

Dai di Piu

Modular panels for floors and walls

Modular freedom for floors and walls

One complete brochure: the rationale, applications, production and investment estimate.



AI architectural concept image. Not a photograph of a completed Dai di Piu installation.

From design idea to prepared panel. An invitation to develop the concept together.

Why this concept?

Dai di Piu moves more work into the workshop: materials, patterns and dimensions are assembled in advance into manageable panels. For architects, it offers a starting point for exploring design and installation as a whole.

Design freedom

Combine colours, materials and mosaic patterns within an agreed modular grid.

Preparation and control

Prepare and check modules on the worktable before taking them to the final space.

Renovation and change

Explore dry installation, local replacement and reuse with a construction designed for those purposes.

These possibilities depend on the complete panel build-up. Start with a trial panel and assess its intended application.

How to read this brochure

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The idea in one minute

More preparation on the worktable. Fewer separate operations at the final location.



Materials, colours and patterns offer design freedom.



The elements remain together on a backing.

Imagine a wall covered with hundreds of small mosaic pieces. Instead of assembling everything on the wall, you first create a larger unit in the workshop. This prepared unit is then taken to its final location.

Think of a puzzle assembled on a backing: the picture is already prepared before you move it. A panel does not have to be a thick, rigid board. Depending on its construction, it can remain flexible; certain mosaic panels can be bent or rolled.

The principle is to connect real surface materials to a suitable backing. The choice of materials determines how the panel can be handled, fixed and finished. Other versions are designed for flat floors or walls.

The story behind Dai di Piu

A personal account by Renato Rossi

The concept grew out of our work with tiles, mosaics, displays and interiors. I saw how much time and skill were needed to present materials well and install them beautifully. I wanted to do more work beforehand and achieve a carefully finished result.

For approximately fifteen years, I helped customers use our panels to present their products better and for longer. We invested time, work and our own resources in solutions that also benefited their customers and staff. I believed that giving and cooperating could help everyone move forward.

Development took many years and considerable money. Not everything went as I hoped. There were disappointments and partnerships that ended differently than expected. Those experiences belong to our story, but I do not identify the people involved in this presentation.

I want the knowledge we built to become a starting point for someone else. Someone today may see a possibility we could not develop at the time.

My intention is to explain the concept publicly and make our experience available. I am not restarting production, making a new major investment or relaunching a commercial operation. Others can explore what they wish to do with it in their own workshop or profession.

Any symbolic fee is intended to cover the costs of transferring the knowledge, so that I do not lose my own money. A donation to charity remains entirely optional.

Different names, one idea



A worktable for preparing panels.



A panel with a decorative pattern.

Dai di Piu connects the project with the motto I associate with it: Give more to receive more. It is about sharing knowledge, effort and possibilities.

Pronto Ceramic and Pronto Mosaic Panels emphasise prepared coverings. Pronto suggests being ready quickly; Mosaic refers to combining small pieces; Panels to an assembled whole. Ceramic and mosaic are examples, alongside other suitable materials.

Modula Tile Panel System expresses the modular approach: larger surfaces are made from prepared sections. Shape, size, pattern, backing and fixing are adapted to the application.

Modula Panel Vision and Calculation was software for designing, visualising and calculating materials and costs. My son developed the software. His contribution remains an important part of our shared history. The old software is not included in the present knowledge offer.

Why modular panels?

Comparison with individual tiles or mosaic installed on site with adhesive or mortar. The advantages below are design possibilities; their extent must be established in pilot production and installation.

1. More preparation in the workshop

Traditional installation: patterns, alignment and much finishing are handled on site. Dai di Più: assembly, bonding and inspection take place beforehand at a fixed workstation.

2. Fewer on-site installation steps

Traditionally, many individual pieces are placed separately. A prepared panel can replace several pieces. Time savings depend on panel size, weight and handling.

3. Repeatable dimensions

Traditional installation requires alignment and joint-width control on site. Molds establish module size, squareness and pattern; on-site joints still require checking.

4. Prepare complex mosaic patterns

Instead of assembling and aligning the pattern on site, complete modules can be assembled and checked in the workshop.

5. Combine materials

Instead of resolving thickness and junction differences on site, suitable ceramic, glass, wood and other materials can be coordinated beforehand within one grid and finished height.

6. Less wet work on site

Traditional adhesives, mortar and grout need on-site application and curing. A dry floating assembly can reduce wet work. Bonded or grouted versions still require curing. Workshop adhesive, labor and drying remain; they are organized in advance rather than eliminated.

