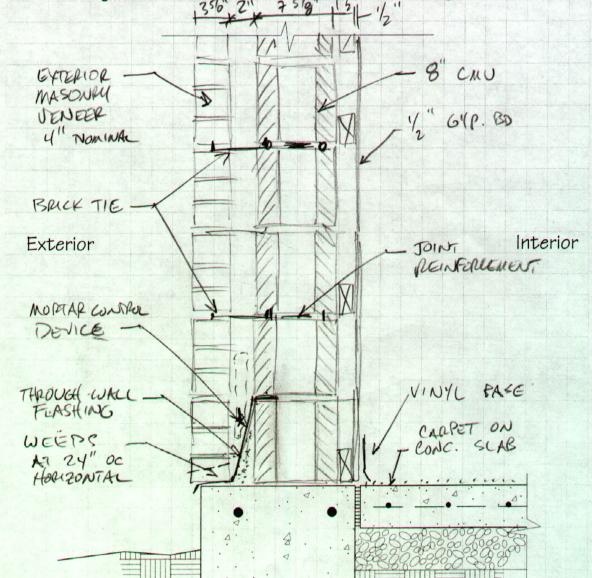


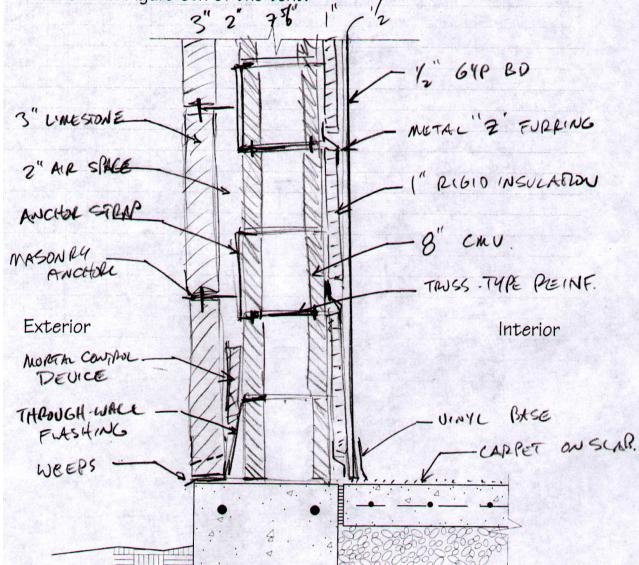


2

1. On the concrete slab edge shown below, draw a section through the base of an unreinforced wall consisting of an outer wythe of Standard bricks, a 2" (51 mm) uninsulated cavity, and an inner wythe of 8" (200 mm) hollow concrete masonry units. Show and label every necessary feature of the construction. See Figures 10.1, 10.4, and 10.10 in the text for guidance.



2. Draw in section and label completely the base of a cavity wall consisting of a full 3" (76 mm) outer wythe of ashlar limestone blocks, an inner wythe of 8" (200 mm) hollow concrete masonry units, and an inch (25.4 mm) of insulating foam plus gypsum board as shown in Figure 23.5 of the text. Make the stone blocks nominally 18" (457 mm) high, and mount them in the manner shown in Figure 9.11 of the text.



