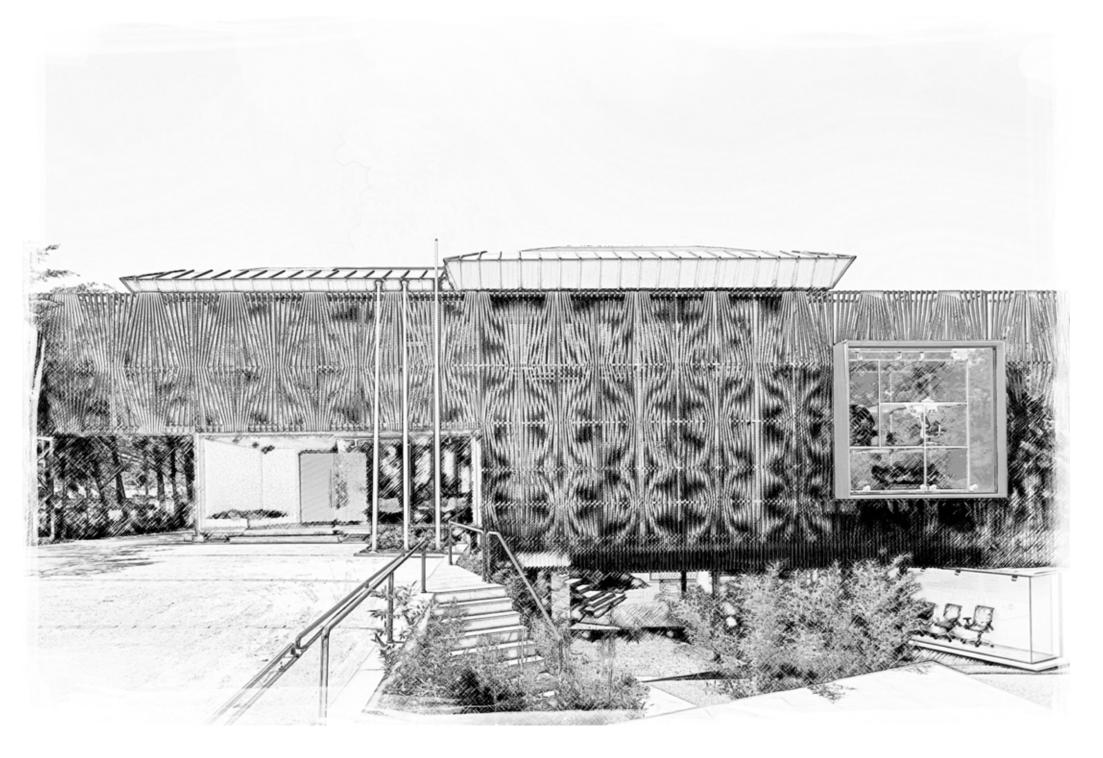


SANALarc took on the project of converting the older building into a contemporary environment that would house the design brand of the 21st century. Three main interrelated compositional spatial responses came to shape the new architectural design: The Billboard, The Winter Garden, and The Sequence of Settings.

Putting forward ERSA's commitment to visual culture, the "Billboard," which is used as a window to display furniture products, also assumes the function of an outward-facing notice board for the BOX-IN-A-BOX platform, a proof of the brand's innovative identity. The moiré pattern developed specifically for ERSA and used on the Billboard was thought of as a kind of dynamic and visual background for the design brand which could resonate in all their subsidiary partner showrooms. The display window embedded in the Billboard allows for a kind of public space that can be used for product presentations and/or seasonal events, not only by furniture designers but also by illustrators and craftspeople, and even musicians.

Winter Garden provides a permeable and animated visible connection between the main showroom on the lower level and the office spaces on the upper level. Two sculpted columns surrounded by a glass veil support the volume of the cube's roofing. The rear façade cladding of the inherited building was removed, allowing the upper building levels to perch into the volume and borrow natural light, city views, and connectivity for the showroom's daily life.

While designing the sequence of settings, all office units were positioned such that the other spaces would be within their line of sight. The result is an integral new building where natural light can be felt in all spaces, which preserves its relationship with greenery, and where one can spend time with serendipitous encounters in the company of peers and colleagues.







