

Baltimore AIA Technology in Practice Committee & Morgan State University Institute of Architecture and Planning presents:

# **<u>b</u>UILDING <u>i</u>NFORMATION <u>m</u>ODELING**

A SERIES OF THREE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT BIM IN ARCHITECTURE

#### 10.24.2007 (5:30 to 7:00): INTRODUCTION TO BIM Building Information Modeling and its applications in the design and construction industry

#### 11.08.2007 (5:30 to 7:00): BIM CASE STUDIES a case study using BIM during the design and documentation of a building project

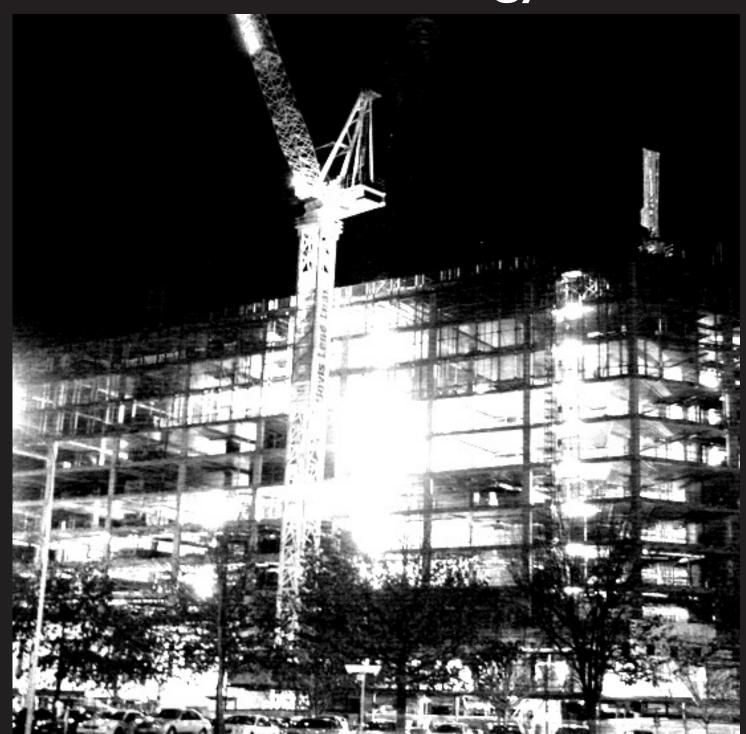
#### **02.07.2008 (6:00 to 8:00): PANEL DISCUSSION** panelists from architecture, engineering, and construction will lead a discussion with students and professionals on BIM and the building industry

-all events to be held in 241 Schaeffer in the Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. School of Engineering-

-all events free for students, faculty, AIA members; \$15 for non-AIA members applying for CES credits-

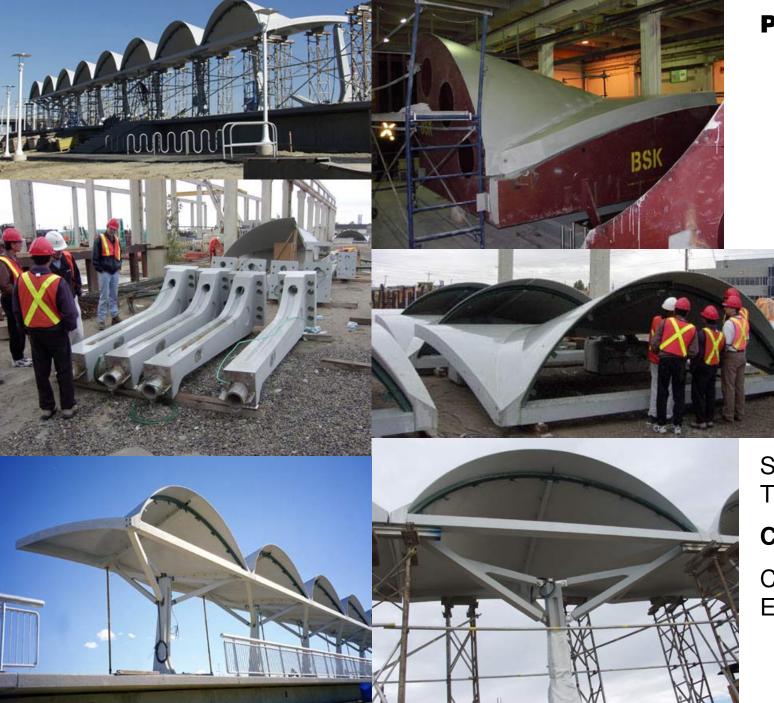
-free parking available on north end of the Engineering School parking lot-