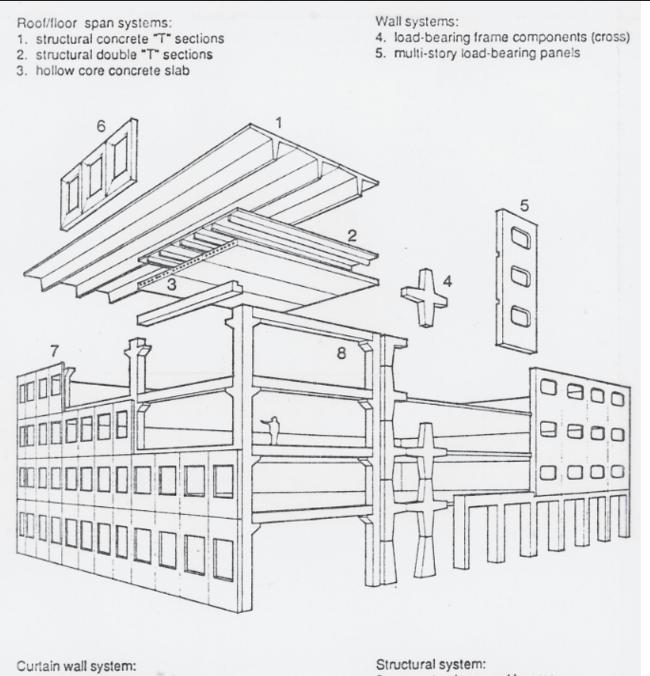
Precast Concrete!



SHAWNESSY LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT STATION

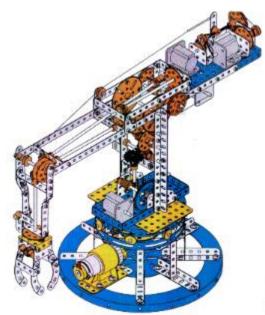
Calgary, Alberta

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

10

Hollow-Core Planks



Precast Wall and Spandrel System



Precast Facade Panels



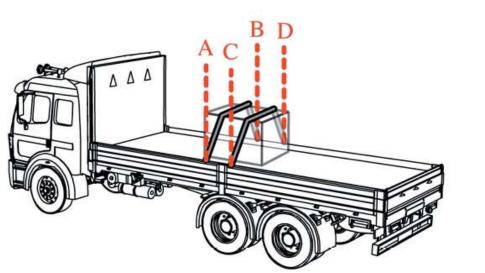
ogy V I3

Lindner Athletic Center, Bernard Tschumi



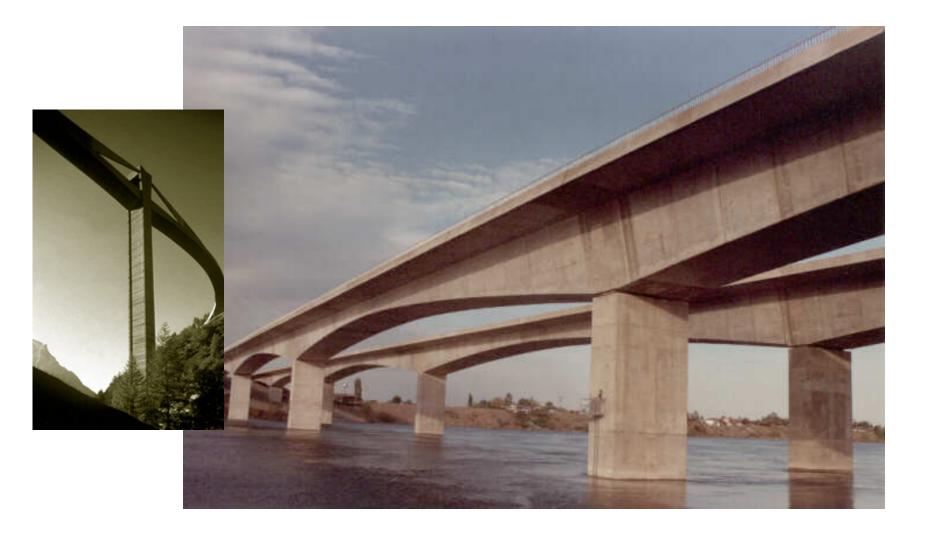
On the Road...