DAKAR ARENA SENEGAL

FAÇADE GLASS

ŞİŞECAM
TEMPERABLE
SOLAR CONTROL
LOW-E GLASS
NEUTRAL 50/33

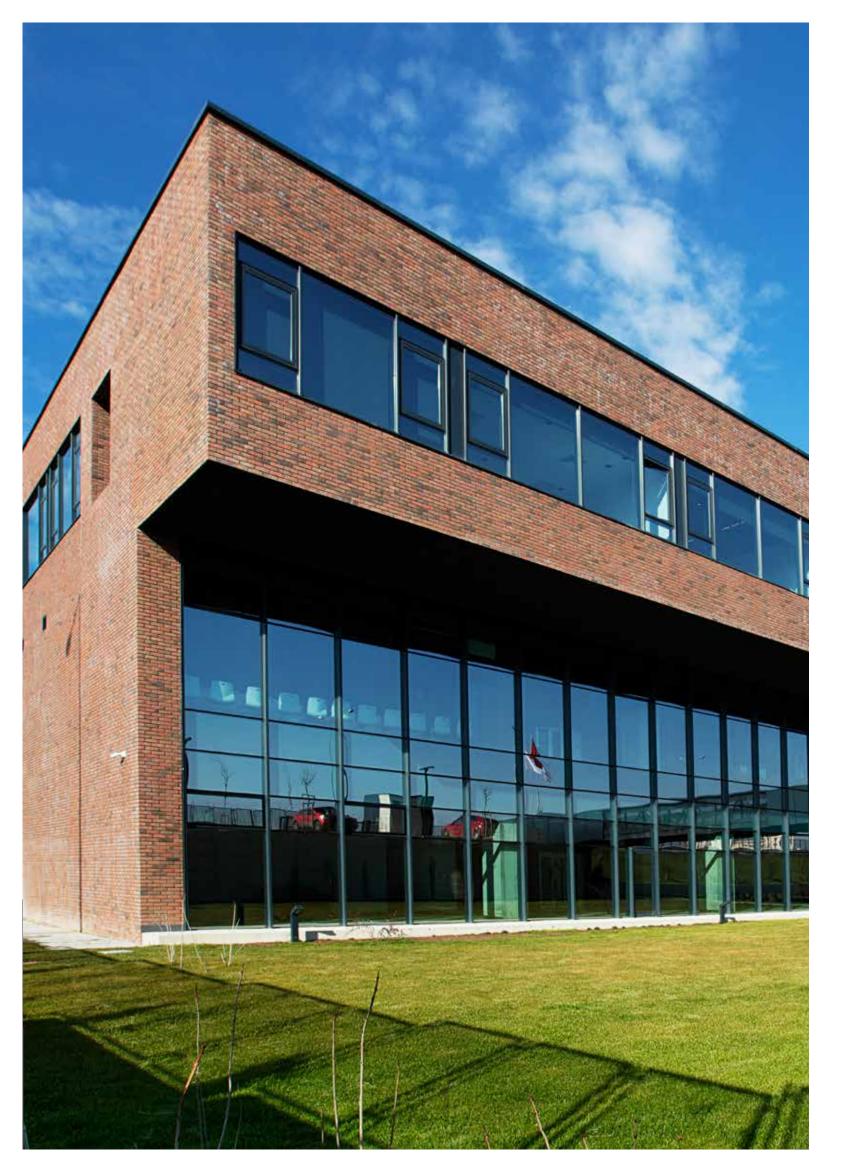
INVESTOR
Summa Inc. Co.

GLASS PROCESSOR

Gürsan Cam

















Arden Medikal is located in an industrial site, the complex involves landscape, reception area, and management on the south side; whereas service and production areas are located on the north. The basic units of the industry such as material production area, management area, social areas, service volumes, infrastructure, and hardware areas have been studied and their functional flow is solved primarily. On the lower ground floor of the factory, there are metal and wood workshops and logistics service areas, while on the upper ground floor, knitting and sewing workshops and quality control areas are located. The administrative office is on the first floor. The possibility of a second stage, that is, the possibility of development and growth is organized in the first stage.

Despite its cubic simple form, the structure stands out as a benchmark in the industrial plant surrounding it. In the design, the topography of the land at low elevation compared to the main road was interpreted as an advantage and not leveled at the front garden road elevation. As a result, the upper ground floor was connected to the road by a bridge, and the lower ground floor could be opened to the garden on the south side as well as on the north. A biological pond has been constructed in the wide landscape area in front of the social corridor and the refectory, but the construction has not been completed yet.

In the design process, it has been considered important to create peaceful and bright areas that will increase motivation for those working in the industrial facility. In the workshops illuminated by daylight, the windows that catch the view of distant mountains reach their maximum size. As a result of the studies for the selection of façade glass of the project, it was decided to use Şişecam Temperable Solar Control Low-E Glass Neutral 50/33 & Şişecam Laminated Glass.