-light refreshments will be served-



Wall Elevations and Section

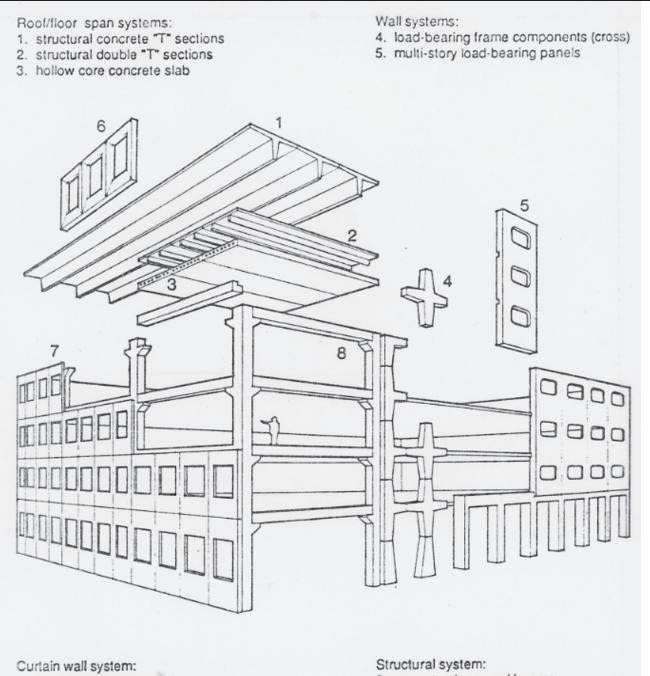
**Precast Concrete!** 



#### SHAWNESSY LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT STATION

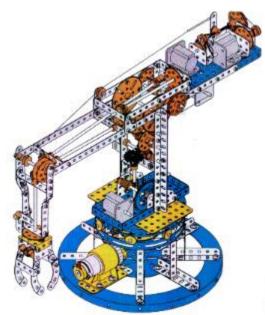
#### Calgary, Alberta

CPV Group Architects & Engineers Ltd.



6. precast concrete panels 7. metal, glass, or stone panels 8. precast column and beams









Richards Medical Labs Louis Kahn

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### **Hollow-Core Planks**



#### **Precast Wall and Spandrel System**



#### **Precast Facade Panels**



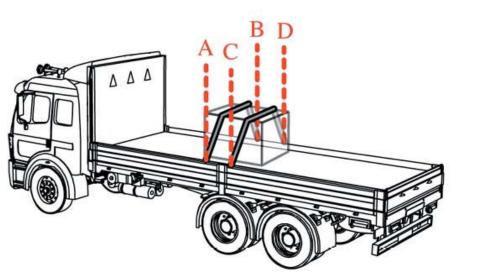
# ogy V I3

### Lindner Athletic Center, Bernard Tschumi



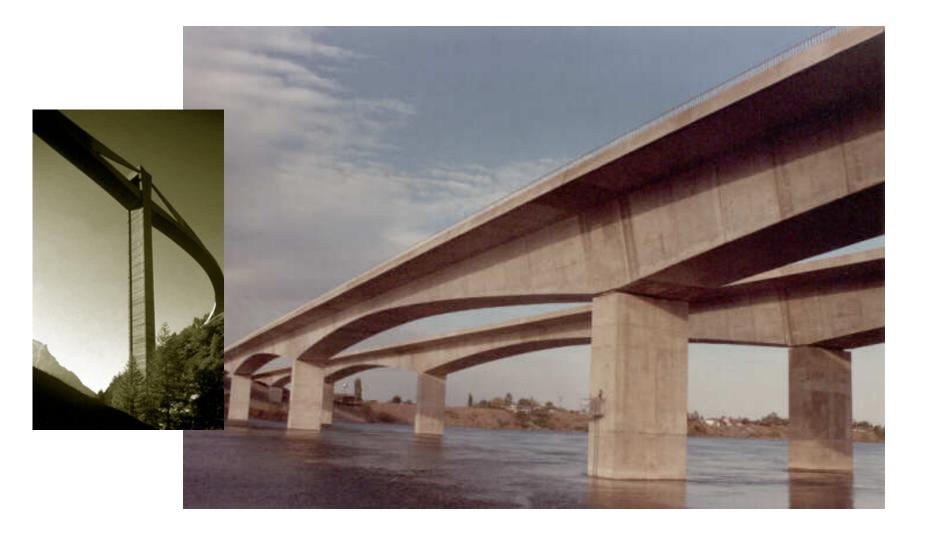
On the Road...

