

# BIG GAINS FOR PHILLY'S DOMUS

**PROJECT GAINS UNEXPECTED BENEFITS SWITCHING TO THIN-SHELL PRECAST CONCRETE.**

BY MICHAEL CHUSID, RA, FCSI

PHOTOS COURTESY METAL STUD CRETE

## PROJECT PROFILE

**Project:** Domus

**Owner:** The Hanover Co.,  
Houston

**Engineers:** IECS L.L.C.,  
Warrenton, Va.

**Engineers:** The Design  
Collective, Baltimore

**Precast Manufacturer:**  
Architectural Precast Inc.,  
Middleburg, Pa.



**A**n eight-story residential complex in Philadelphia, the Domus project incorporates 414,000 square feet of premium residential and retail space, plus 108,000 square feet of parking. Domus covers a large city block, and its vast exterior surfaces were initially designed for masonry, including a wealth of visual details to harmonize with the brick facades of the adjacent University of Pennsylvania. When construction documents were 65 percent completed, Houston-based developer, The Hanover Co., accelerated construction. Groundbreaking was scheduled for December 2005, and the company wanted to enclose the structure before this coming winter. Masonry was deemed to be too slow to achieve that goal. The developers wanted the speed of precast erection, but they did not want to increase the loads on the structure and force a major re-engineering of the project so late in the plan. Thin-shell precast concrete seemed like the answer.

Hanover brought in IECS LLC of Warrenton, Va., an engineering firm with expertise in thin-shell construction. IECS recommended the Metal Stud Crete system, which they had used previously with positive results. Metal Stud Crete uses the same type of concrete as conventional precast, though in an unconventional way. The heart of the system is a proprietary galvanized steel shear-transfer strip with Y-shaped flanges. The strip is screwed to light-gauge steel studs. The panelized steel is placed in the precaster's forms with the shear-transfer strip's flanges projecting downward so that they become embedded

as the concrete is placed. Other than the addition of the steel framing, the casting form is set up in the usual way, including welded-wire mesh reinforcing in accordance with design requirements, but the entire mold is only 2 inches deep.

A Metal Stud Crete wall with 2 inches of concrete can be as much as 70 percent lighter than conventional precast, yet the combination has composite strength that can be used as a load-bearing wall, not just exterior cladding or curtain wall. Structural testing and usage in hundreds of projects throughout the United States have verified that the bond of the concrete to the metal framing assembly through the Metal Stud Crete shear connectors achieves full composite action. The system is approved under International Code Council (ICC) Evaluation Service Report ER-5446.

Because the concrete and the steel are standard, easily available materials, the Metal Stud Crete system can be used by any precaster. Architectural Precast Inc. (API) of Middleburg, PA, a well-established precaster in the region, was chosen for Domus. API had never done a thin-shell project before, and Domus was an unusually large and complex project involving four different finishes. It was a bold undertaking, and Trent Mattern, president of API, acknowledges there was a learning curve with integrating steel framing into the precast process. "We knew that there would be some challenges along the way, but we have 40-plus years in the precast business," he says. "We felt highly confident that we'd be able to take this product and produce it in our plant."





▲ The Domus project, under construction in Philadelphia, was on track to be fully enclosed by winter thanks to the switch from brick veneer to thin-shell precast concrete.



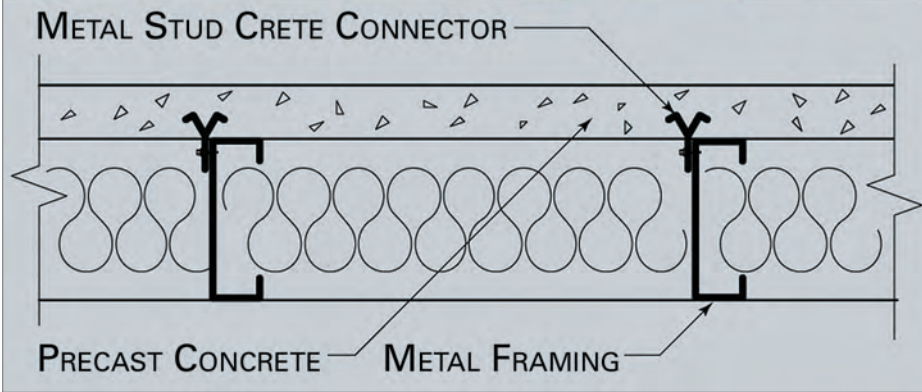
## ADDED ATTRACTIONS

As the project developed, it became apparent to all parties that they had gained more than time. The space gain achieved by eliminating an interior furring wall impressed IECS managing director Michel Catteau.

