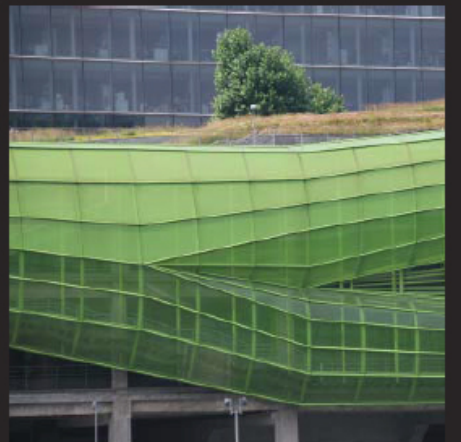
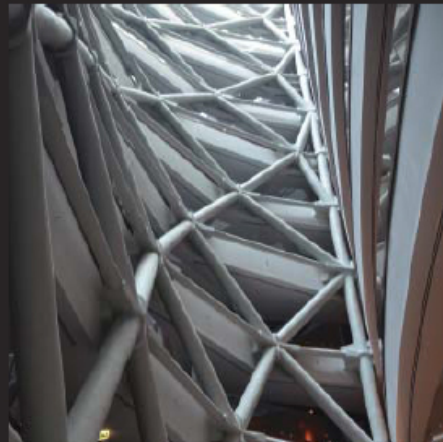




The CISC Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel Documents



What is AESS?

- Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel is steel that has been purposefully left exposed
- It must fulfill structural functions
- It is normally part of the Architectural aesthetic of the space
- It usually requires detailing, finish and handling that requires more attention and care than regular structural steel
- It adds to the cost of the contract

High Tech Architecture



Hollow sections were only “invented” in the 1970s and their adoption truly changed steel design and detailing.

Foster, Sainsbury Centre, 1977

Contemporary AESS



Chicago
O'Hare United
Airlines
Terminal by
Murphy/Jahn
was the first
AESS Airport –
finished in
1987

How good is “Good Enough”?



- AESS was being used on very high profile projects
- AESS was also being specified for mid to lower end projects
- Not all projects had/have the budget to pay for the sort of detailing of “A Calatrava”
- There was no agreed language or specification that could assist in the communication of expectations between the Architect, Engineer and Fabricator

Brookfield Place, Toronto, Santiago Calatrava

Problems Specifying AESS

- Miscellaneous Metals spec does not address the **structural** requirements of AESS
- AESS can be priced out of sight on projects if excessive requirements are added “out of ignorance”

The Bottom Line is that:

- *All AESS does NOT need to be equally crafted...*
- Not to say that it should not be properly crafted, but not all situations or projects either need or can afford the same level of detailing



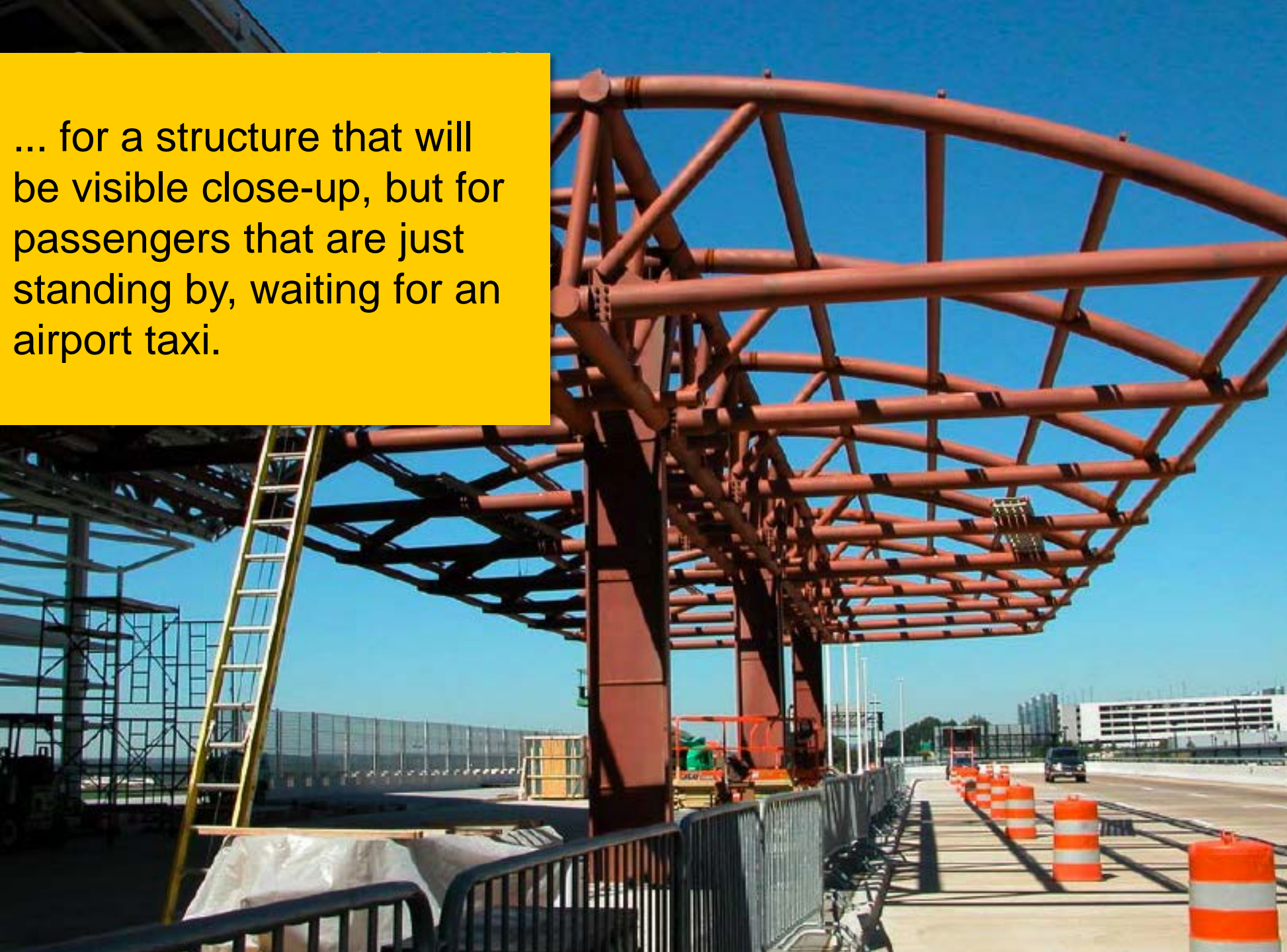
“God is in the details”
What are they doing?



They are grinding the surfaces ...



... for a structure that will be visible close-up, but for passengers that are just standing by, waiting for an airport taxi.





The welded connections on this tubular truss are basic welded connections, not particularly refined.





Why?

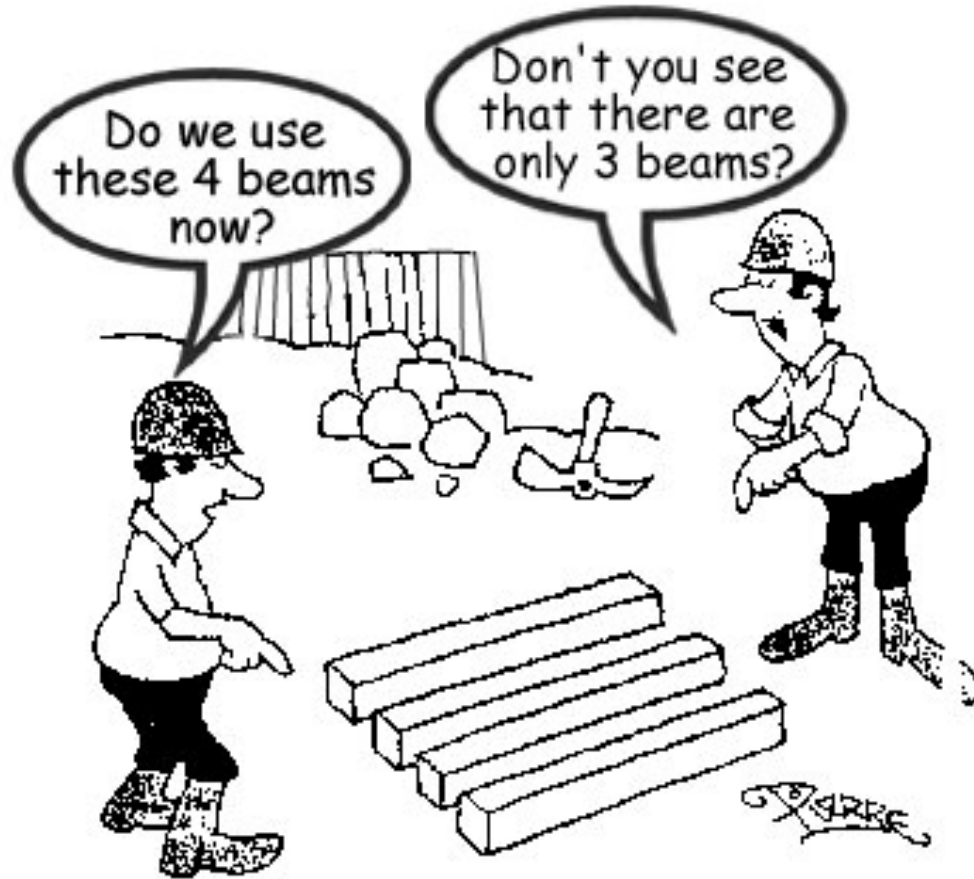
Because it doesn't matter,
given the thickness of the
coating ...



... and the distance.



Purpose of the new AESS Documents



*To find
common
ground*

*And clarify
communication*



architect



engineer

fabricator



I want nice connections!



architect



engineer



fabricator



I want nice connections!

Not all AESS need be created equal.



Exquisite/expensive detailing



Needs to be close enough to be seen, and even touched, to be warranted





Distance should play a factor



Can
anyone
really
see
this?



Distance should play a factor



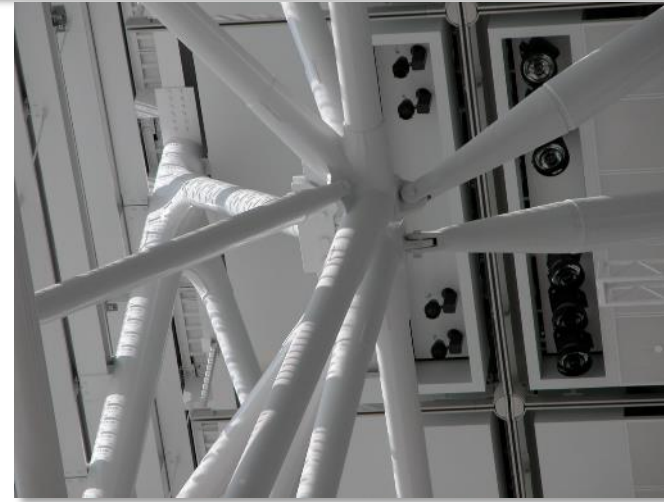
City Hall Atrium



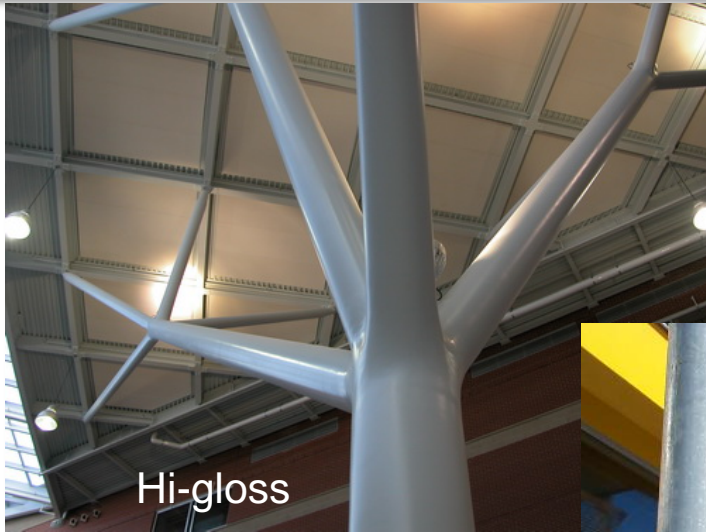
Distance should play a factor (360°)



9 Storey Atrium



Coating, protection systems should be a factor



Hi-gloss



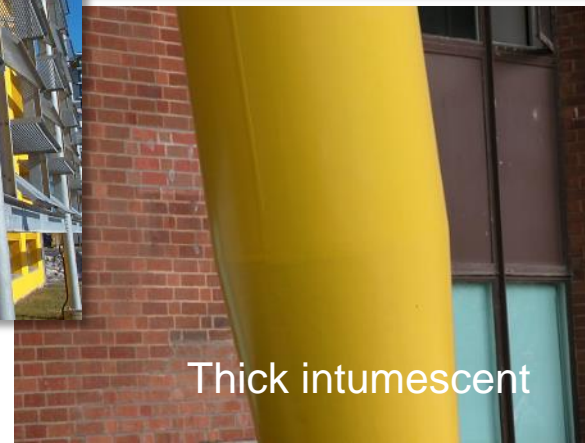
Thicker intumescent



Galvanized



Medium gloss



Thick intumescent

Connection types are important differentiators





Bolts vs Welds

The choice is there....