Adapt, repair and expand

7. Local replacement

Removing bonded tiles can require demolition and substrate repair. A removable design can allow individual module replacement, depending on joints, connections and access.

8. Potential reuse

Bonded finishes are often hard to remove intact. Demountable panels may be reinstalled if they remain undamaged and the new layout and assembly are compatible.

9. Heating as a separate layer

Wet-installed heating is embedded in the floor assembly. A suitable dry foil system can be investigated as a separate layer, potentially reducing wet construction. Compatibility remains essential.

10. Add measurements

A finish without sensors supplies no measurement data. A suitable sensor film can measure pressure or temperature for monitoring; electronics and calibration are required.

Strongest practical advantages

Workshop preparation, repeatable modules and preassembled patterns are the core benefits. A demountable version adds possibilities for local replacement, adaptation and reuse.

What still needs to be demonstrated

Lower overall cost, reduced waste, shorter project duration and energy savings are not established results. Compare materials, workshop labor, transportation, installation, maintenance and use over the entire service life. Heating film and sensors can also be used in other systems; they are not exclusive to Dai di Più.

Warmup describes dry foil heating for suitable floor finishes. This illustrates the principle, not approval of the Dai di Più assembly. Warmup - laminate flooring. Consulted October 13, 2026.

Save time on site

The main practical advantage: less work on site. Assembly, bonding and curing take place in the workshop beforehand. On site, the main tasks are positioning and connecting the panels. This can reduce renovation time and disruption; actual savings must be measured for each project.

1. No demolition where the existing floor is suitable

A fixed, flat, dry and stable floor can sometimes be retained, with new panels installed above it: less demolition, debris and disruption. First check load capacity, moisture, available height, doors and thresholds. An unsuitable floor still needs preparation or removal.

2. Sound reduction with the right underlayment

A suitable acoustic underlayment can reduce footsteps and impact sound transmitted downstairs. Cork or rubber can be evaluated if appropriate for the loads and panel assembly. Perimeter isolation also matters. Test the complete construction: a floating floor is not automatically quiet.

3. Ready for use after dry installation

If panels are fully cured beforehand and installed dry, there is no waiting for on-site flooring adhesive or mortar to cure. The floor can be used after installation and checks. Leveling compounds, wet grout or other curing components may still require waiting.

4. Installation without demolition dust

Retaining the existing floor and using precut panels can enable installation without demolition and with very little dust. Laying panels itself creates no demolition dust. Cutting, drilling, cleaning or substrate preparation can generate dust; do as much custom cutting as possible in the workshop.

A floor that can change with you

5. Recovery and reuse

A demountable design can allow panels to be lifted, stored and reused for relocation, store remodeling or temporary displays. Panels and connections must remain intact and fit the new module layout. Plan removable baseboards, connections and joints.

6. Especially useful for apartments

Less demolition means less demolition noise, debris handling and disruption for residents and neighbors. A suitable underlayment can improve acoustic comfort. Assess retaining the existing floor, total height, added weight and the building's acoustic requirements.

7. Practical for retail interiors

Prepared modules and dry installation can support a short remodeling schedule and, where feasible, work in stages. Removable modules can be replaced after damage or later layout changes. Check suitability for heavy traffic, shelving, point loads, carts and slip resistance.

8. Less waste during later changes

If the floor can be taken apart without damage, usable panels need not become waste. Keep spare panels and records of materials, module dimensions and connections to help plan maintenance and remodeling.

The key renovation benefit

Above all, time savings on site: prepared panels reduce separate installation steps, and dry assembly avoids flooring-adhesive curing time. Apartments may become usable sooner and stores may reopen sooner. Include workshop work, transportation and site preparation in the overall schedule.

Quick-Step explains acoustic underlayment and a flat, stable base for floating floors. These general principles do not demonstrate Dai di Più performance. Acoustic underlayment; Installation principles. Consulted October 13, 2026.

Resistance to moisture and water

An important advantage in an assembly designed for it: suitable finishes, carriers, adhesives and connections can make panels resistant to the intended moisture and water exposure. This is useful for cleaning, renovation and retail interiors.

9. A moisture- and water-resistant assembly

Select every layer for the intended application. A suitable ceramic or glass finish can resist water well, but the carrier, bonding, underlayment and panel edges must also withstand exposure. Wood, leather, cork and other materials need individual assessment.