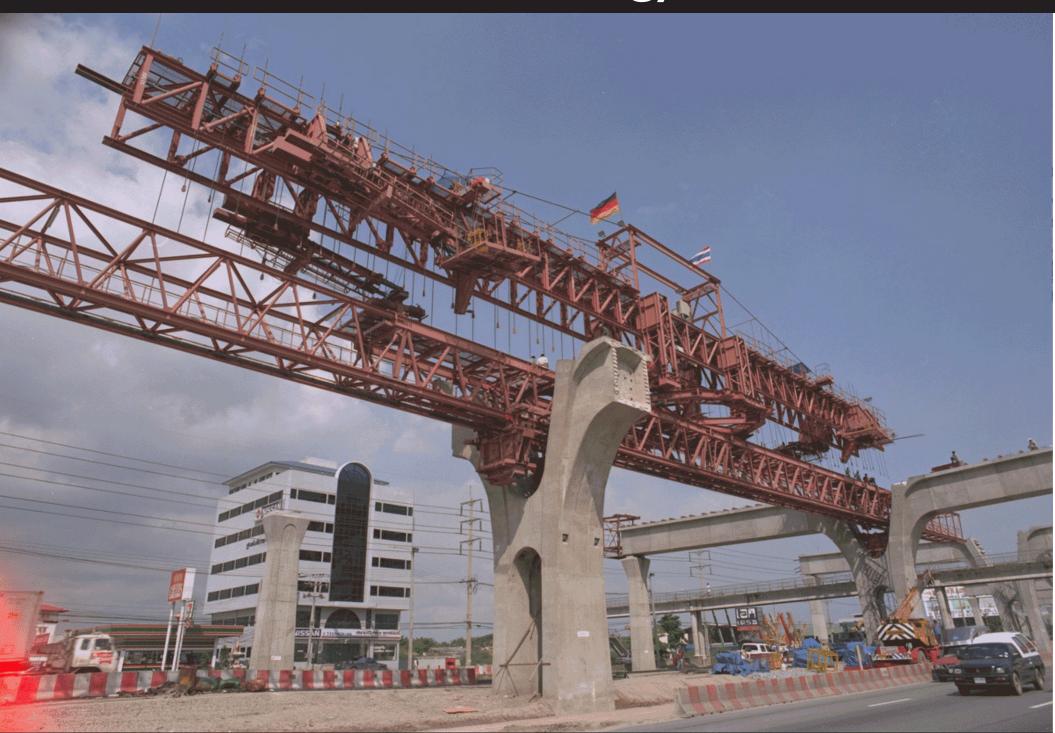






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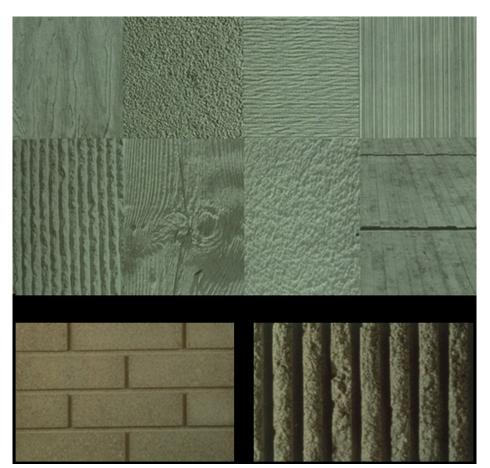


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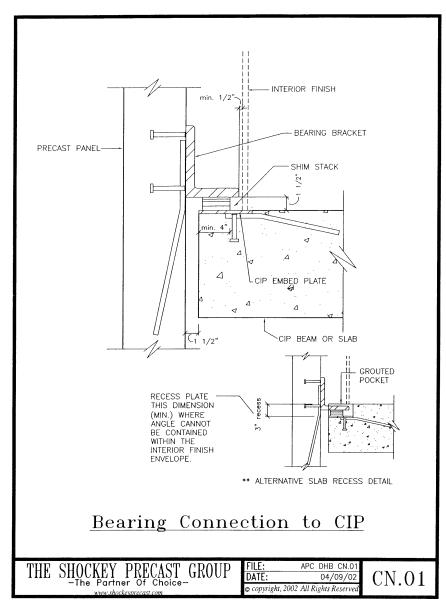
#### Precast Structure...