And the AESS is very different...

AESS: Primary Factors of influence

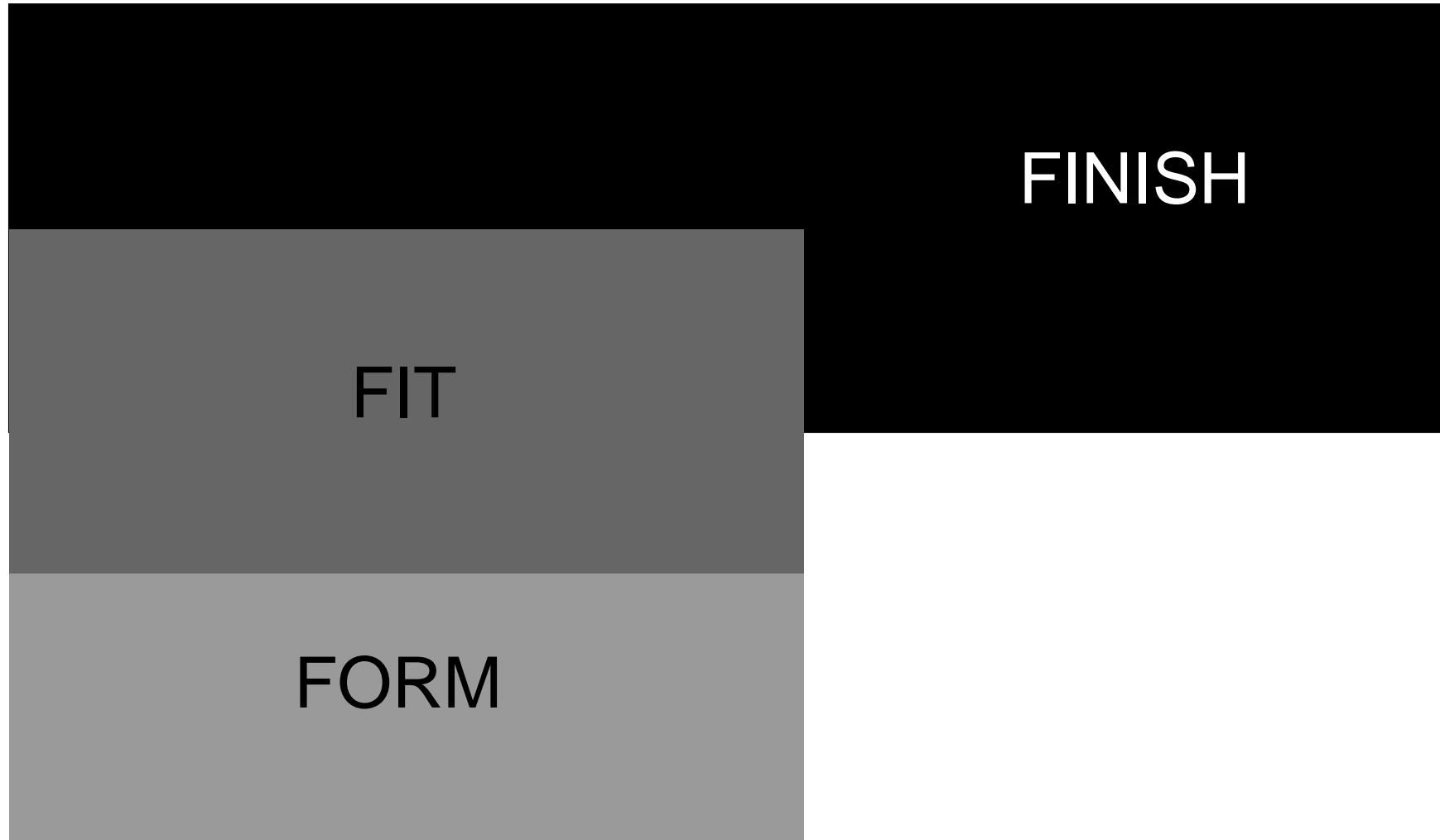
- Distance. Visibility.
- Connections mostly bolted or welded
- Tolerances required at fabrication and erection
- Access to detail to perform required finish

- Degree of expression
- Size and shape of structural elements

- Interior or exterior setting
- Paint finish, corrosion resistance, fire protection



AESS: Primary Factors of influence



CISC AESS Documents



- ✓ Subdivision of **Specification for Structural Steel**
- ✓ Fabricator's document
- ✓ Visual **Guide** for specifying AESS
- ✓ Category **Matrix**



AESS: Factors of influence

SPEC
+
CODE

GUIDE

GUIDE

MATRIX

Approximating Cost Premiums

- Discussions/roundtables made it apparent that Architects and Engineers wanted cost premiums provided
- Cost premiums could begin to differentiate the AESS Categories
- A “range” of extra cost has been included
- *The range is very wide and should only be used as a starting point for contractual discussions between the Architect, Engineer, Fabricator and Client*

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

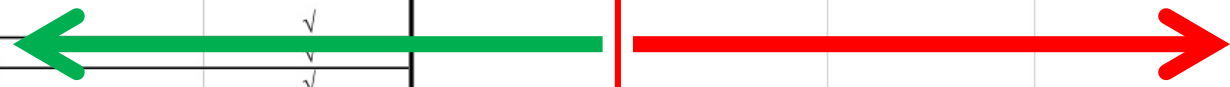
Category		AESS C <i>Custom Elements</i>	AESS 4 <i>Showcase Elements</i>	AESS 3 <i>Feature Elements</i>	AESS 2 <i>Feature Elements</i>	AESS 1 <i>Basic Elements</i>	SSS <i>Standard Structural Steel</i> CSA S16
Id	Characteristics			Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m	Viewed at a Distance > 6 m		
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6		√	√	√	√	
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth		√	√	√	√	
1.3	Continuous weld appearance		√	√	√	√	
1.4	Standard structural bolts		√	√	√	√	
1.5	Weld spatters removed		√	√	√	√	
2.1	Visual Samples		optional	optional	optional		
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances		√	√	√		
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent		√	√	√		
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth		√	√	√		
3.1	Mill marks removed		√	√			
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled		√	√			
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility		√	√			
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned		√	√			
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized		√	√			
3.6	All welded connections		optional	optional			
4.1	HSS seam not apparent		√				
4.2	Welds contoured and blended		√				
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded		√				
4.4	Weld show-through minimized		√				
C.1							
C.2							
C.3							
C.4							
C.5							
	<i>Sample Use:</i>	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
	<i>Estimated Cost Premium:</i>	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

Categories go from lowest at the right to highest at the left.

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

Category		AESS C Custom Elements	AESS 4 Showcase Elements	AESS 3 Feature Elements	AESS 2 Feature Elements	AESS 1 Basic Elements	SSS Standard Structural Steel CSA S16
Id	Characteristics			Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m	Viewed at a Distance > 6 m		
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6		✓	✓	✓	✓	
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth		✓	✓	✓	✓	
1.3	Continuous weld appearance		✓	✓	✓	✓	
1.4	Standard structural bolts						
1.5	Weld spatters removed						
2.1	Visual Samples						
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances						
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent						
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth						
3.1	Mill marks removed		✓	✓			
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled		✓	✓			
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility		✓	✓			
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned		✓	✓			
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized		✓	✓			
3.6	All welded connections		optional	optional			
4.1	HSS seam not apparent		✓				
4.2	Welds contoured and blended		✓				
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded		✓				
4.4	Weld show-through minimized		✓				
C.1							
C.2							
C.3							
C.4							
C.5							
	Sample Use:	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
	Estimated Cost Premium:	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

Viewing distance is noted as the differentiating factor between the high and low end AESS Categories.



Grinding permitted \$\$

No Grinding!!

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

Category		AESS C <i>Custom Elements</i>	AESS 4 <i>Showcase Elements</i>	AESS 3 <i>Feature Elements</i>	AESS 2 <i>Feature Elements</i>	AESS 1 <i>Basic Elements</i>	SSS <i>Standard Structural Steel</i> CSA S16
Id	Characteristics			<i>Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m</i>	<i>Viewed at a Distance > 6 m</i>		
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6		√	√	√	√	
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth		√	√	√	√	
1.3	Continuous weld appearance		√	√	√	√	
1.4	Standard structural bolts		√	√	√	√	
1.5	Weld spatters removed		√	√	√	√	
2.1	Visual Samples		optional	optional	optional		
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances		√	√	√		
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent		√	√	√		
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth		√	√	√		
3.1	Mill marks removed		√	√			
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled		√	√			
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility		√	√			
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned		√	√			
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized		√	√			
3.6	All welded connections		optional	optional			
4.1	HSS seam not apparent		√				
4.2	Welds contoured and blended		√				
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded		√				
4.4	Weld show-through minimized						
C.1							
C.2							
C.3							
C.4							
C.5							

Estimated cost premiums over Standard Structural Steel are noted at the bottom.

<i>Sample Use:</i>	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
<i>Estimated Cost Premium:</i>	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

AESS 1

Category

Id	Characteristics
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth
1.3	Continuous weld appearance
1.4	Standard structural bolts
1.5	Weld spatters removed

- 2.1 Visual Samples
- 2.2 One-half standard fabrication tolerances
- 2.3 Fabrication marks not apparent
- 2.4 Welds uniform and smooth

- 3.1 Mill marks removed
- 3.2 Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled
- 3.3 HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility
- 3.4 Cross sectional abutting surface aligned
- 3.5 Joint gap tolerances minimized
- 3.6 All welded connections

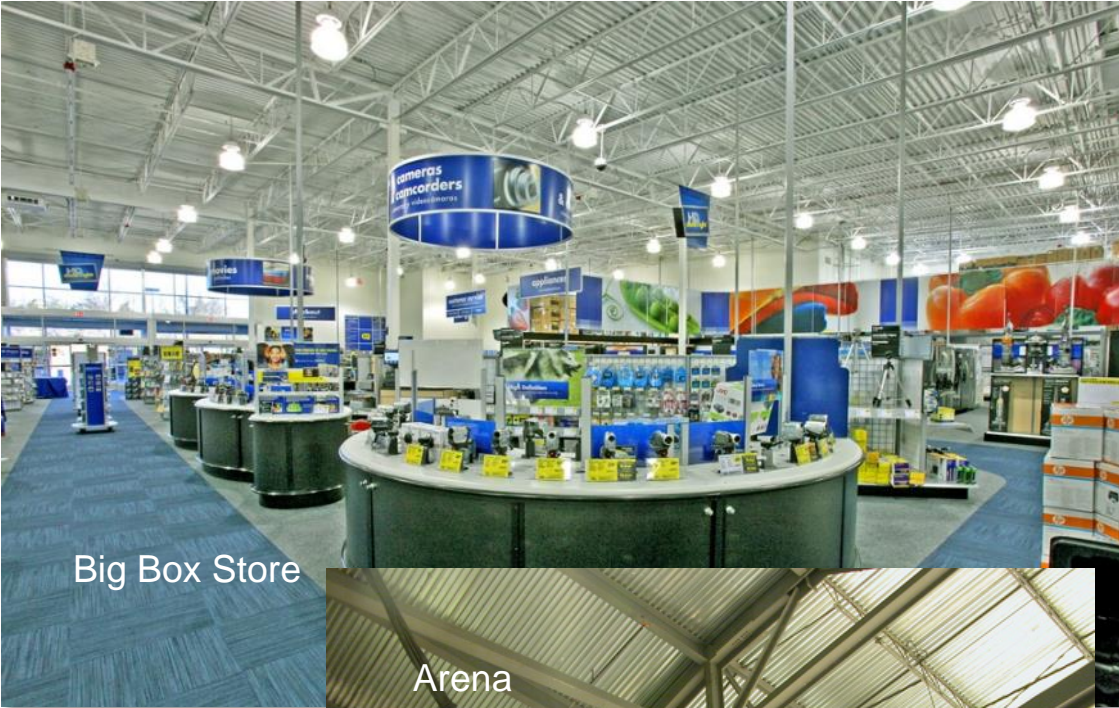
- 4.1 HSS seam not apparent
- 4.2 Welds contoured and blended
- 4.3 Surfaces filled and sanded
- 4.4 Weld show-through minimized

- C.1
- C.2
- C.3
- C.4
- C.5

	AESS C Custom Elements	AESS 4 Showcase Elements	AESS 3 Feature Elements <i>Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m</i>	AESS 2 Feature Elements <i>Viewed at a Distance > 6 m</i>	AESS 1 Basic Elements	SSS Standard Structural Steel CSA S16
		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	✓	
		optional	optional	optional		
		✓	✓	✓		
		✓	✓	✓		
		✓	✓	✓		
		✓	✓	✓		
		optional	optional			
		✓				
		✓				
		✓				
		✓				
<i>Sample Use:</i>	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
<i>Estimated Cost Premium:</i>	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies
 Cost premium: Low (20-60%)

AESS 1 – Basic Elements



Big Box Store



Arena



Library

1.1 Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6

SP 3 : Power Tool Cleaning

SP 6 : Commercial Blast Cleaning

S.S.P.C. Steel Surface Preparation Standards (click a picture for more details)



Bare Metal



SP-5



SP-6



SP-7



SP-10



SP-6
Commercial Blast Cleaning

Complete removal of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, mill scale, rust, paint, oxides, corrosion products and other foreign matter, except for spots and discolorations.