Cleaning and everyday use

A suitable assembly can withstand damp cleaning and occasional spills, with potential uses in apartments, kitchens, entrance areas and stores. Specify permissible water exposure, cleaning products and duration beforehand.

Water-resistant panels are not a waterproof floor

Water resistance means a material or panel withstands its intended exposure. Waterproofing means water cannot pass through the complete construction. Suitable seals are required between panels and at walls, doors, penetrations and drains.

Bathrooms and other wet areas

Wet areas require a separately designed and tested waterproof assembly, including a continuous waterproofing layer where needed. Open or inadequately sealed joints do not protect the substrate. Coordinate waterproofing with demountability: waterproof connections may make reuse harder.

Substrate moisture and electrical layers

A water-resistant finish does not fix a damp substrate. Check moisture and the need for a suitable moisture-control layer. Heating film, sensors and electrical connections must be expressly suitable for the zone and moisture exposure.

Schlüter-Systems explains that tiles and grout alone do not create a waterproof construction. Schlüter - floor waterproofing. Consulted October 13, 2026. Moisture and water performance must be established for each complete Dai di Più assembly.

From worktable to wall

The pattern travels as a prepared whole.



A flexible panel is handled near a wall.



Prepared openings accommodate connections.

Suitable substrate. The existing wall must support the chosen construction and be stable and appropriately prepared. A panel does not remove the need for this assessment.

Fixing. The patent publication describes bonding and screws. In one screw-fixed version, a mosaic piece is temporarily removed and replaced after fixing to conceal the screw head.

Panel connections. Position the sections carefully, check levels and finish the remaining joints. The pattern and grout colour should continue across neighbouring panels.

Wall panels require appropriate fixing. A floating floor option does not mean that a wall can be clad without fastening.

Floors and renovation

Suitable panel constructions can also be installed as a floating floor.



A floor assembled from prepared sections.



An example of a finished interior.

In a floating floor, suitable panels are not bonded permanently to the existing floor. The entire construction must be suitable: substrate, backing, support, connections between panels and edge finishing work together.

The patent publication describes an insulating underlayer and a flexible perimeter joint. Other versions are fixed. There is no single installation method for every situation.

The potential renovation benefit is to prepare more work beforehand and, where the existing floor is suitable, reduce demolition.

The total build-up must fit doors, thresholds and adjacent floors. A thin backing alone does not determine the overall thickness. Weight, point loads and everyday use must also suit the selected construction.

Flexibility and curved shapes



A suitably constructed mosaic panel can bend.



Curved cladding in a demonstration setup.

Suitable flexible constructions can be used on curved walls, columns and other rounded shapes. Element size, backing and binder together determine the possible curvature.

The patent publication also describes rollable mosaic panels, which may simplify handling and transport. Not every panel can be rolled: large tiles, rigid materials or another bonding method can limit flexibility.



The panel is worked to the required size.



Machining requires appropriate tools and a controlled method.

The photographs show different operations and constructions. They are not a universal recipe for all materials.

Decoration and reuse

A prepared unit can also carry a valuable design.



A decorative mosaic motif as an assembled unit.



A demonstration object with different surface coverings.

Combining colours, sizes and materials makes the system interesting for decorative panels, showroom displays and personal designs. A motif can be developed on the worktable first.

One aim is to avoid always destroying valuable cladding when a room changes. The patent publication describes removing certain mosaics in larger sections and installing them elsewhere.

Reuse depends on the backing, fixing, joints and condition of the panel. Removal may require skills and special tools; a few pieces may need replacing. For valuable or artistic designs, it is useful to consider repair and removal from the outset.

The Vitruvian Man in mosaic

A personal project at my osteopath's practice in Liège



A mosaic panel inspired by Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man, made with our Dai di Piu system. Photograph from my book My Life.

This panel hangs at my osteopath's practice in Liège. It shows how the system can create a recognisable artistic image as a larger mosaic composition and place it on a wall.

A concrete connection between technique, creativity and personal design.

What is inside a panel?

The construction is chosen for the material and its intended use.



An example of a panel construction from the project archive.