The characteristic structure of the brick as an industrial product is dominant on the façade. Expanded mesh metal surfaces in bridges and terraces accompany brick. In the interior, ceilings and columns are left with bare concrete. Floors and stairs in common halls are in epoxy; in workshops, the surface is hardened lean concrete. In the high lobby, which is the first welcome area of the factory, the brick on the façade was used as a motif element in the interior.



AND PASTEL ISTANBUL

FAÇADE GLASS

ŞİŞECAM
TEMPERABLE
SOLAR CONTROL
LOW-E GLASS
NEUTRAL 58/32

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

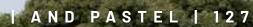
HPP International Turkey Mimarlik ve Danismanlik Hizmetleri

INVESTOR

AEH Anadolu Gayrimenkul Yatirimlari A.S.

GLASS PROCESSOR

Camyapı, Yakut Cam





GLOBAL DREAM OFFICES

MERSIN

FAÇADE GLASS



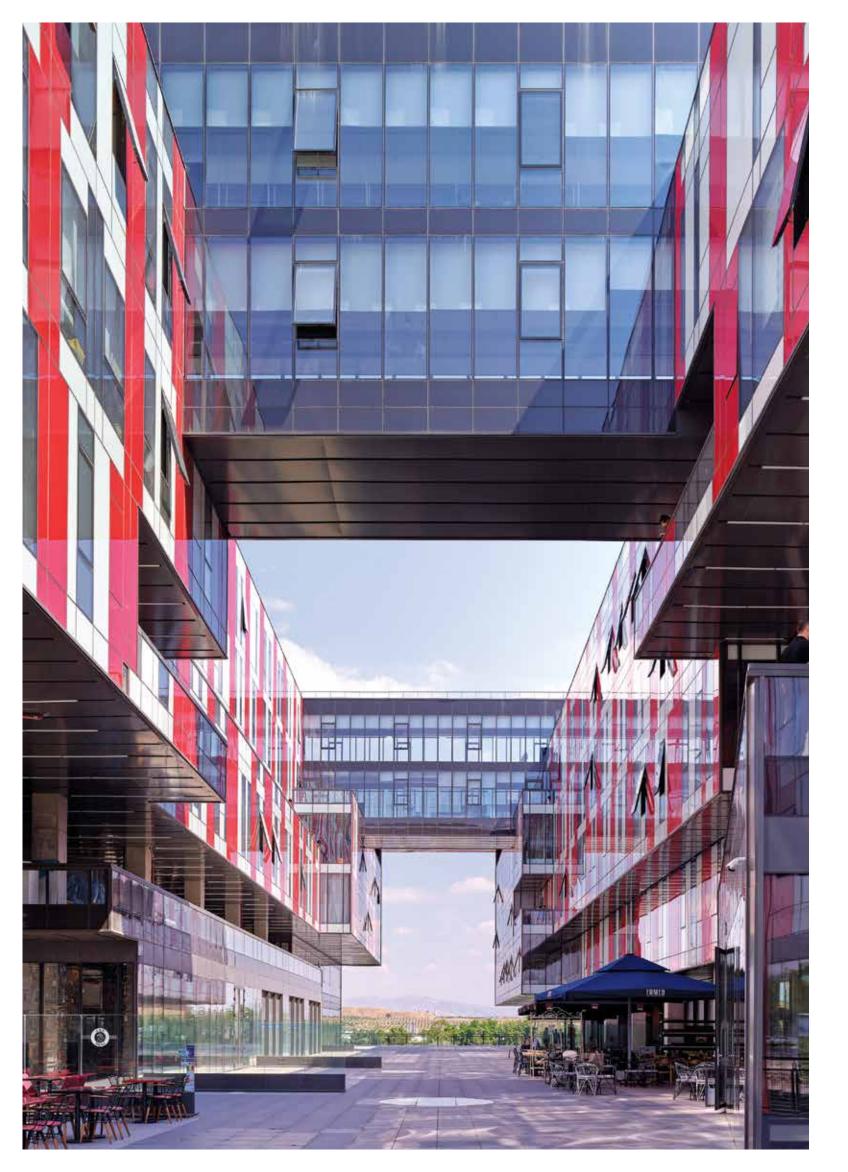
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
Yüce Architects