Spots and discolorations shall be limited to no more than 33% of each area of nine square inches.

Usual methods for cleaning: compressed air nuzzle blasting or equipment with centrifugal wheels.

Equivalence: NACE 3# • Swedish Standard # SA-2

→ SP 15

SSPC-SP 6 for complete removal of visible oil, mill scale, rust, paint.

1.1 Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6



Shot blast cleaning with
the use of abrasives

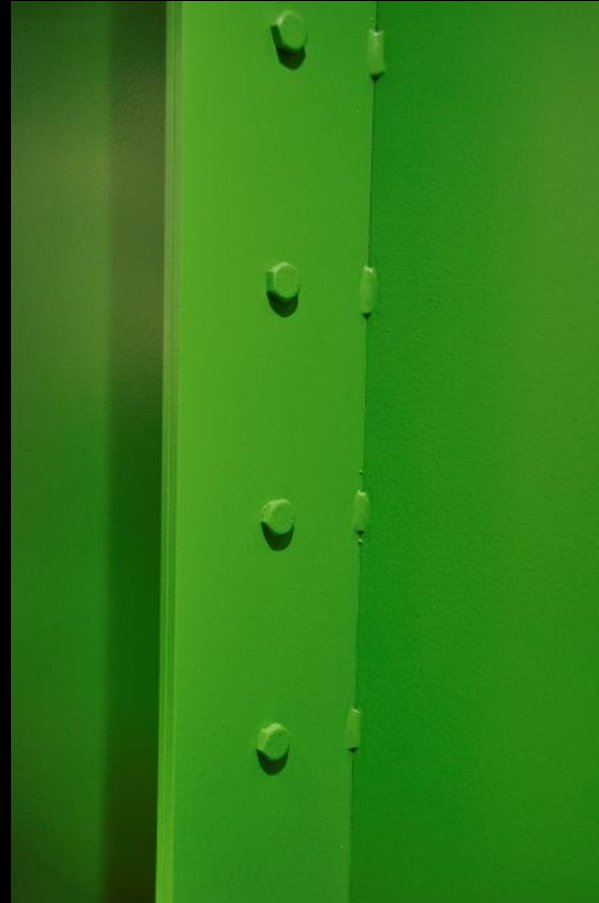
1.2 Sharp edges ground smooth



1.3 Continuous weld *appearance*



1.3 Continuous *weld appearance*



Consider carefully your
reasons for welding.



1.4 Standard structural bolts

Hex bolts by default

The side on which the bolt heads should appear can be specified not the rotation!





1.4 Standard structural bolts

or TC (tension control) bolts





It is a VERY simple request,
but makes a HUGE aesthetic
difference!

1.4 Standard structural bolts





1.5 Remove weld spatter

Weld spatter prevents a quality/smooth finish as the imperfections will translate through the coatings.

AESS 2 – Feature Elements (>6m)

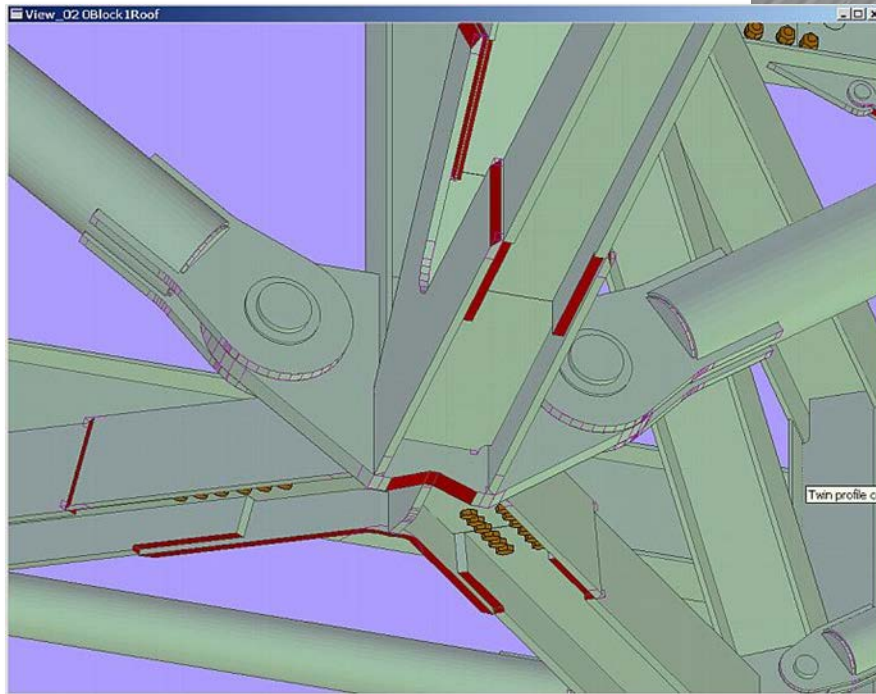


2.1 Visual Samples (optional)

1. 3-D rendering;
2. Physical sample of surface preparation and welds;
3. First off inspection; First element fabricated for use in finished structure
4. Mockups; Scaled or full-scale. Mockups are to demonstrate aesthetic effects as well as qualities of materials and execution:
 - a. May have finished surface
 - b. Architect's approval of mockups required;
 - c. Retained until project is completed;
 - d. Approved full-scale mockups may be part of work.

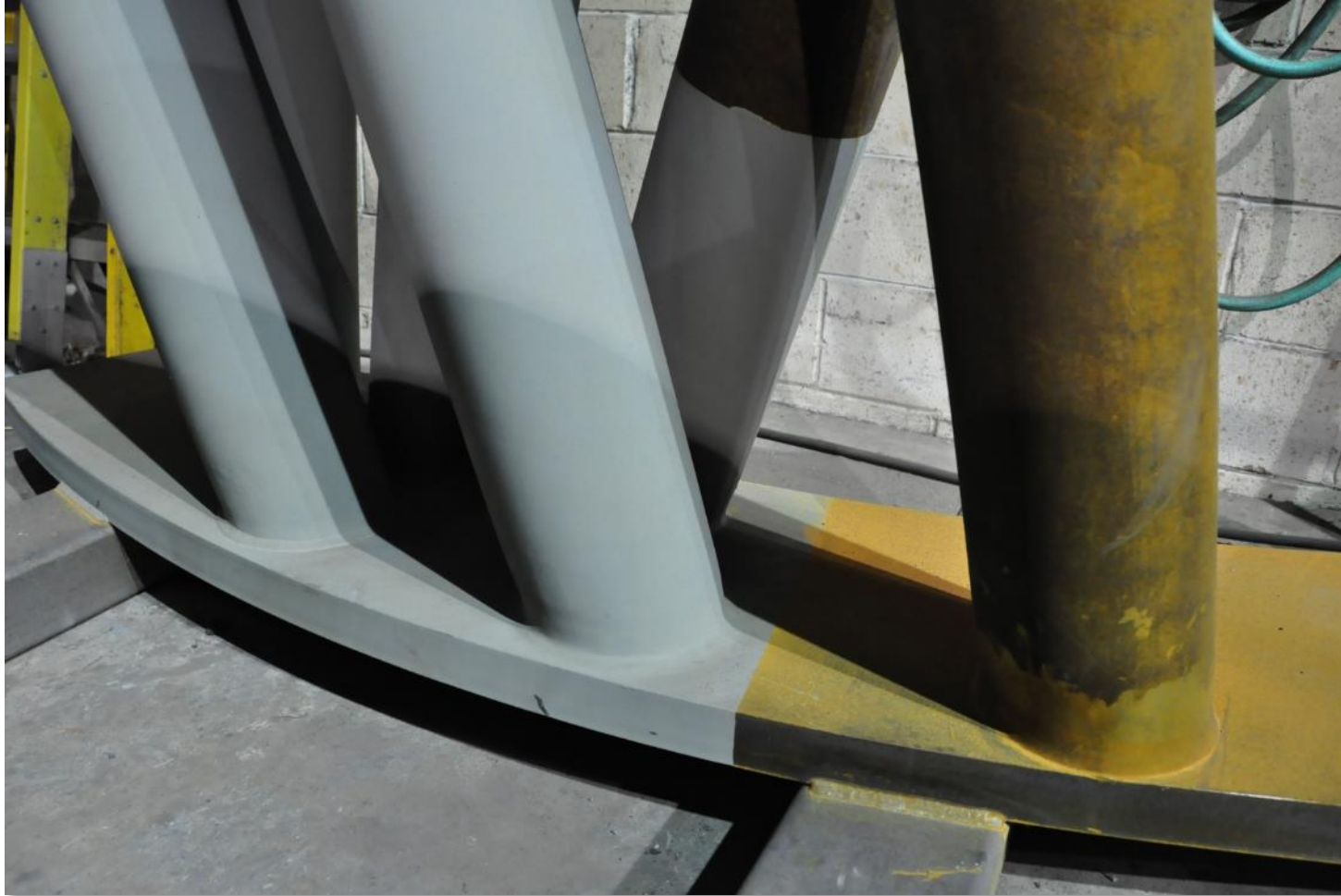
Option 1: 3-D rendering

This standard 3D image, taken from the Fabricators' detailing software, combined with built examples of previous work was enough to agree on the requirements.





Option 2: Physical Samples



Sample of base connections for World Financial Centre baskets showing the appearance of the welds with and without remediation.

Option 2: Physical Samples



The client needs to understand that THIS is what the welds look like in order to make the structural connection FIRST.

Is there room to do the WORK?



Finished product in situ for comparison purposes.

White intumescent finish.

Option 3: First off inspection



Element is included in the final structure. Subsequent elements may have minor modifications.

Option 3: Approved first off inspection assembly

One of the “wishbones” is the full scale first off inspected assembly. Can you tell which one?



Option 4: Mock-up



When a mock-up is required....
Remember that the shop conditions are different than the final conditions, with respect to:

- Distance
- Position
- Lighting





2.2 One-half standard fabrication tolerances



2.3 Fabrication marks *not* apparent



photo: AISC AESS Guide

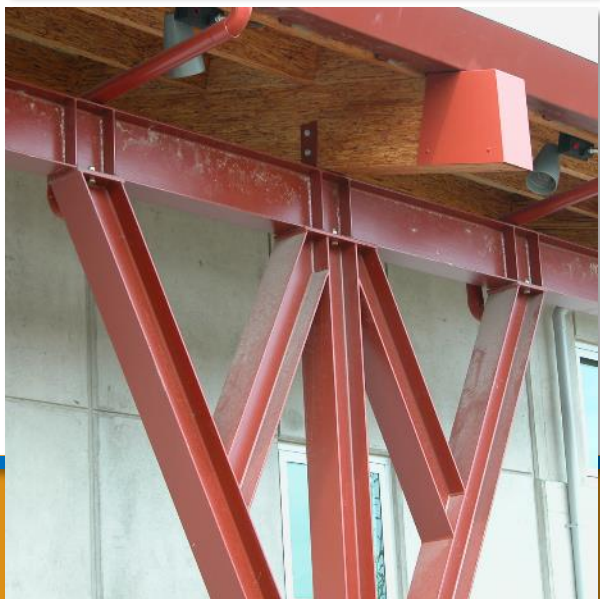
2.3 Fabrication marks *not* apparent



2.4 Welds uniform and smooth



2.4 Welds uniform and smooth



3 very different welded conditions,
yet all are appropriate to the project

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

AESS 3

Category

Id	Characteristics
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth
1.3	Continuous weld appearance
1.4	Standard structural bolts
1.5	Weld spatters removed
2.1	Visual Samples
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth
3.1	Mill marks removed
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized
3.6	All welded connections

4.1	HSS seam not apparent
4.2	Welds contoured and blended
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded
4.4	Weld show-through minimized

C.1	
C.2	
C.3	
C.4	
C.5	

Category	AESS C Custom Elements	AESS 4 Showcase Elements	AESS 3 Feature Elements <i>Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m</i>	AESS 2 Feature Elements <i>Viewed at a Distance > 6 m</i>	AESS 1 Basic Elements	SSS Standard Structural Steel CSA S16
		√	√	√	√	
		√	√	√	√	
		√	√	√	√	
		√	√	√	√	
		√	√	√	√	
		optional	optional	optional		
		√	√	√		
		√	√	√		
		√	√	√		
		√	√	√		
		√	√	√		
		optional	optional			
		√				
		√				
		√				
		√				

Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies
 Cost premium: Moderate (60-150%)

<i>Sample Use:</i>	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant element	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
<i>Estimated Cost Premium:</i>	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

AESS 3 – Feature Elements ($\leq 6m$)

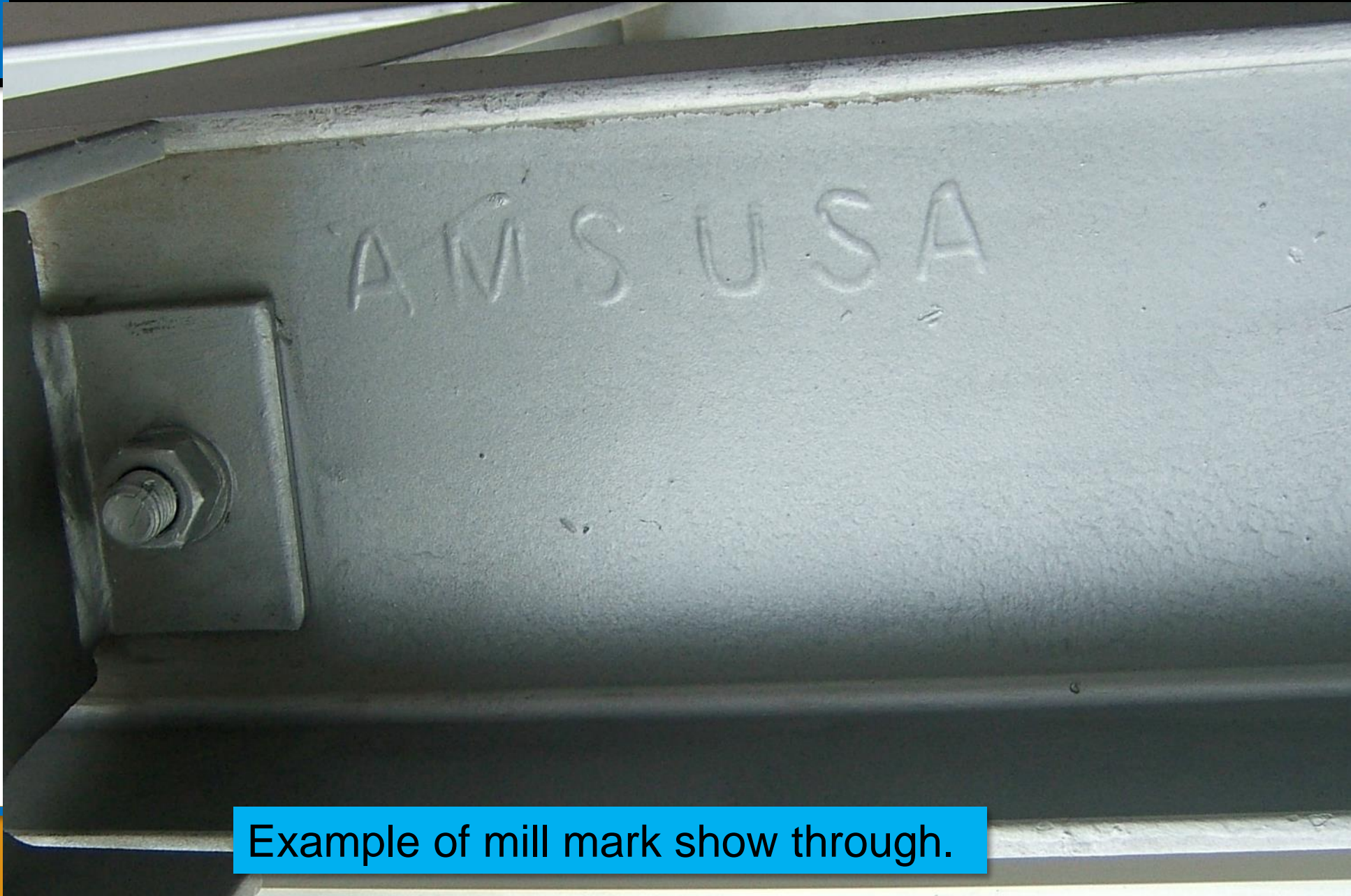


3.1 Mill marks removed



photo: AISC AESS Guide

Grinding first appears in AESS 3!



Example of mill mark show through.

3.2 Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled




Right side shows groove weld ground smooth.

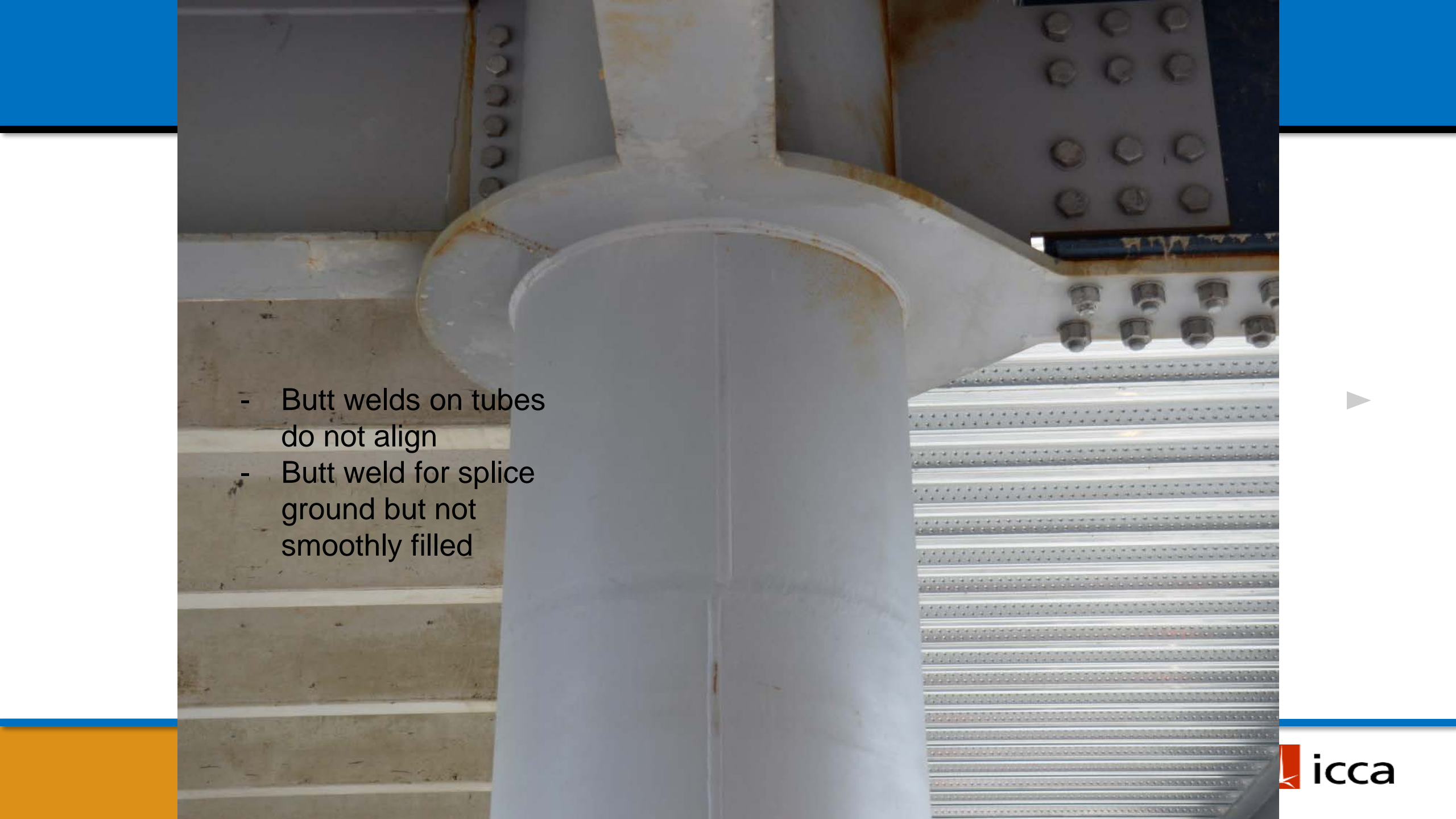


Solid steel rods were used to join a pair of round HSS tubes. All of the welding was to be completely ground and concealed.



A close-up photograph of a white metal structure, likely a window frame or door. The image shows a vertical channel on the right and a horizontal panel on the left. At their intersection, there are faint, circular weld marks. Some of these marks are surrounded by small, brownish-orange spots of rust. The background is dark, suggesting an interior or shaded area.

- Very faint traces of the round plug welds visible that join the column with the channel

- 
- Butt welds on tubes do not align
 - Butt weld for splice ground but not smoothly filled


For the join of the cones to the legs on OCAD the butt weld is fully remediated. The butt weld on the long seam for the custom tube remains, but is feathered out as it meets this joint.





3.3 HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility





- Weld seam could have been turned to face the window



- Weld seam oriented to the side to make it less obvious

3.4 Cross sectional abutting surface aligned

3.5 Joint gap tolerances minimized



photo: AISC AESS Guide

3.5 Joint gap tolerances minimized

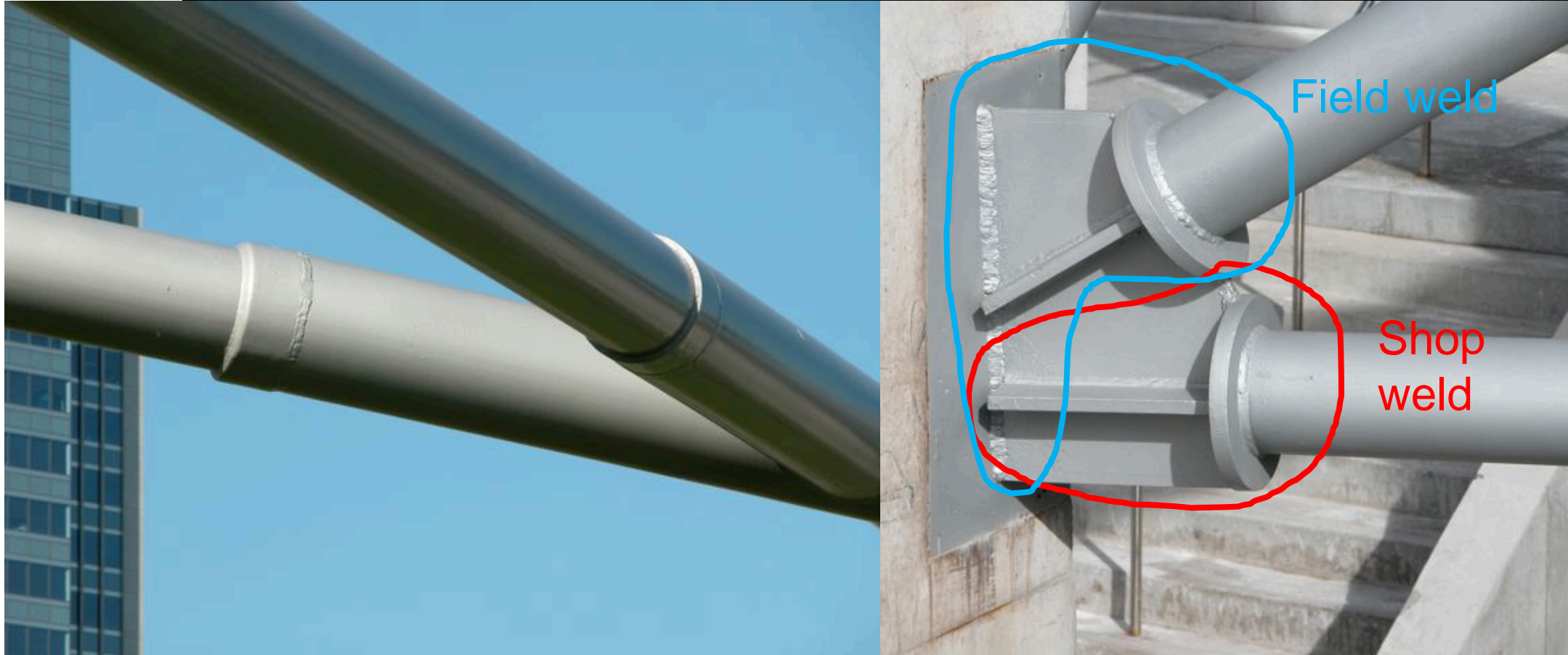


Required to accommodate complexity and alignment

AESS 3



3.6 All welded connections (optional)



Requires skilled field welder.

Welded connections

The Abilities Centre in Whitby, Ontario, uses curved steel to create the top and bottom chords of these large, long span trusses over the rink area of the sports facility.



