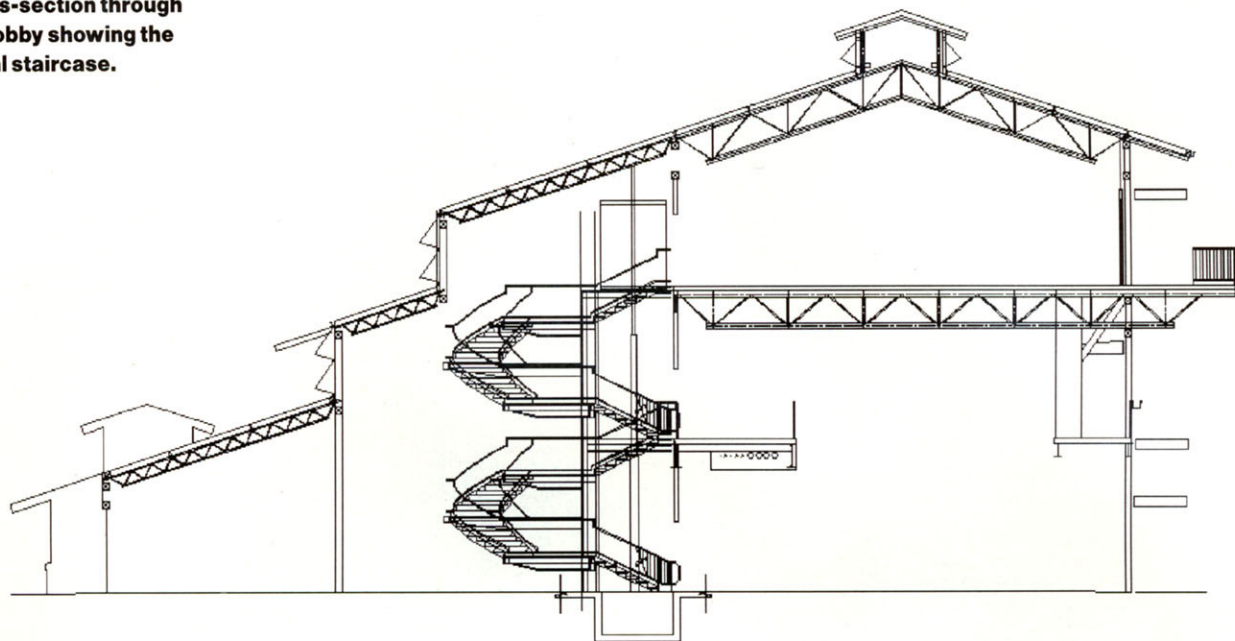


**Cross-section through the lobby showing the spiral staircase.**



choosing a structural system and verifying that the structure will fit within the wall, roof, and floor dimensions provided, while at the same time not interfering with architectural, mechanical, or electrical elements. Exposing the structure inside and out created several unique challenges that had to be overcome to allow the structural elements to exist with the other building systems.

The joist manufacturer was involved in early design meetings to discuss configurations, dimensions, member sizes, and finishes. Since the mechanical ducts were to be routed through the joists, it was important to specify their depths and panel points. Uniform joist depths and regular, aligning panel points were selected for each floor, even when varying dimensions would have been more economical. And, the double-angle chord member sizes had to be coordinated with light fixtures and partition support details.

Another example of design development collaboration was in the selection of the metal

decking for floors and roofs. The decking had to meet structural diaphragm requirements and acoustical requirements, as well as to provide space for electrical raceways, and have a

clean, pleasing appearance from below. After the design team determined the specific requirements, a deck was selected with a topping slab for the electrical raceways, acoustic



**Gable manufactured joists support glass panels and clerestory.**