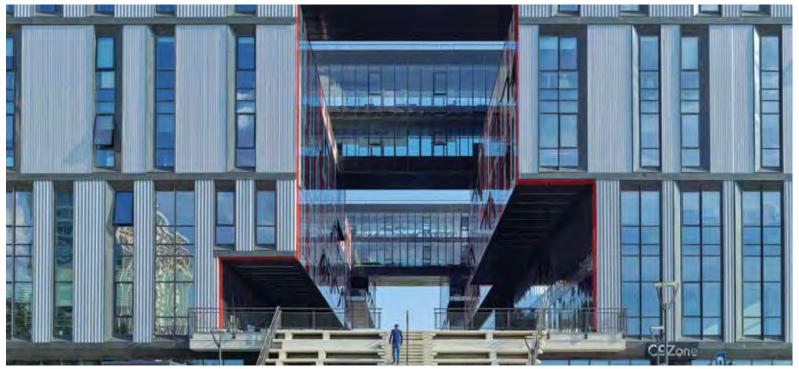
INVESTOR **Ekinci Inşaat**

GLASS PROCESSOR **Adana Cam**













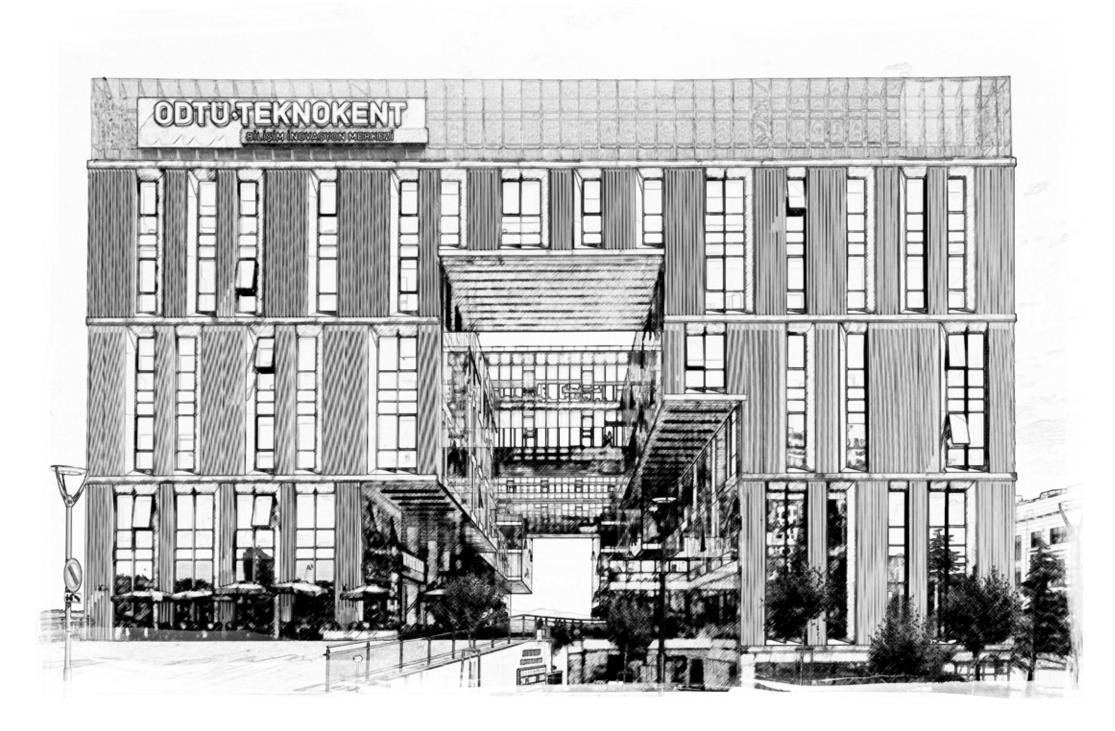




In the architectural design process, the material is often at the center of the most important discussions in the flesh tides of imagining ideas. Glass, which is one of the main elements of building structures throughout history, has the ability to redefine the place and design. It is possible to see the leading role of glass in the most unique designs of architectural history. The ability to destroy the borders while creating a boundary where it is located gives the glass a unique quality and makes it one of the most indispensable elements of architectural designs. Glass, whose performance has increased in parallel with the advances in technology in recent years, offers much wider solutions to designers. We now have the chance to choose highly specific products according to the climate, orientation of the place where the building is located and the very specific functional requirements of the places it is associated with. In this way, it is possible to provide comfort conditions at much better levels without weakening the power of the design.

Glass in METU Technopolis SCIENCE structure is one of the primary structural elements that we apply both transparent and opaque. 'Glass' was the indispensable building material of the design and construction process in finding the identity of the structural walls created in this structure where the alley, which constitutes the spatial backbone of the METU campus, is reproduced. The opaque colored glass in the modulation that we recommend on Alley walls reflect the colors of the METU identity while at the same time aiming to maintain the level of privacy for the spaces behind the two facing **façades.** The fact that the long sides of the building, where software companies are located, looking in the east and west directions were very important for the comfort levels of the workplaces. It was aimed to keep transparency and comfort together by choosing the glass suitable for the directions facing the building's façades.