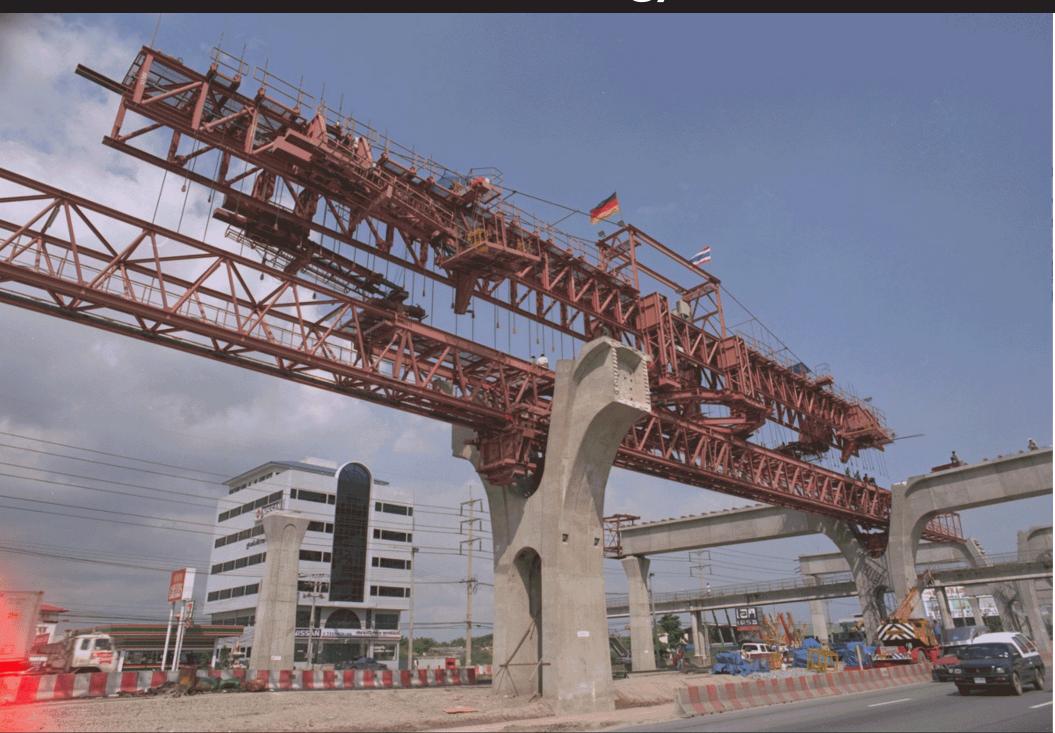






15



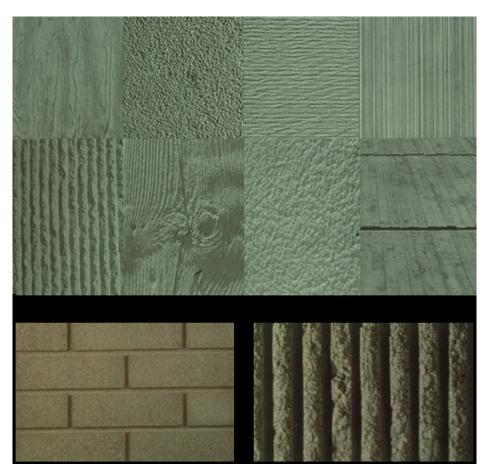


17

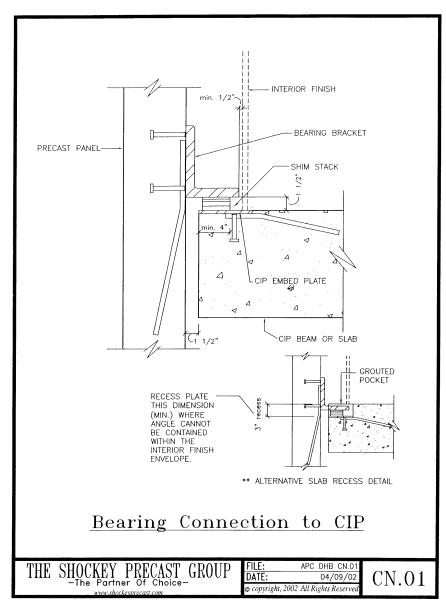
Precast Structure...