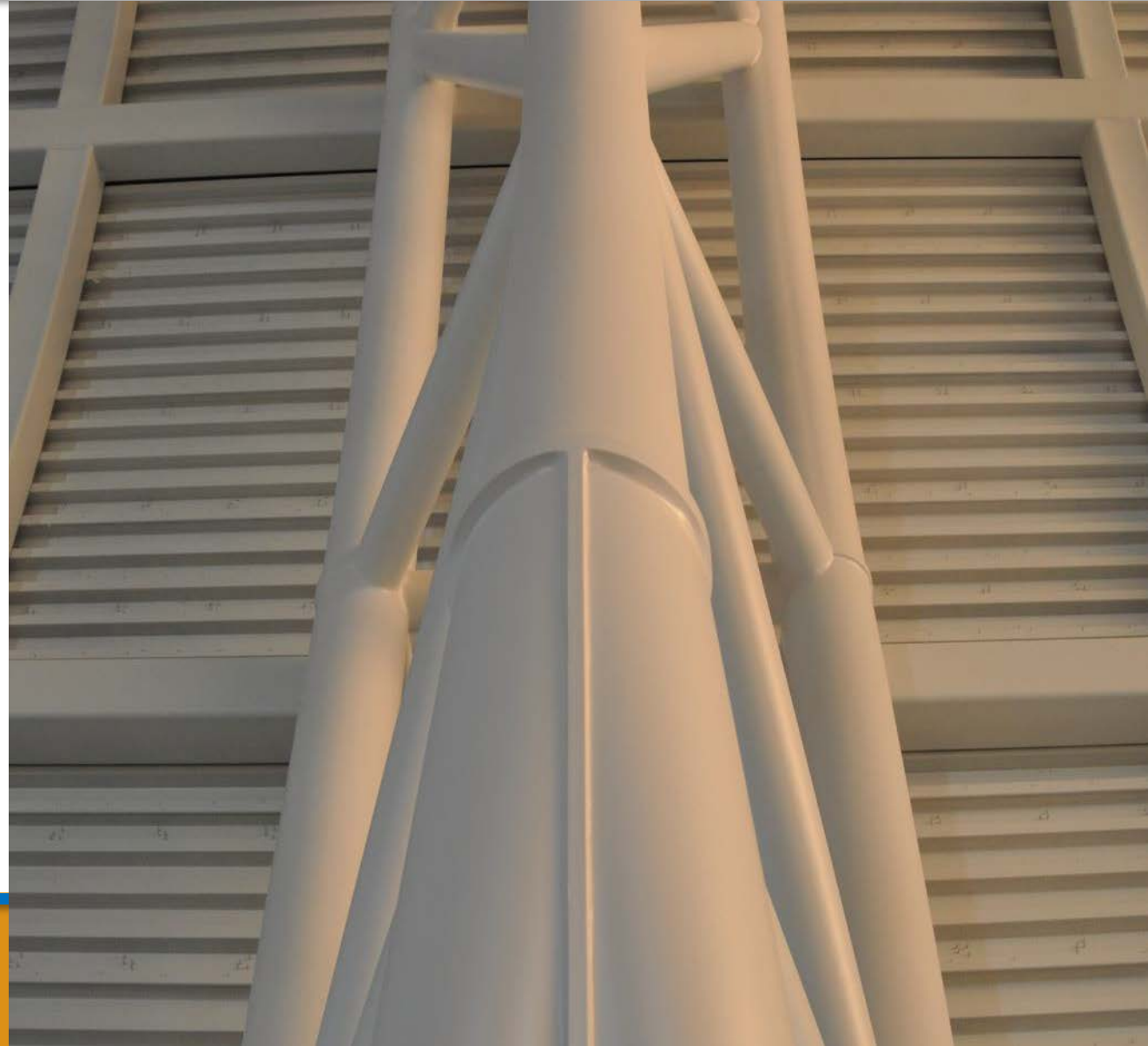
Welded connections

The connection between the curved “vertical” truss and the long horizontal members have been done as to be invisible. The AESS4 level of this project requires impeccable workmanship.



Welding choices

It is not always necessary to hide connections. Here plates are used between the joining elements of the truss to accentuate the detail. This is easier to accomplish than a fully blended weld, and truly adds elegance to the detail.



3.6 All welded connections (optional)



Requires access and remediation to remove the markings from the temporary bolted connections.

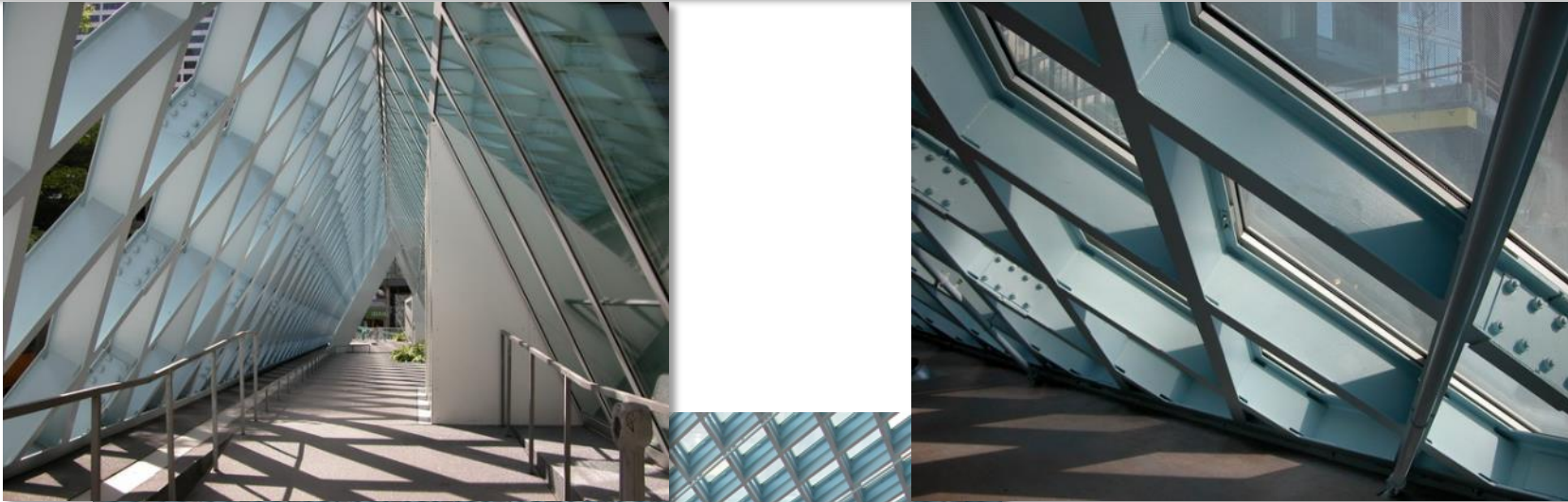


3.6 All welded connections (optional)



Discreet bolts can be proposed as unobtrusive.

Unobtrusive connections



Even where design governs, there are alternates to field welding

Hidden connections or splices

Where site welding might be problematic, make parties aware that bolted connections may be effectively “hidden”



Hidden connections or splices

This hidden connection must also be weatherproof





A bolted connection can be used for a splice. A simple sleeve is fitted over the connection to provide continuity of appearance.

Grinding



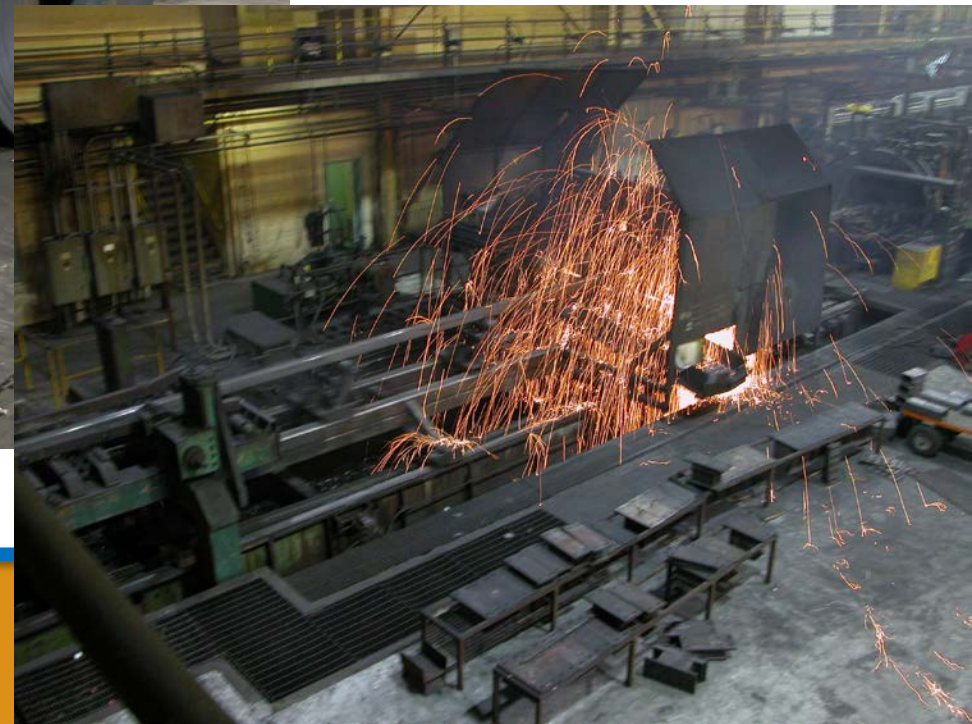
Making tubular steel



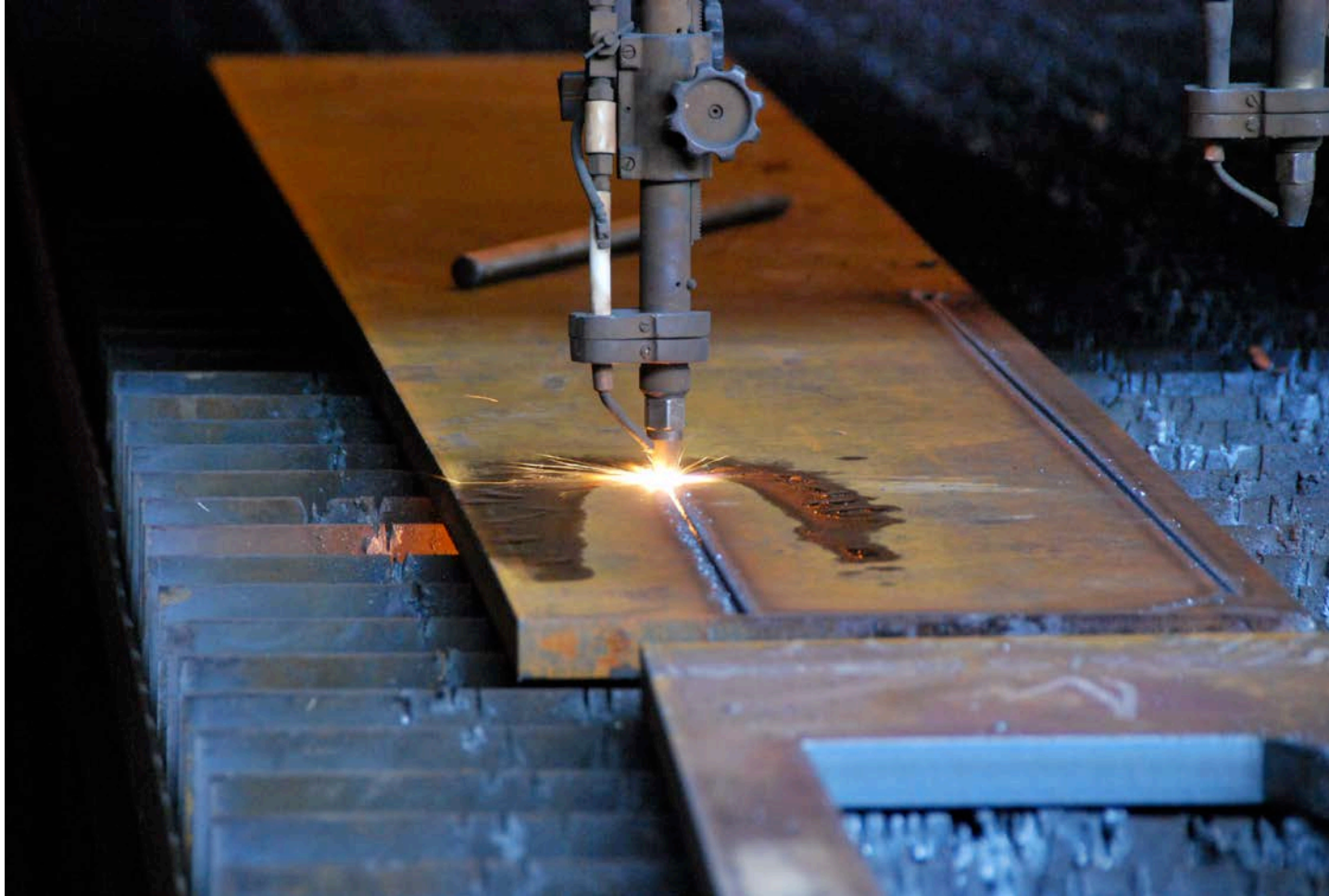
The steel plate is formed into tubes by pushing it through a series of dies.