1. Surface covering. Ceramic, mosaic, glass, natural stone or marble, for example. Our applications also mention wood, metal, leather and other materials. Every combination requires its own technical design.
2. Bonding. A suitable binder connects the covering to the backing. A textile mesh can initially hold mosaic pieces in place. Elastic products may be needed to preserve flexibility.
3. Backing. I have used or investigated vinyl, cork and rubber, with thicknesses of 1 to 3 millimetres depending on the application. The patent publication also describes flexible plastics and thin metal.
4. Joints and finishing. Suitable products finish the joints and panel edges. Some grouting can take place beforehand, some after installation. The stated 1 to 3 millimetres is the backing thickness, not the total panel or floor thickness: coverings, binders and extra layers must be added.

Preparing in the workshop

A flat worktable and a suitable template help achieve accuracy.



The material is arranged on the worktable.



The prepared panel is finished.

Plan the result. Establish dimensions, pattern, joints and openings. Consider transport, weight and installation order beforehand.

Assemble the elements. Arrange the covering as required. Where appropriate, use a template or mesh to hold the pieces in position, then connect them to the chosen backing with suitable products.

Check before transport. Check dimensions, flatness, bonding, edges and connections. Allow for product working times and curing. Make a test piece for a new material combination.

This brochure explains the method. Exact adhesives, quantities, curing times and fixing details belong to the technical specification of a particular application.

Preparing a panel together

Two craftspeople, one flat worktable and a controlled panel build-up.



AI concept image for illustration. Not a photograph of a completed Dai di Piu installation.

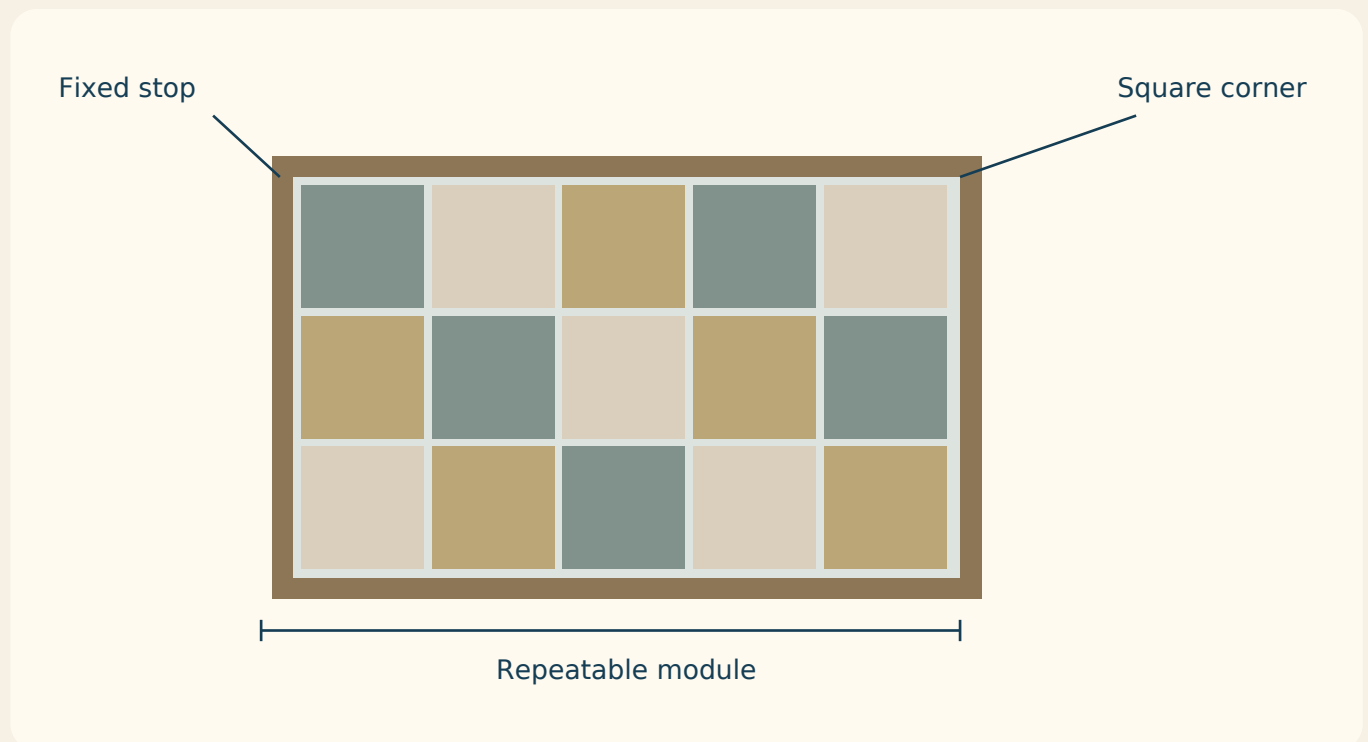
In the workshop, two people can prepare a panel together: one arranges the components while the other checks the pattern, edges and connections.