KUZU KUMRU ANKARA

FAÇADE GLASS



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

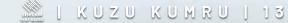
A Architectural Design

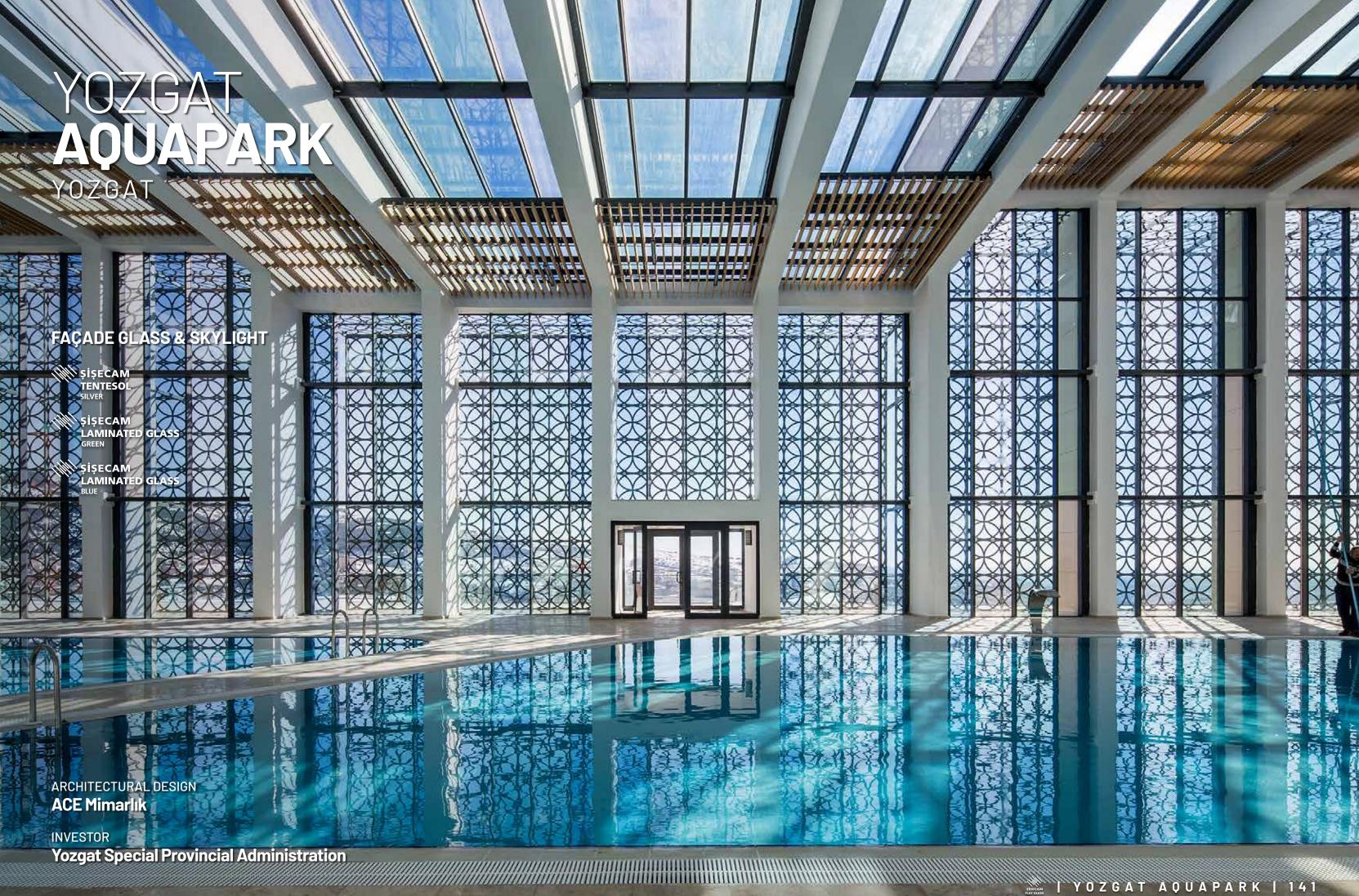
INVESTOR

Kuzu Group

GLASS PROCESSOR **Ardıç Cam**

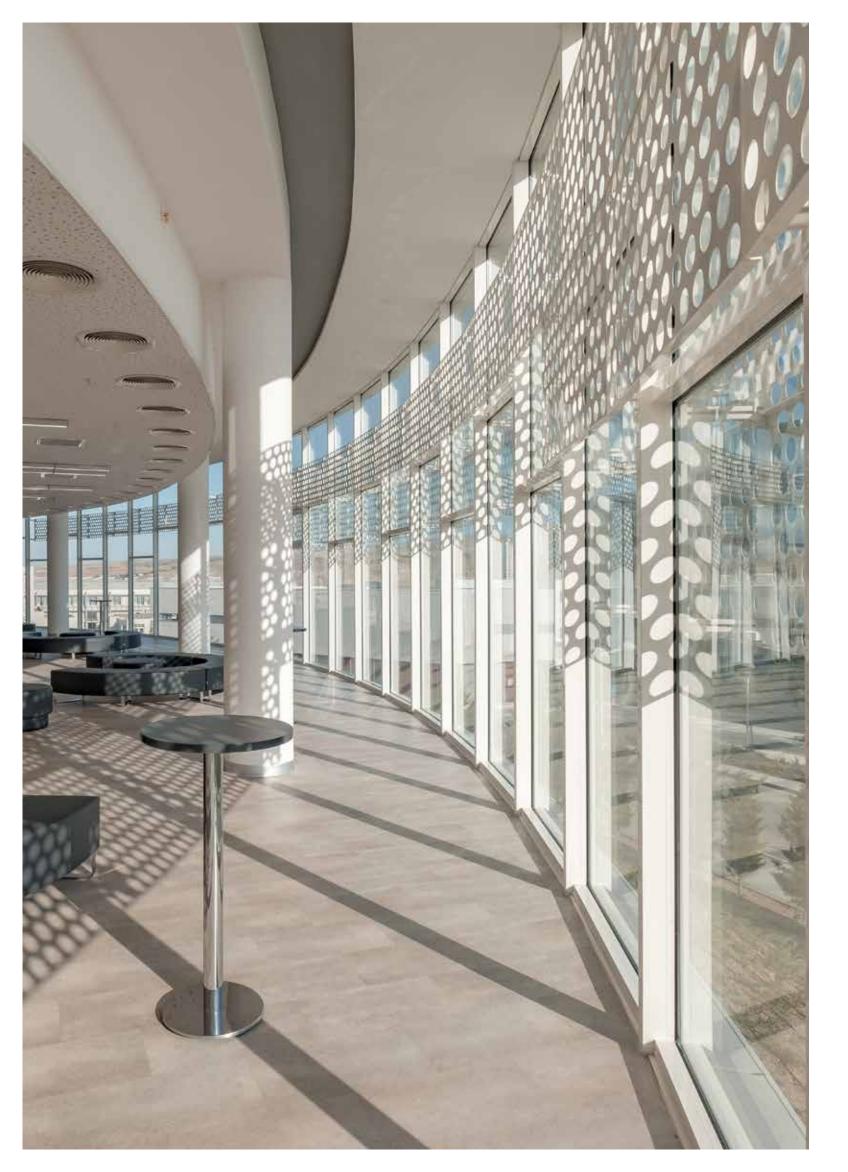






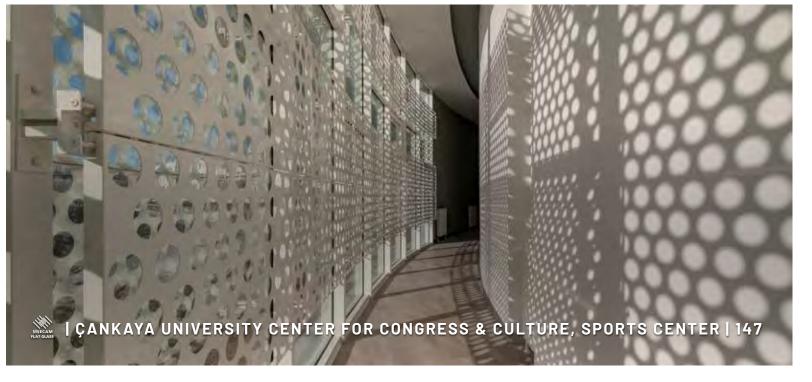






















The variety of spaces a university campus incorporates asks for a series of natural and artificial lighting conditions in tight proximity, with varying qualities and expectations. To illustrate, a laboratory for undertaking precise experiments and a festive cafeteria for students might coexist on the same façade of the same building. Consequently, the specified façade elements might exhibit contradicting qualities. The need to organize these elements highlights the process of glass specification as a primary given in the shaping of the architectural character of buildings.

Every building within Çankaya University Campus was sought to have a distinct character of its own, in addition to reflecting the campus identity. This search specifically led to a dual design for the façades of the faculty buildings. Each faculty building was shaped as part of the same network of buildings as being integrated within the same system. Yet they had to reflect the varieties of spatial qualities within. The façades were devised with a defining frame with a regular repetitive structure, inside which inner elements reflected responses to structural spans and extrusions yielding to the uses the volumes they enveloped. Furthermore, separate color palettes were developed for separate buildings. One of the foremost components of the palette was the color distribution of architectural glass.