Making tubular steel



Cutting steel



Cutting steel



Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

AESS 4

Category

Id	Characteristics
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth
1.3	Continuous weld appearance
1.4	Standard structural bolts
1.5	Weld spatters removed
2.1	Visual Samples
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth
3.1	Mill marks removed
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized
3.6	All welded connections
4.1	HSS seam not apparent
4.2	Welds contoured and blended
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded
4.4	Weld show-through minimized

C.1	
C.2	
C.3	
C.4	
C.5	

AESS C Custom Elements	AESS 4 Showcase Elements	AESS 3 Feature Elements Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m	AESS 2 Feature Elements Viewed at a Distance > 6 m	AESS 1 Basic Elements	SSS Standard Structural Steel CSA S16
	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	optional	optional	optional		
	✓	✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓		
	✓	✓	✓		
	optional	optional			
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	optional	optional			
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				
	✓				

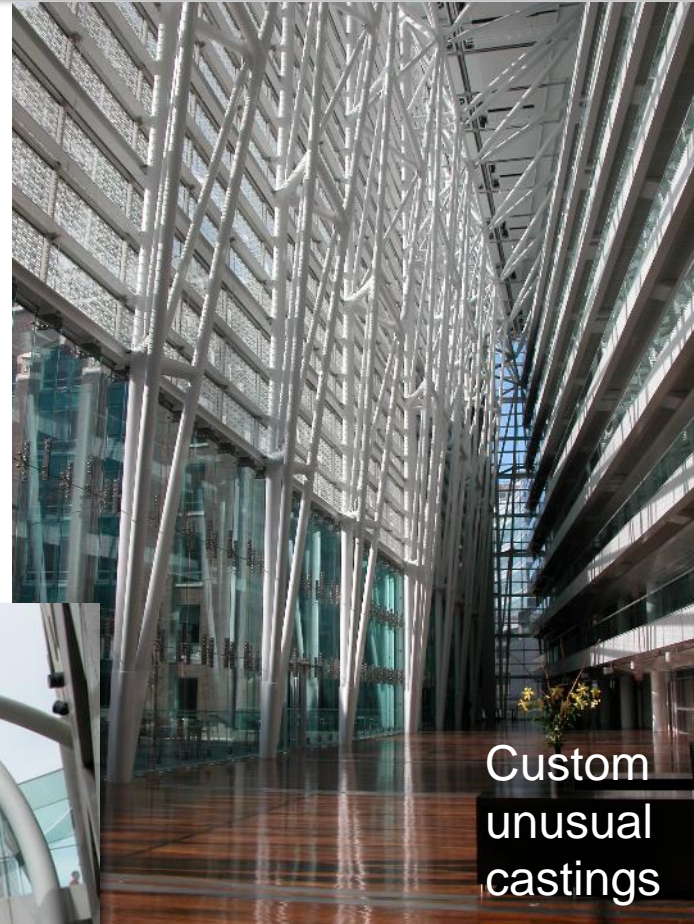
Showcase or dominant elements, sculptures
Cost premium: High (150-250%)

Sample Use:	Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
Estimated Cost Premium:	Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

AESS 4 - Showcase or dominant elements



Custom
platework +
sharp
edges

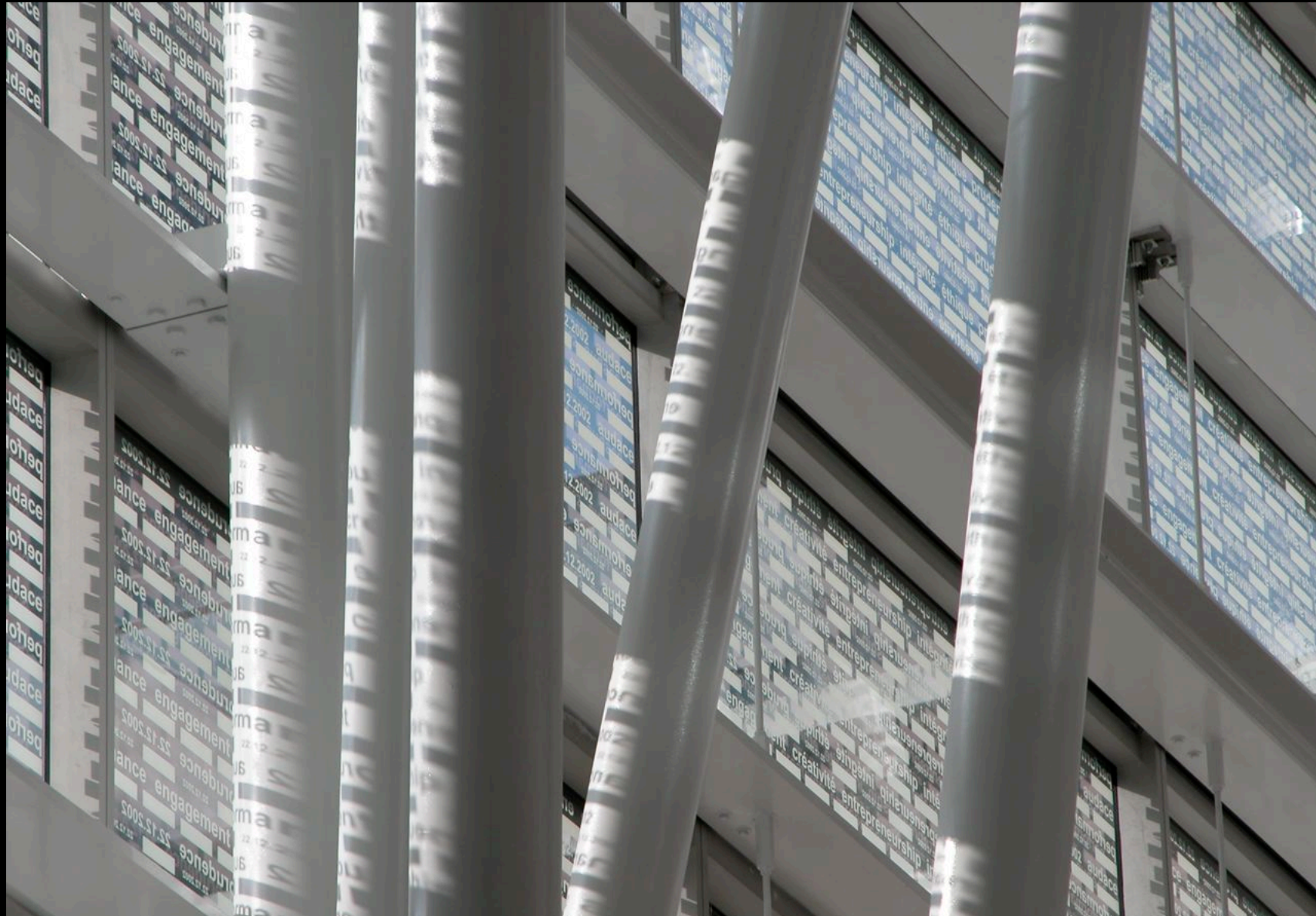


Custom
unusual
castings

Large
curved
members



4.1 HSS seam not apparent



4.1 HSS seam not apparent



Exposed columns should make orientation of seams consistent and ensure splices such as the one at right are better done.

4.2 Welds contoured and blended



photo: AISC AESS Guide

Very expensive

4.2 Welds contoured and blended



4.3 Surfaces filled and sanded



4.4 Weld show-through minimized

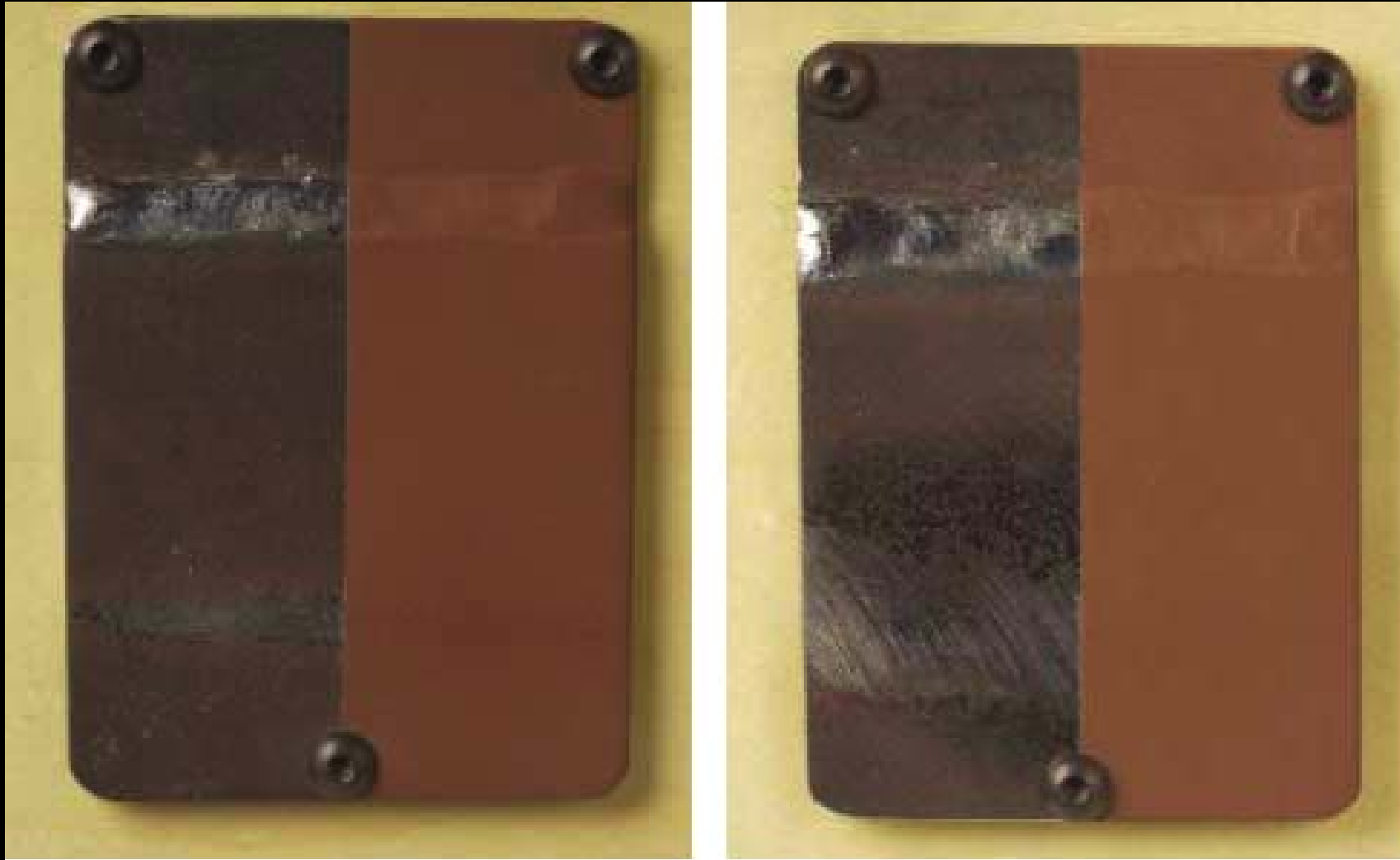


photo: AISC AESS Guide

Table 1 - AESS Category Matrix

AESS C		Category	AESS C Custom Elements	AESS 4 Showcase Elements	AESS 3 Feature Elements	AESS 2 Feature Elements	AESS 1 Basic Elements	SSS Standard Structural Steel CSA S16
Id	Characteristics				Viewed at a Distance ≤ 6 m	Viewed at a Distance > 6 m		
1.1	Surface preparation to SSPC-SP 6			√	√	√	√	
1.2	Sharp edges ground smooth			√	√	√	√	
1.3	Continuous weld appearance			√	√	√	√	
1.4	Standard structural bolts			√	√	√	√	
1.5	Weld spatters removed			√	√	√	√	
2.1	Visual Samples			optional	optional	optional		
2.2	One-half standard fabrication tolerances			√	√	√		
2.3	Fabrication marks not apparent			√	√	√		
2.4	Welds uniform and smooth			√	√	√		
3.1	Mill marks removed			√	√			
3.2	Butt and plug welds ground smooth and filled			√	√			
3.3	HSS weld seam oriented for reduced visibility			√	√			
3.4	Cross sectional abutting surface aligned			√	√			
3.5	Joint gap tolerances minimized			√	√			
3.6	All welded connections			optional	optional			
4.1	HSS seam not apparent			√				
4.2	Welds contoured and blended			√				
4.3	Surfaces filled and sanded			√				
4.4	Weld show-through minimized			√				
C.1								
C.2								
C.3								
C.4								
C.5								
	Sample Use:		Elements with special requirements	Showcase or dominant elements	Airports, shopping centres, hospitals, lobbies	Retail and architectural buildings viewed at a distance	Roof trusses for arenas, retail warehouses, canopies	
	Estimated Cost Premium:		Low to High (20-250%)	High (100-250%)	Moderate (60-150%)	Low to Moderate (40-100%)	Low (20-60%)	None 0%

AESS1-4 are NEVER modified!