The jig maintains the agreed size. Materials, connections and curing are chosen for the intended application.

Make a trial panel first. Check dimensions, flatness, weight and handling before producing a series.

The jig defines the module size

Matching outer dimensions, square corners and a controlled finished thickness.



Jig principle - schematic, without fixed dimensions.

A fixed stop helps keep the components in position. The chosen dimensions are repeated in subsequent panels so that the modules can fit together.

Visible materials may have different thicknesses. Compensation within the build-up should keep the finished surface level.

The sketch shows the principle; dimensions, tolerances and materials are defined for each pilot project.

Combining materials on one grid

Shared dimensions allow different finishes.



AI concept image for illustration. Not a photograph of a completed Dai di Piu installation.

Ceramic, glass mosaic, natural stone, wood, metal and leather can be explored as design options. An agreed module size connects different designs.

Not every material suits every use. Leather and some wood finishes are primarily interesting for walls; a walkable floor needs a suitable complete build-up.

Prepare samples to assess colour, texture, joints and finished thickness together. The image shows possible combinations, not an existing product range.

From workshop to finished space

Floor, wall and details need to work together as one design.



AI concept image for illustration. Not a photograph of a completed Dai di Piu installation.

For an architect, the choice starts with the space: function, scale, light, maintenance and the desired pattern guide the design.

Then discuss panel size, backing, edges, connections and installation sequence with the workshop. Use a trial installation to assess transitions.

This keeps design freedom connected with practical production. The following pages explain layers, jigs and technical development options.

One modular idea, many applications



AI concept images: combinations for a wall (left) and a modular floor (right). Not photographs of completed Dai di Più products.

Wall panels

Ceramic, glass, wood, leather, natural stone, mosaic, metal or plastic can be combined as design options on an agreed modular grid. Wall fixing is determined for each version.

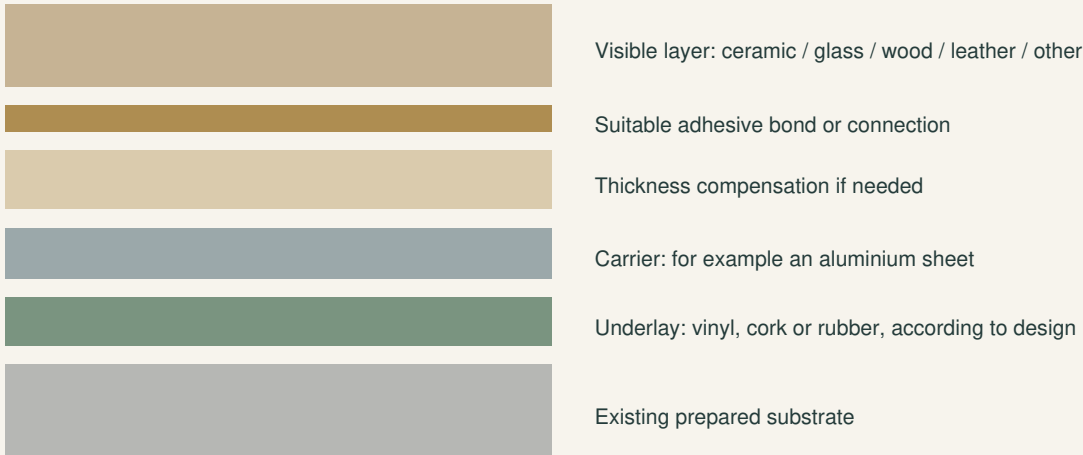
Floating floor panels

The design envisages panels laid as a system on a prepared substrate. Panel connections, edge finishes and any joints must form part of the selected system build-up.

A common module size allows designs to be combined. A material suitable for walls is not automatically suitable for a walkable floor.

From finish to substrate

Schematic layer build-up, not to scale and without specified thicknesses.



Four basic variants to investigate

Variant	Possible role in the panel system
Vinyl	Underlay or carrier, depending on the chosen build-up.
Cork	Underlay or intermediate layer, depending on the build-up.
Rubber	Underlay or intermediate layer, depending on the build-up.
Aluminium sheet	Carrier, possibly combined with a separate underlay.