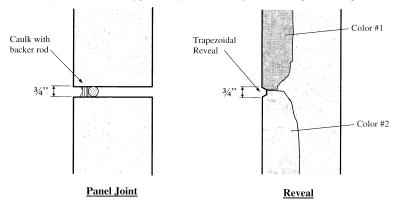
Precast Finishes...



The Devil is In the Details!

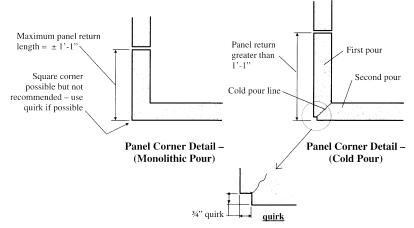


the two mixes to provide the casting crew a distinct stopping point and help reduce color bleed. This will help ensure an unwavering and smooth break line between the two colors, as illustrated in the figure below. When choosing a reveal size also consider limiting the depth to ³/₄". Deep reveals decrease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



Corners and Quirks

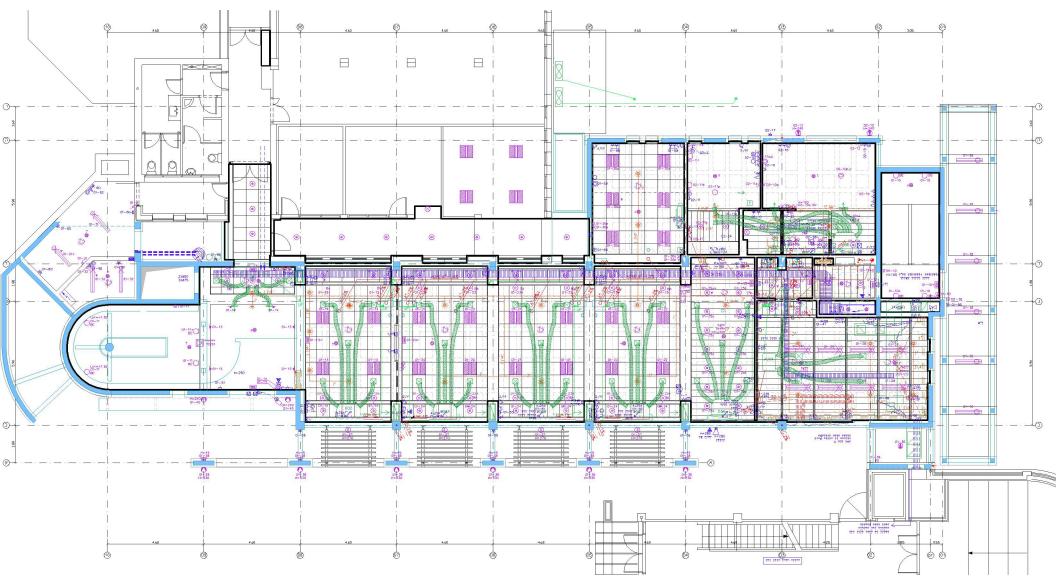
When considering details at building corners, it's recommended that a 34" quirk be introduced at panel returns – especially those exceeding 1'-1" in length. To achieve a superior finish along the panel face, panels are often produced in two phases – which results in a casting or "cold joint" line between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