This section is for those who have unusual requirements or are confident enough to create their own set of requirements

Re-used / Sustainable Steel

- An increasing number of projects are making use of re-used steel to be sustainable
- Some of these projects choose to leave the steel exposed to “celebrate” its re-use
- A Custom spec will be required for such projects as the demounting, transportation, re-erection of the steel will be unique and vary by project

Adaptive Re-use



- Project used an old steam locomotive shed
- Repurposed for offices and a grocery store
- Most of the steel was left in its original condition to show off the reuse

- Other was “cleaned up and repainted, leaving the original rivets exposed.



Highlight Re-used Elements



Steel beams saved from demolition were reused to support the roof.





Rivets





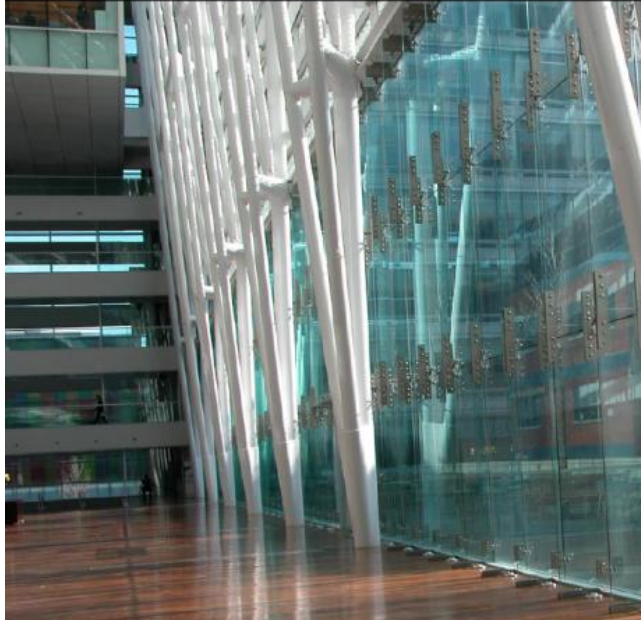
CISC
Guide for Specifying
Architecturally Exposed
Structural Steel



cisc icca

by Terri Meyer Boake

Added Topics in the AESS Guide

Table of Contents	
	
Acknowledgements: This publication would not have been possible without the input of a great many dedicated people in the steel industry. I would particularly like to thank Walter Koppelaar for letting me learn the trade through my experience of the fabrication and erection of several key projects. Also to Sylvie Boulanger for working through all the details of AESS with unparalleled enthusiasm. Also to everyone at CISC who made me feel very much part of the family. It is sincerely hoped that this guide will assist in leveraging the position, ease and use of Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel in the Canadian building industry.	
CISC Guide for Specifying Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel	
Table of Contents	
1 The Challenge	p 4
What is AESS?	
The Evolution of Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel	
The Development of the New CISC AESS Documents	
Primary Factors of Influence that Define AESS	
Form, Fit and Finish	
The Purpose of the Guide	
2 The Categories	p 8
The Categories Approach	
Standard Structural Steel	
AESS 1 - Basic Elements	p
AESS 2 - Feature Elements (> 6 metres)	p
AESS 3 - Feature Elements (< 6 metres)	p
AESS 4 - Showcase Elements	p
AESS C - Custom	
3 Characteristics	p 12
The Characteristics of the Matrix	
AESS 1 - Characteristics 1.1 to 1.5	p
AESS 2 - Characteristics 2.1 to 2.4	p
AESS 3 - Characteristics 3.1 to 3.6	p
AESS 4 - Characteristics 4.1 to 4.4	p
Characteristics C or "À la carte"	p
4 Coatings & Finishes	p 17
General Issues	
Surface Preparation	p
Paint Finishes	p
Intumescent Coatings	p
Galvanizing	p
Metallization	p
Weathering Steel	p

The AESS Guide for the Architects includes all of the technical issues addressed in the Spec and Code

Additional Topics

5 Connections

General Issues
Connection Mock-Ups
Which Type of Connection Should I Choose?
Bolted Connections
Welded Connections
Cast Connections

p

6 Curves & Cuts

Designing for Complex Curves and Cuts
Bending
Elliptical Tubes
Hole Punching and Drilling
Shearing, Plasma Cutting and Torch

p 24

7 Erection & Challenges

Best Practices
Transportation Issues
Care in Handling
Erection Issues
Staging and Site Area Requirements
Steel and Timber
Steel and Glass

p

Acknowledgments

p 28

References & Image Credits

p 29

Appendices

Appendix 1 - CISC Code of Standard Practice p 30
Appendix 2 - The Matrix p 34
Appendix 3 - Sample AESS Section in Structural Steel Specification p 36

Disclaimer:

It is not the intention of the CISC AESS Committee that the projects and details included in this Guide should be replicated or necessarily represent "best practices". They are included only to hopefully allow for a better understanding of the visual intentions of the practices and procedures outlined in the Guide and related specification documents - understanding that "a picture might be worth a thousand words".

Image credits:

Unless otherwise noted, all images in this book were taken by Terri Meyer Boake. Images not to be reproduced without written authorization of the author.

1 The Challenge

What is AESS?

Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel, AESS, is steel that must be designed to be both structurally sufficient to support the primary needs of the structure of the building, canopies or ancillary structures, while at the same time be exposed to view, and therefore is a significant part of the architectural language of the building. The design, detailing and finish requirements of AESS will typically exceed that of regular structural steel that is normally concealed by other finishes.

The Evolution of Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel:

The basic understanding of steel construction lies in its roots as an "assembled", largely pre-fabricated methodology. Steel construction is "elemental" in nature, and its artistry reliant on not only the appropriate choice of members (shapes versus tubes), but also heavily on the method of attachment. AESS steel design requires detailing that can approach "industrial design standards" when creating joints between members. The structural requirements of shear and moment resistance must be accommodated, along with tighter dimensional tolerances, along with "other" considerations such as balance, form, symmetry and economy. If the creation of connections requires an excessive degree of unique fabrication details, the designer can price the project out of existence. The method of preparation and finishing of the connections can also radically increase costs. Specialized welds and unnecessary ground and filed finishes increase fabrication and erection expenses.

Much of the architectural "enjoyment" as well as "challenge" in designing with AESS is in the creation of the key details and connections that give the structure its distinctive character. After the primary choice of member type and "system" (shape vs. tube), the challenge lies in determining the method of connection - welding vs. bolting, and ultimately the "Design" of the joint itself. Whereas designers tend not to be involved in connection issues for concealed structural systems, exposed systems become the architectural trademark of the building, hence requiring much involvement. Compositional issues usually necessitate the addition of "extra" steel at the joints to create a "beautiful" connection. Unfortunately not all designers are adequately informed either to choosing appropriate methods of attachment or to the cost implications of their choices.

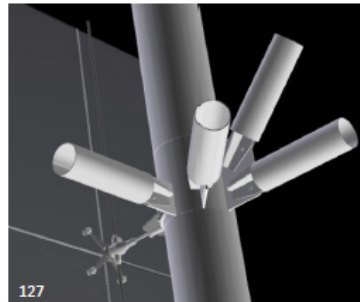
The surge in the use of AESS has created a paradigm shift in the sequential communication that usually takes place in a more conventional building where the steel structure is hidden. The ar-



...with more information and image references on:

- Maintenance & design
- Coatings & finishes
- Connections
- Member types
- Curves & Cuts
- Erection issues
- Steel with glass
- Steel with timber

Connection Design



127
3-D modelled detail as can be used to verify connection details through a digital mock-up.



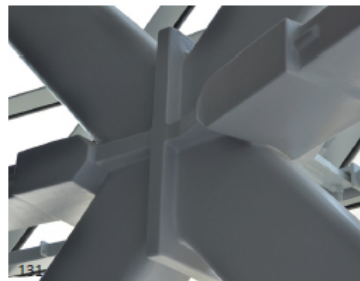
128
Tubular members can be connected using very inventive means. This combination of plates allows for constructability, minimal on site welding and enhanced interest in appearance.



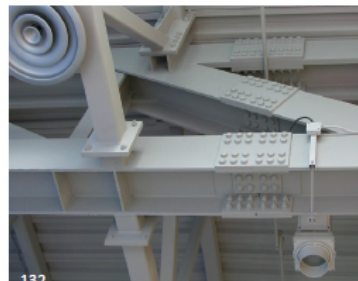
129
This connection has taken care to align the required intermittent welds with the bolts. This avoided unnecessary welding or filling.



130
This building uses extensive diagrids formed with I sections. These are very simply attached using bolted splice plates on both sides of the flange.



131
This heavy connection in a diagrid uses welding in combination with plates and RHS members to aesthetically handle the large load paths in this node.

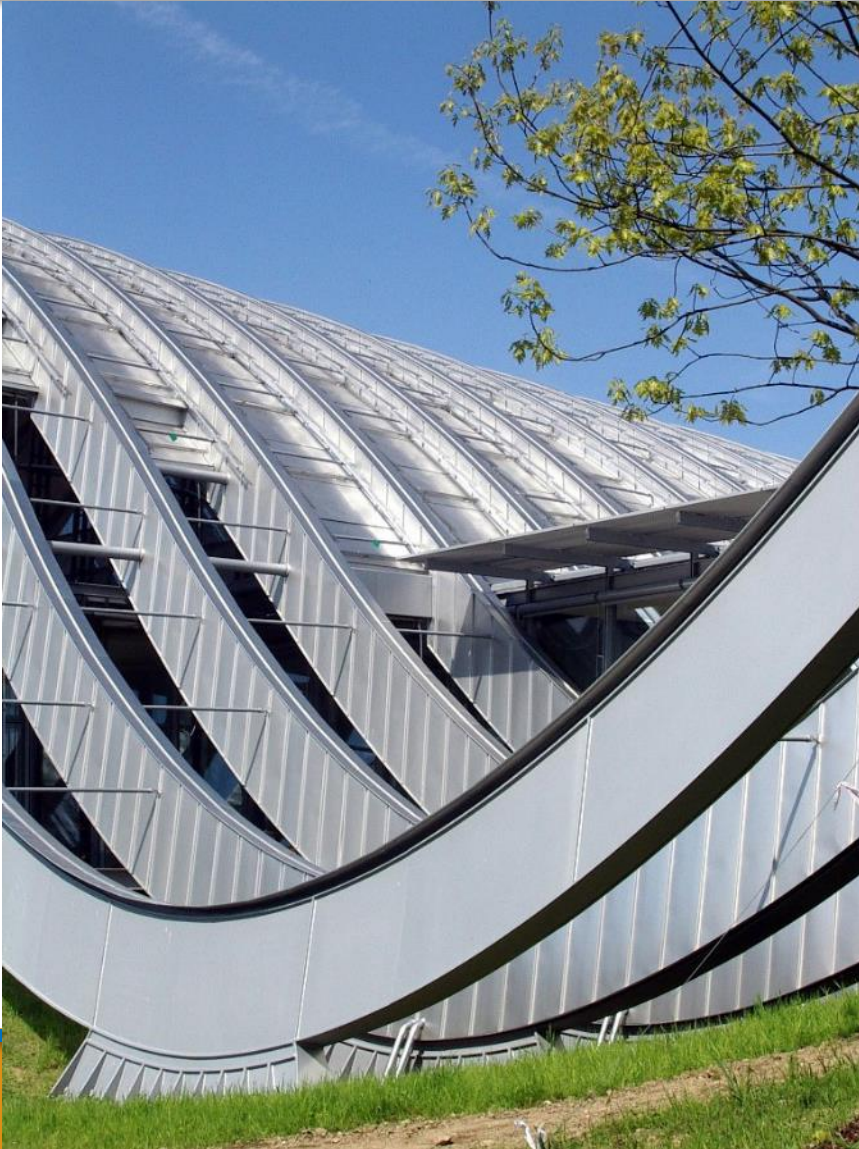


132
Varying approaches to bolting are used to achieve the splicing of the I sections and the joining of the SHS members to the truss.

SELECTING A CONNECTION TYPE

- A huge impact on detailing!
- Impacts fabrication costs
- Impacts erection and constructability
- Impacts timing of the project
- Impacts transportation
- How big are the pieces
- How much can be assembled in the shop?
- BOLTS VS. WELDS
- SHAPES VS. TUBES

Coatings & Finishes



- The protection type and finish **MUST** be known at the beginning of design.
- The level of gloss will either mask or reveal minute imperfections.

Coatings and finishes are covered in their respective specs, not in the AESS spec.