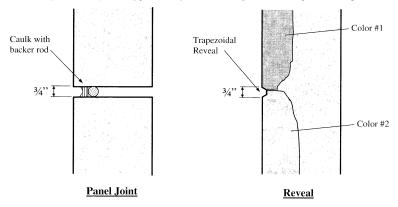
### Precast Finishes...



#### The Devil is In the Details!

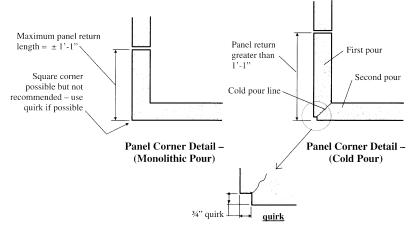


the two mixes to provide the casting crew a distinct stopping point and help reduce color bleed. This will help ensure an unwavering and smooth break line between the two colors, as illustrated in the figure below. When choosing a reveal size also consider limiting the depth to <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>". Deep reveals decrease the effective section of the panel, thereby reducing panel strength and increasing the chance for panel cracking.



#### Corners and Quirks

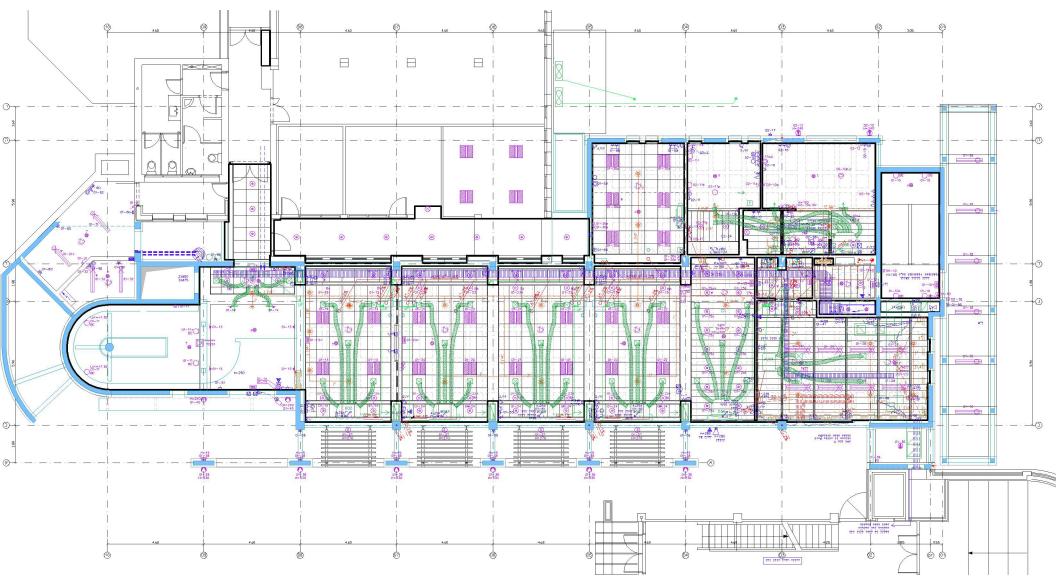
When considering details at building corners, it's recommended that a 34" quirk be introduced at panel returns – especially those exceeding 1'-1" in length. To achieve a superior finish along the panel face, panels are often produced in two phases – which results in a casting or "cold joint" line between the two pieces (see sketch below). The quirk will minimize this effect by essentially hiding the line in the apex of the notch.