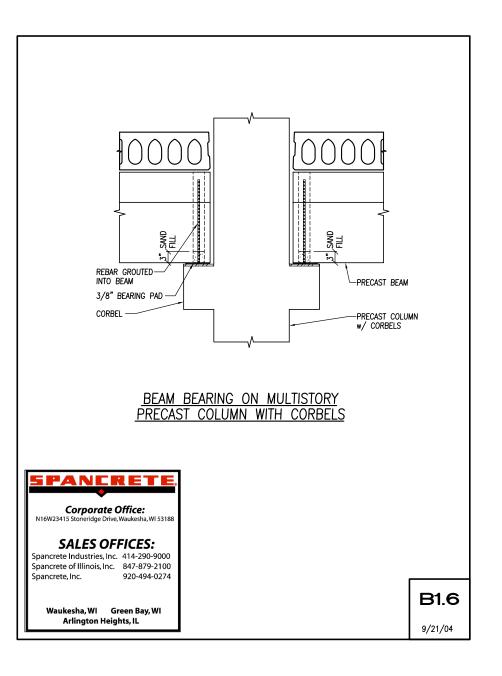
20

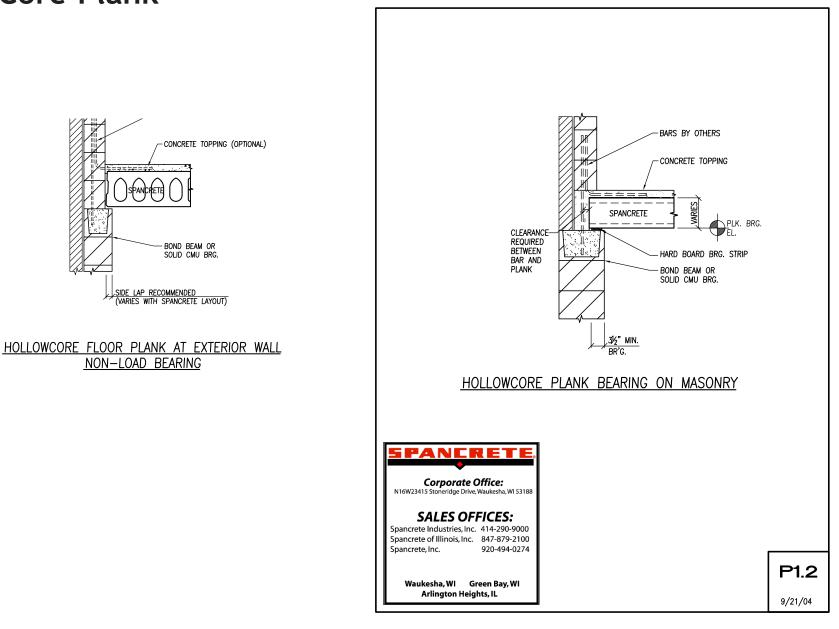
Superposition Study



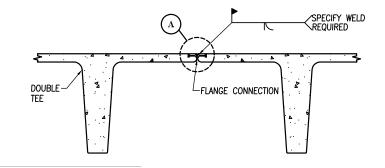
Genzyme, Boston --Benische and Partners

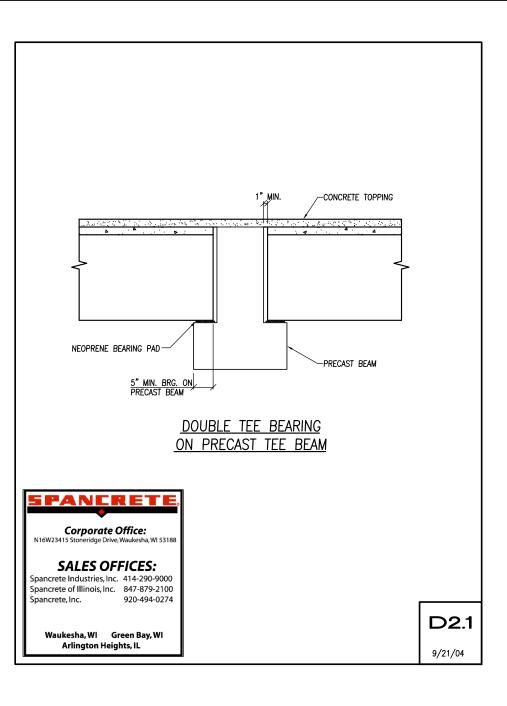