"You save quite a bit of space, typically 3 to 4 inches all the way around the perimeter of the building," he says.



## How It Works



Clockwise from top right: The backside of the precast Metal Stud Crete panels shows the cold-formed steel stud framing used to support the 2 1/2-inch-thick precast concrete face. Metal framing provides space for utilities and insulation; the thin dark-red streak on the face of the panels is the integrally colored precast concrete only 2 1/2-inches thick. Additional beams were cast into the panels to provide connection points and a fire stop at the floor-to-wall connection.

"This is especially valuable in an urban project where the building's maximum footprint is strictly limited by lot size and building code, and every square foot gained translates into profit. With Domus' average rental unit of 1,024 square feet, it adds space equivalent to an extra storage closet in each unit – at no additional cost.

Domus also used a special Metal Stud Crete option that maximizes thermal performance. The thermal standoff version of the sheer transfer strip separates the face of the steel studs from the concrete surface by 1/2 inch, improving thermal resistance and reducing potential for condensation. Combined with larger panel sizes to minimize the number of joints where air can



leak, this creates a residence that's well adapted for both the cold winters and stifling summers of the East Coast.

IECS created an innovative use of precasting that made fire resistance an integral part of the panels and saved construction costs as well. The company designed an integrated fire stop, a horizontal beam cast in the interior surface of the panels. Normally, this would have to be added by the contractor after erection to seal the wall against floor-to-floor fire migration. The integral fire stop did double duty, according to API project manager Kenny Luck. "We placed the weld plates within the fire cavity for connection to the slab. It



was the most logical place to put them.”

This kind of creative thinking is becoming familiar to Paul Clark, vice president of Metal Stud Crete. “Thin shell is proving to be a powerful tool for designers,” says Clark. “An exciting new technology always inspires innovation. Architects and engineers all over the country are finding new ways to use Metal Stud Crete every

different colors in a single panel. “We had a subset of forms we used,” Luck says. “We poured the first color, let it set up partially, pulled the form out, cast the second color in place, and so on.” Brick patterning and complicated reveals were created using form liners.

Mattern admits it was a big challenge to adopt unfamiliar technology on a huge and complicated

*The panels were manufactured with integrally colored concrete and form liners to create the texture of traditional brickwork.*



day, and we’re constantly being educated about the versatility of our own product.”

Perhaps most impressive, the architectural finish was not compromised by abandoning hand-constructed masonry and switching to thin-shell precast. On the contrary, it was improved. The architect knew that facades so large needed a lot of detail to relieve the eye. However, the expense of executing it in masonry was so great that the project could only afford decorative detailing on the two most visible facades. With thin-shell precast, beautiful detail was affordable on all the sides. “We were repeating what the form work was already doing in the rest of the building,” explains architect Mike Goodwin of The Design Collective, Baltimore.

Concerning finish quality, Trent Mattern comments, “The aesthetics rival traditional precast. Thin-shell doesn’t lose anything that way.” Architect Goodwin goes even further: “We were able to do some very nice moves unique to the thin-shell system that we couldn’t afford with masonry.”

The project boasts four colors with varying textures, including a buff limestone effect around the base, gray sandblast, medium sandblast to reveal aggregate, and an acid-etch terra cotta color. API cast as many as three

project. While the learning process was occasionally frustrating, he feels it was worth it. “If we can accomplish a job of that size and beauty on our first project, the sky’s the limit for what we’ll be able to accomplish in the thin-shell market.”

Architect Goodwin is equally enthusiastic about the accomplishment: “The finish is spectacular. The panels look beautiful.”

## LOOKING FORWARD

As of this writing, Domus is still under construction, and is on track to be enclosed before winter.

The Domus experience convinced API’s Mattern of the viability of thin-shell construction and its place in his future. “It has a lot of great benefits: lower trucking and erection costs, being able to attach the insulation and drywall right to the studs. We’re starting to see a lot more high-end apartment and condo-type buildings going up, which is a perfect application for this product.”

*Michael Chusid is an architect and Fellow of the Construction Specifications Institute and serves on the American Concrete Institute’s Committee 124 – Concrete Aesthetics. His company, Chusid Associates, consults on the development of innovative building products and technologies. He can be reached at [www.chusid.com](http://www.chusid.com).*