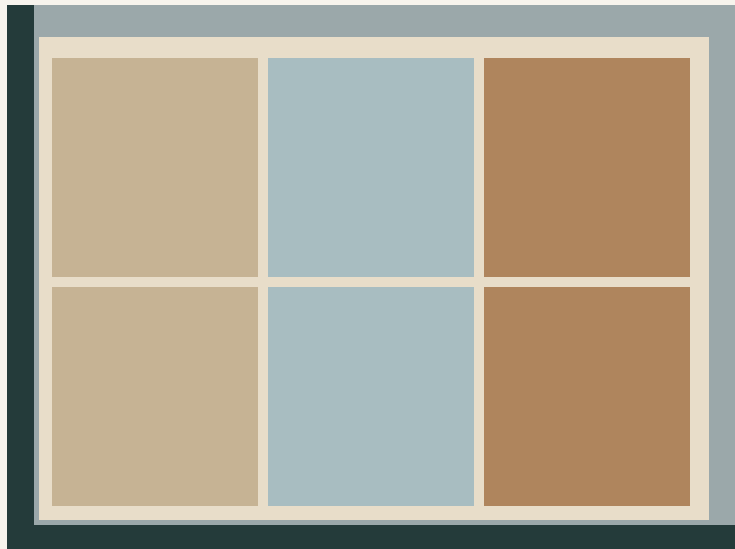
Design matrix

Visible layers: ceramic, mosaic, marble, natural stone, glass, wood, leather, metal and plastic. Combine these design options with the selected carrier and underlay, within a panel or between panels sharing the same module size.

This overview shows possible combinations, not approval of every combination. Adhesion, stiffness, deformation, moisture and load capacity must be assessed for each build-up. Vinyl, cork, rubber and aluminium do not necessarily serve the same purpose.

Jigs ensure accurate modules

The jig is an important production tool: it defines repeatable geometry for panels that must fit together.



Fixed stops

Module size and squareness

Spacers

Joints and pattern

Flat reference

Surface inspection

Schematic top view of a possible assembly jig. The practical method and dimensions will be established during pilot production.

What should a good jig control?

- Module length and width.
- Squareness and edge positions.
- Spacing, joints and pattern of visible materials.
- A flat reference and final thickness checks.
- Repeatability in every subsequent production batch.

Different materials, the same grid

A ceramic panel and a wood, glass or leather panel can have the same outer dimensions. Interchangeable inserts and controlled thickness compensation help create variants within the same module. Jigs and quality control therefore take priority in the initial budget.

Different materials, the same finished height

Visible materials do not all need to be equally thick. Their thickness differences must be accommodated in a controlled build-up so that the finished surface is level.



Schematic comparison: heights are illustrative and do not represent actual material thicknesses.

How the difference is accommodated

A thinner visible material may require a suitable compensation layer or an adapted carrier build-up. For a thicker material, the remaining build-up is adjusted or a different material thickness is selected. The adhesive also contributes to total thickness.

Total panel thickness = visible material + connection + any compensation + carrier + any underlay.

The jig and dimensional checks control both the module size and the desired finished height. Also compare thickness under service loads, especially with compressible underlays.

Thickness differences should not simply be filled with extra adhesive. Compensation must suit the material, adhesive system and application. Permissible dimensional tolerances are defined and checked for each panel type.

Heating and smart functions

The panel concept can allow combinations with other technologies.

Floor and wall heating. The patent publication discusses heating in floors and walls. Our experience also includes trials with heating film and other heating elements. I have samples on which I have applied and tested the functionality.

Heating film. A thin heating element may be integrated into a suitable construction. Backing, adhesives, covering and temperature controls must be compatible. The selected supplier specifies installation requirements.