Tinted float glass was specified for social spaces, foyers, and transition spaces, while educational and administrative spaces and offices were specified to have clear glass. As a result of orientation along the east-west axis, linear campus buildings enjoyed north and south solar exposure which generated a balanced natural lighting condition. The buildings with surfaces facing the western or eastern sun tinted float glass products with solar and heat control were specified. These glass products provided the primary given for the color palettes of buildings such as The Library and the Congress and Cultural Center. The Congress and Cultural Center building was especially shaped within a round façade that followed the sun over the course of the day and painted its foyer with an interplay of light.



NOVUS VENTUS TOWERS

IZMIR

FAÇADE GLASS



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
Yağcıoğlu Architecture

INVESTOR Adnan Kılıçoğlu & Katal İnşaat Ortaklığı

FAÇADE CONSULTANT Bağlan Mimarlık

GLASS PROCESSOR **Era Cam**









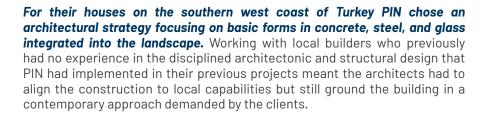












The architecture of the buildings balances space and light with the natural texture of the landscape highlighting the presence of nature as the central focus of the design. The buildings with their large outdoor terrace open up visually and physically to the Aegean hills framing the surroundings. This is mostly done by large glass windows, which are high UV resistant, low reflective, and well insulated.