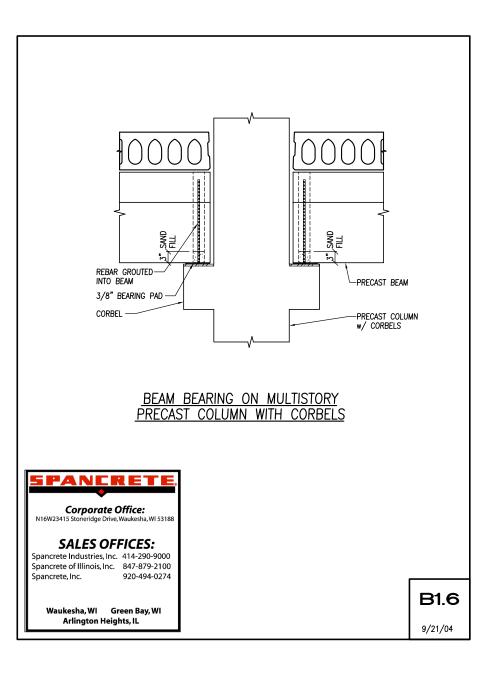
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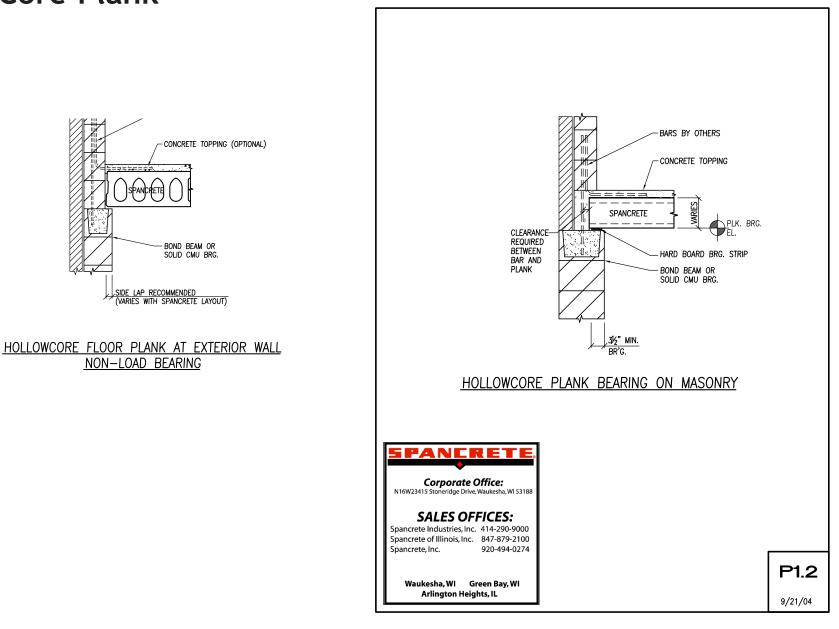
### Superposition Study



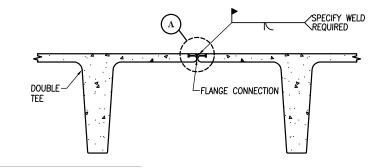
#### Genzyme, Boston --Benische and Partners