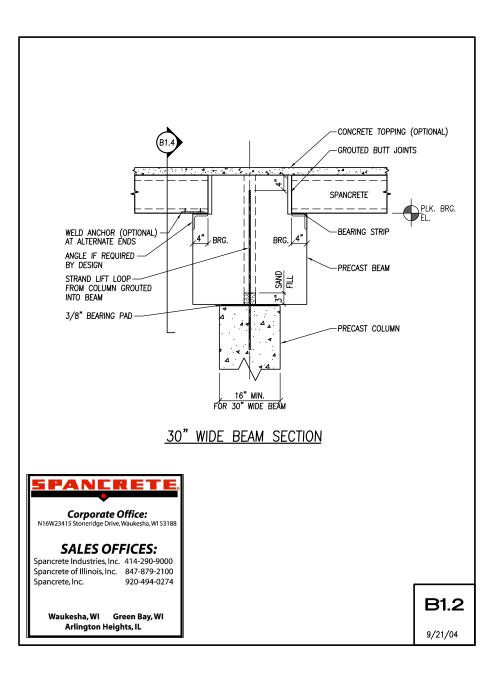
Double Ts



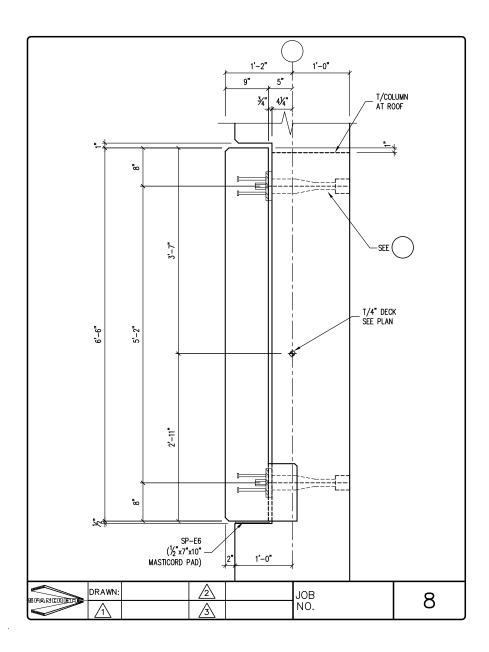


25

Beams and Columns



Spandrel Panels

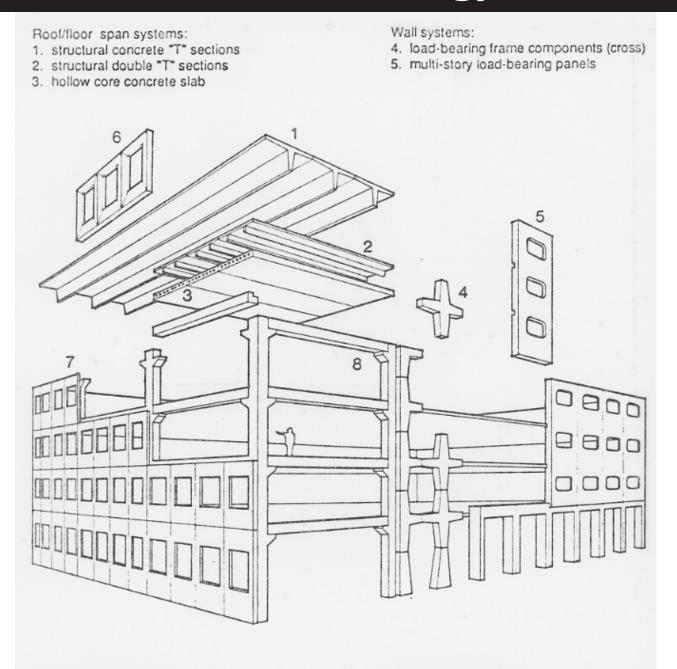


Rules of Thumb for Spans and Depths:

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