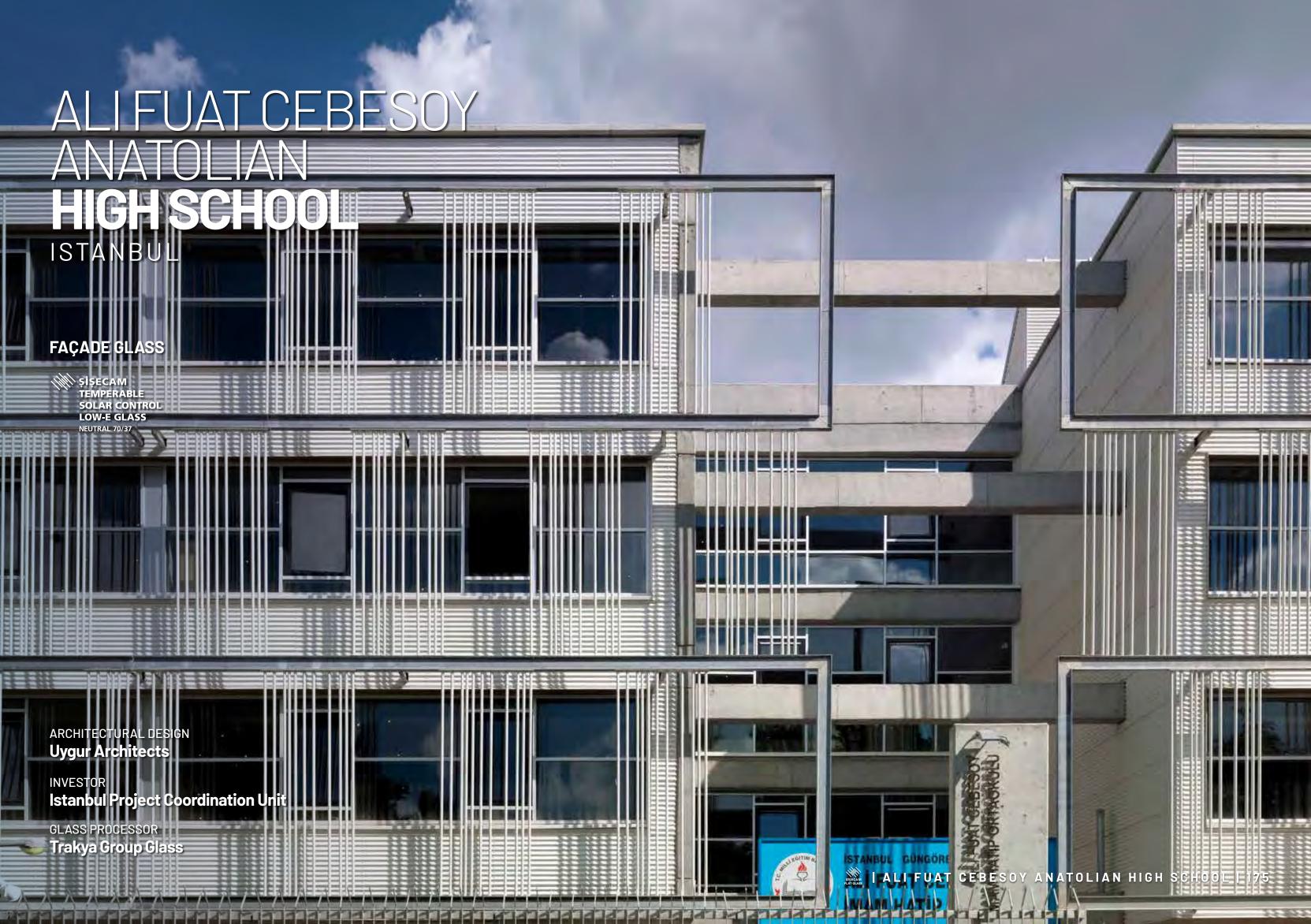












SMK TOWER ANKARA

FAÇADE GLASS



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
Yöntem Mimarlık

INVESTOR
SMK Group

GLASS PROCESSOR **Karataş Cam**









FAÇADE GLASS



INVESTOR

Muallimköy Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgesi Yönetici A.Ş.

GLASS PROCESSOR Camyapı, Sar Cam









ANKARA FAÇADE GLASS SİŞECAM
TEMPERABLE
SOLAR CONTROL
LOW-E GLASS NEUTRAL 50/33 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN Gökhan Aksoy Architects INVESTOR Elmar Yapı

FAÇADE CONSULTANT Baymim Cephe Danışmanlık

GLASS PROCESSOR Gürsan Cam

ODELO FARBA FACTORY BULGARIA

FAÇADE GLASS



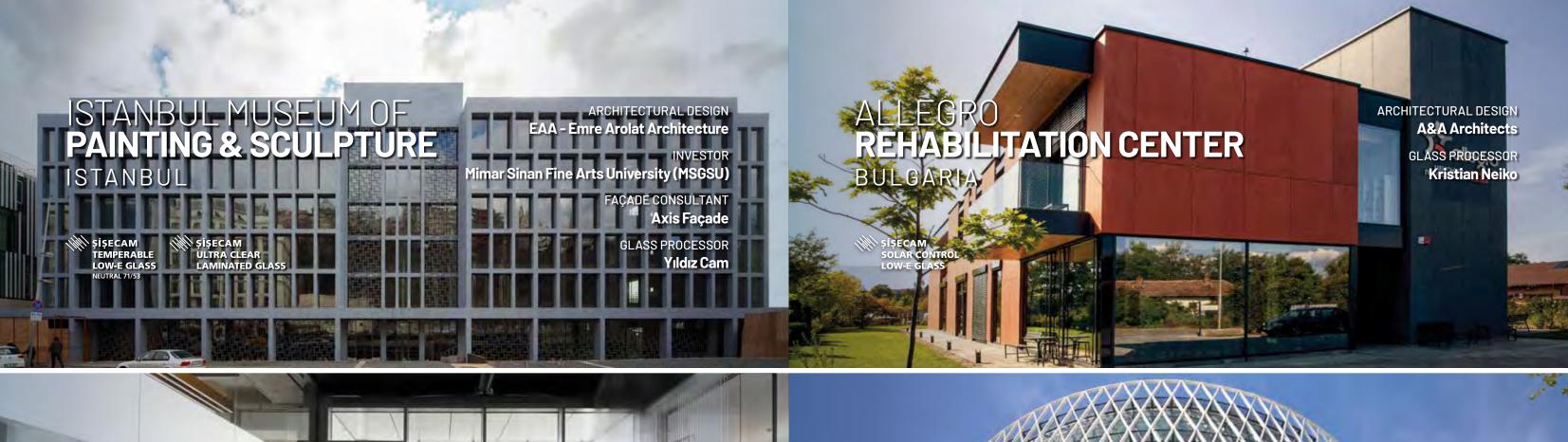


INVESTOR

Odelo Farba Bulgaria

GLASS PROCESSOR

Glassco









Kuzu Group

LASS PROCESSOR











ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

Uygur Architects

GLASS PROCESSOR Trakya Group Glass

Istanbul Project Coordination Unit

INVESTOR

ESENYURT RIFAT ILGAZ MIDDLE SCHOOL ISTANBUL

ŞİŞECAM TEMPERABLE SOLAR CONTROL LOW-E GLASS







BULGARIA

INVESTOR





































For more reference projects, you can download "Glass Projects" mobile app from the links below:



For IOS



For Android