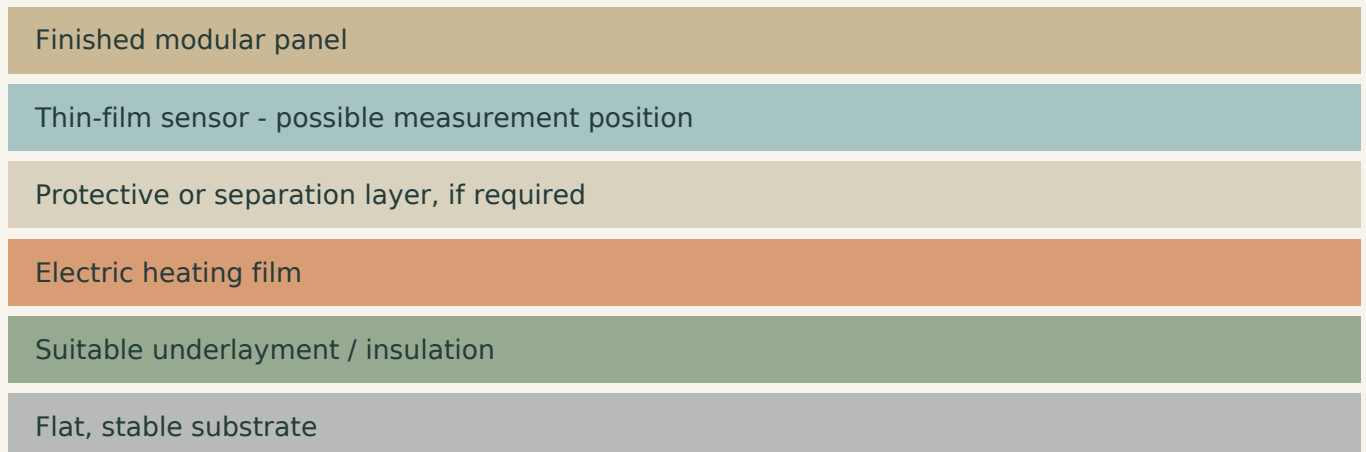
Sensor film. The supplied Smart Floor document describes thin antenna film, a wearable sensor and movement-information software. Our floating-floor concept can provide a starting point for investigating such a combination.

Heating and sensor technologies are separate systems. They are not automatically part of a Dai di Piu panel or the knowledge offer. Every combination requires specific technical work.

This brochure gives no heating performance figures, consumption savings or medical claims. More photographs and technical information about the trials can be added later.

Additional functional layers

Electric heating film and a thin-film sensor layer can be investigated as development options for modular floor and wall panels, alongside their decorative finish.



Concept diagram, not installation instructions. Sensor position and layer order depend on the selected sensing system, heater and complete panel assembly. Films are shown enlarged.

Heating film: adding warmth

An electric film or foil system may be investigated as a separate layer beneath the panels. Integration within the panel is a different development option requiring separate testing. Wall panels require a heating system specifically suitable for walls.

Thin-film sensors: measurement and monitoring

Depending on the type, a thin-film sensor can measure temperature or pressure. Select it to check heat distribution or investigate contact loads. Readout electronics and calibration are part of the system. It does not automatically replace the thermostat's floor sensor.

From additional layer to test panel

Thickness, molds and connections

Include heating film, sensors, protection and connections in the total system height. Integrated layers also count toward panel thickness. Provide controlled space for wires and connectors in the mold without local bulges or weak points.

Evaluate material combinations

Ceramic tile, mosaic, glass, wood, leather and other finishes respond differently to heat. Evaluate the finish, adhesive, carrier and underlayment together. A foil heater intended for laminate or wood is not automatically suitable for ceramic panels. An aluminum carrier also needs its own assessment.

Controls and access

Use the controls, temperature sensor and limits specified by the manufacturer. Plan accessible connections and component replacement. Agree electrical design and protection with the supplier and a qualified installer.

A separate pilot series

Start with one panel type. Check heat distribution, sensor function, finished height, bonding and deformation after repeated heating and cooling, as well as behavior under floor loads. These are development options, not confirmed, tested Dai di Più products.

Additional investment costs

Request separate quotations for heating film per square meter, sensors and electronics, thermostats, connectors, protection, assembly and testing. These additions are not separately budgeted on pages 29-31. Calculate both startup costs and the added cost per saleable square meter.

Warmup: foil heater compatibility and thermostat sensors. Tekscan: thin-film pressure and temperature sensors. References consulted October 13, 2026. Warmup - foil under tiles; Warmup - sensor probe; Tekscan sensors.

How much starting capital?

The estimates include equipment, fit-out, initial stock and a limited cash reserve for start-up. Purchasing a building is excluded.

Production scale	Organisation (assumption)	Initial budget
Pilot project with a partner	Existing space and tools; a few models and initial orders.	€10,000-€25,000
Small independent workshop	100-200 m²; 1-2 production staff.	€40,000-€90,000
Medium-scale production	300-600 m²; 3-5 staff and several worktables.	€120,000-€250,000
Larger manual production	800-1,500 m²; 8-12 staff and an organised material flow.	€300,000-€750,000

What determines the difference?