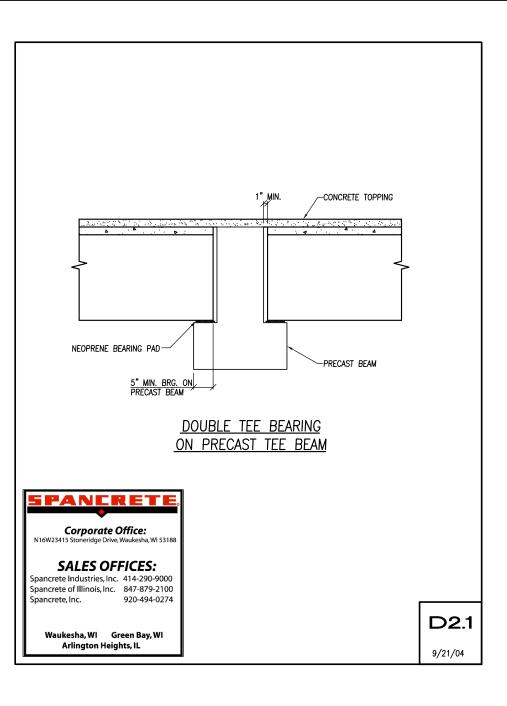






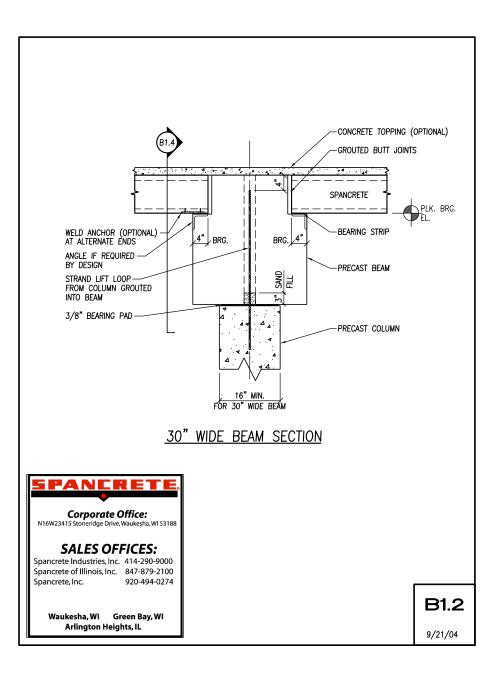
**Double Ts** 



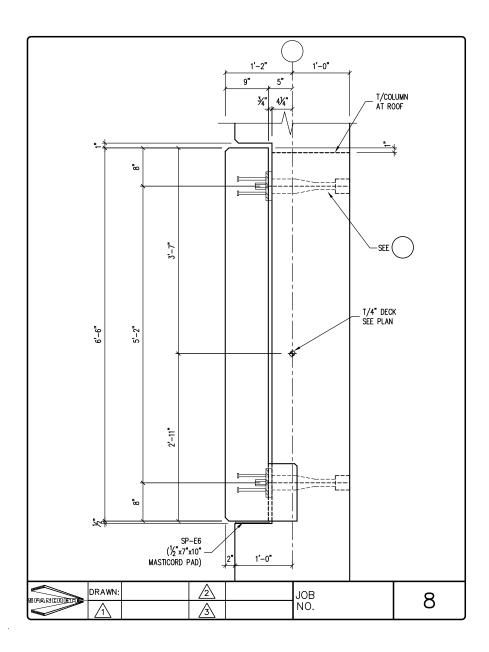


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#### **Beams and Columns**



Spandrel Panels

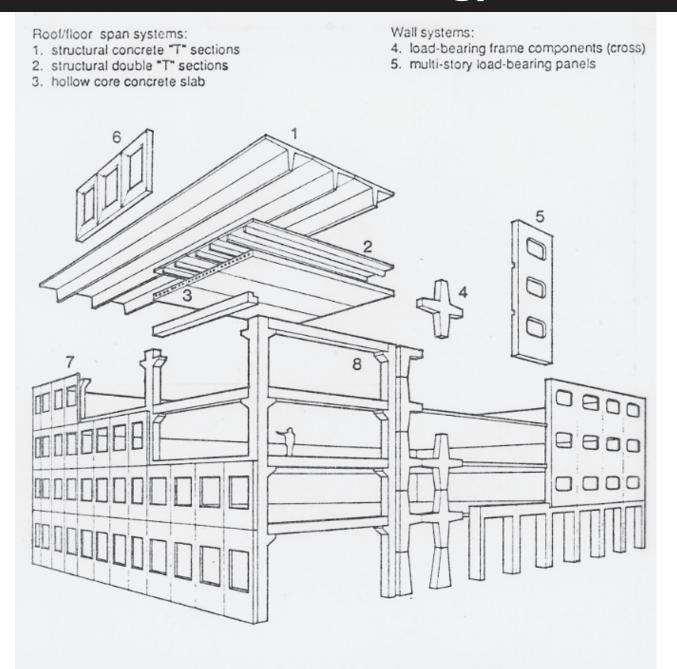


Rules of Thumb for Spans and Depths:

Precast Solid Slab: Depth 1/40 Span (Thickness 3.5 inches to 8") Precast Hollow-core Slab: 8"d --> 25' 10"d --> 32' 12" d --> 40' (1/40)

Precast Double T: depth 1/28 span, depths of 12", 14", 16", 18", 24", 32"... 48" Precast Single T: 36" d --> 85'; 48" d --> 105'

| Precast Concrete Column: | 10X10"> | 2000sf  |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
|                          | 12X12"> | 2600sf  |
|                          | 16X16"> | 4000sf  |
|                          | 24X24"> | 8000 sf |



Curtain wall system: 6. precast concrete panels 7. metal, glass, or stone panels Structural system: 8. precast column and beams

### **Casting Beds**