Panel size and weight, finish, carrier and adhesive, number of variants, drying time, handling and packaging determine the required fit-out and stock.

Floor areas and staffing levels are scenario assumptions. Production capacity in m² per day has not yet been established and must be measured during pilot production.

Larger production mainly requires more staff, storage, stock and financing of ongoing expenses. Automation is considered once the process and market are sufficiently established.

Where does the budget go?

Example allocation for a workshop of approximately 100-200 m².

Item	Preliminary estimate
Worktables, jigs and alignment tools	€4,000-€8,000
Sawing, cutting and edge finishing	€5,000-€12,000
Adhesive application and pressing aids	€2,000-€5,000
Racks, trolleys and lifting aids	€3,000-€7,000
Fit-out, electricity, ventilation and rental deposit	€5,000-€10,000
Initial stock and packaging	€5,000-€12,000
Samples, tests and quality control	€3,000-€8,000
Cash reserve for wages, rent and ongoing expenses	€13,000-€28,000
TOTAL	€40,000-€90,000

Equipment and financial breathing room

The cash reserve is a budget item, not a guaranteed number of months of cover. This depends on wages, rent, orders and payment terms. An investment decision requires a monthly cash-flow plan.

The testing allowance is provisional. Extensive external tests may cost more. Large-format panels, expensive finishes or bespoke work can also increase the estimate.

A feasible first step

Indicative pilot project budget: €20,000

An existing tile or bespoke manufacturing company can contribute space, staff and machines. The pilot budget then covers specific tools, materials, samples and product tests. The partner's contribution must be agreed in concrete terms beforehand.

1. Choose one floor model and one wall model

Define size, materials, weight, jigs, desired final thickness and intended application. Produce a small batch using the same method.

2. Calculate the cost per saleable m²

Measure material use, labour time, drying time, rejects, packaging and transport. Also allocate rent, energy and other fixed costs across a realistic production volume.

3. Check quality and demand

Define appropriate tests for the application and collect initial firm orders. Compare the selling price with the full cost.

4. Invest in stages

Once quality, cost and sales are demonstrated, an independent workshop costing approximately €60,000-€90,000 may be the next step. A fee for know-how or a licence must be discussed separately and is not included here.

Basis and limitations

Total budgets are scenario estimates, not supplier quotations. As a price reference, Attollo lists vacuum lifters for panels at approximately €3,000 to €8,000 excluding VAT, depending on the model. Suitability for ceramic panels must be confirmed.

Source: Attollo - vacuum lifters for wood and panels. Online indicative prices consulted on 12 October 2026. All other amounts require further quotations and pilot production.

Passing knowledge on

For people with a workshop, professional skills, curiosity or a new idea.

I want to make our knowledge available to anyone interested in understanding, using or developing the system. The offer is not exclusive to one partner.

What I can explain. The concept, applications, available images, practical experience and technical documents. Further discussion can help identify which construction fits your question.

A symbolic fee. The aim is that sharing the knowledge does not cost me my own money. Any modest fee, its amount, scope and terms will be agreed beforehand; they are not yet fixed.

Samples and guidance. Available samples may be sent at cost, plus postage. Personal guidance is agreed separately. For more information, you can always email me at renatorossi1111@gmail.com.

Anyone using the system investigates suitable materials and execution for their own project. I do not take over new production or commercial development. The historical software is not included.

Any later donation to charity is voluntary. This brochure does not include an established payment portal, new price list or distribution network.

See the system in motion

Photographs show a moment. Videos show the actions and flexibility.

Watch the project videos, demonstrations and playlist on the dedicated Dai di Più website.

Watch the project videos

Contact

For more information, email me: renatorossi1111@gmail.com.

Sources and technical background

This brochure draws on my explanations of 7 and 8 October 2026, the Dai di Più photo archive, Pronto Mosaic Panels, the Polycaro article on MODULA Tile Panel System (pages 104-105) and international publication WO 2009/013148 A1 of 29 January 2009.

The Smart Floor and carbon heating film documents describe possible combinations. They do not independently confirm the performance of the complete panel assembly. The patent publication describes the invention; no currently granted or valid right is asserted here.

Original patent publication and translation

About the images

The brochure combines historical project photos with clearly labelled AI concept images. A brand in an archive photo does not imply a current collaboration. This brochure explains the concept and does not replace a technical installation manual.

Give more to receive more.