EXTERIOR VS INTERIOR FINISHES

- Water, snow and weathering are obvious issues here. Steel must be detailed so that moisture does not get trapped inside, causing the structure to rust out.
- Some details create ledges that will trap snow and meltwater.
- Some arrangements will also collect dirt and provide roosts for pigeons.

Primers & Painting

SHOP VS SITE PAINTING

- Quality is better with shop painting
- Shop painting is less costly
- Shop painted steel requires better care and handling during transportation, site staging and erection
- Anticipate that some touch up work will be required

PRIMERS

- A BIG caution note here!
- Each type of final finish requires a DIFFERENT primer
- Incompatible primers must be removed
- Especially important with intumescent fire protection.
- Some steel does not need a primer – cost and environmental savings!

Intumescent coatings

- Acrylic

Commercial/architectural applications, mostly interior, field applied

- water based

- longer to dry, more fragile, but “greener”, for interior

- solvent based

- faster, most common use, robust, mostly interior setting but also exterior

- Epoxy

Industrial applications, ext. or int., shop applied

- very fast to dry, very resistant (also anti-corrosion)



Intumescent coatings have become a widely used way of expanding the application of exposed steel, but have major ramifications when specifying the level of fit and form on a project!

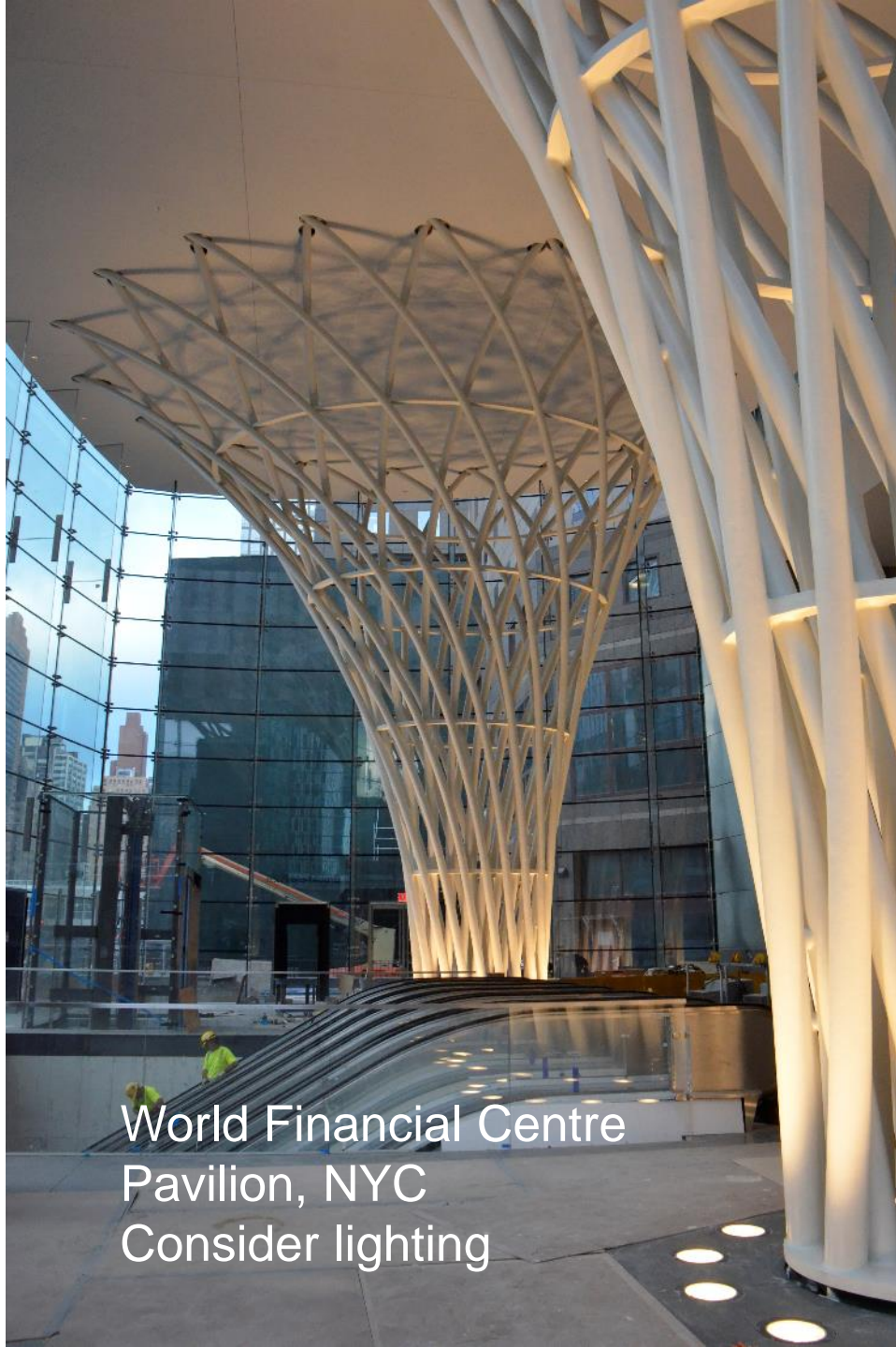
Solvent based intumescent being site applied.

Intumescent Issues



- The finish is not the same as paint – it has an orange peel like texture
- Intumescent coatings will NOT provide a precise colour match to adjacent paint
- Must be top coated against damage
- Should be detailed to allow for routine repair and refinishing



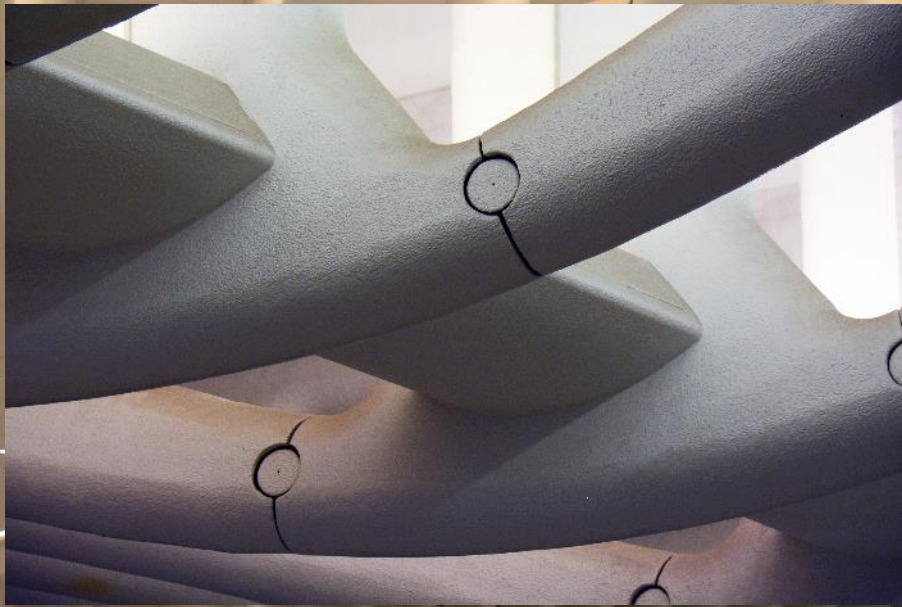


World Financial Centre
Pavilion, NYC
Consider lighting











Guangzhou IFC
Exposed diagrid, concrete filled
steel tubes with intumescent
coating and top coat for a shiny
finish.



When you need corrosion protection ...



Good detailing is essential to prevent water/snow accumulation!

- Galvanizing
- Hot Metal Spray (metalizing)
- Paint systems
- Intumescent coatings (epoxy)
- Weathering steel
- Stainless steel



Mimico Creek Bridge, Santiago Calatrava



Painted finishes just
don't last





Waterloo Station,
Grimshaw, London
Painted finishes tend to
oxidize and fade



Webb Bridge, Melbourne
Polysiloxane coating





Helix Bridge, Singapore
Duplex 2205 Stainless



Robson Square,
Vancouver, BC



THE ENGINEER AND FABRICATOR SAY ABOUT
GALVANIZED STEEL:

It was NEVER meant to be a “FINISH”!
It is a corrosion protection system!

THE ARCHITECT SAYS:

But it looks so cool! I want it as a FINISH – can you make it
look consistent please??

What impacts the final look of galvanized steel?

- Impurities, presence of certain chemicals, especially silicon
 - Steel origin from several different heats
 - Thickness of material: too thin, too different
- ▶
- Access to all surfaces being dipped
 - Size of pieces of steel

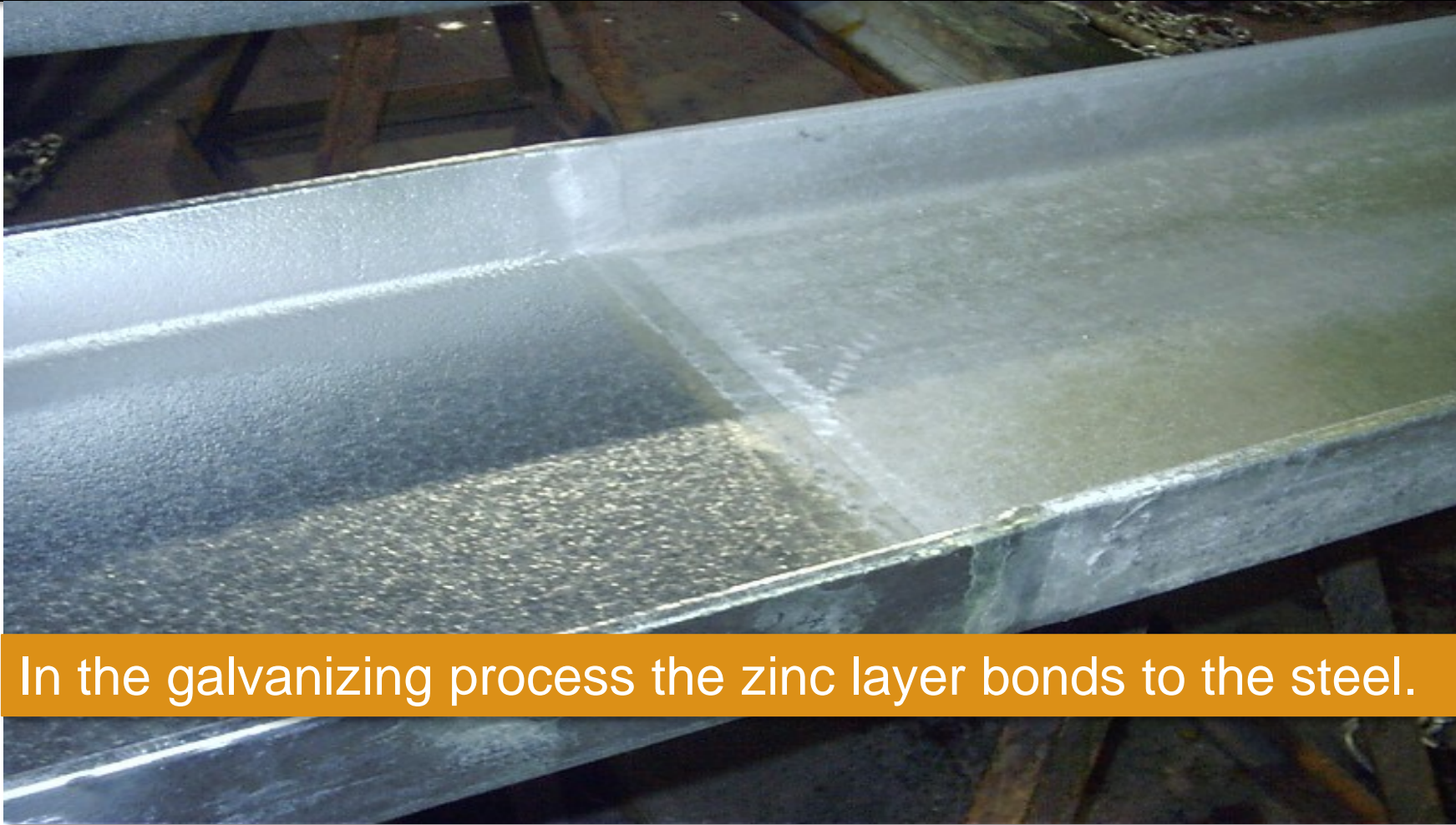


Before and after dipping in the zinc bath.

If you wish to paint galvanized steel the surface must be aged by pickling in order for the paint to adhere properly.



Differences between heats of steel!



In the galvanizing process the zinc layer bonds to the steel.

Galvanizing Applications





Note the drainage hole at the bottom.

When being hot dipped holes must be left also for gases to vent or the steel will explode.

You must dip inside and out for complete protection. \$\$\$



Bridge coated with a zinc rich paint which is holding up well but the bolts are inferior and are rusting.

Metalizing – cold applied



Weathering Steel





London Expo Bridge 2012: Weathering steel falls under AESS Custom as it is usually entirely fabricated from plate steel that is fully welded.

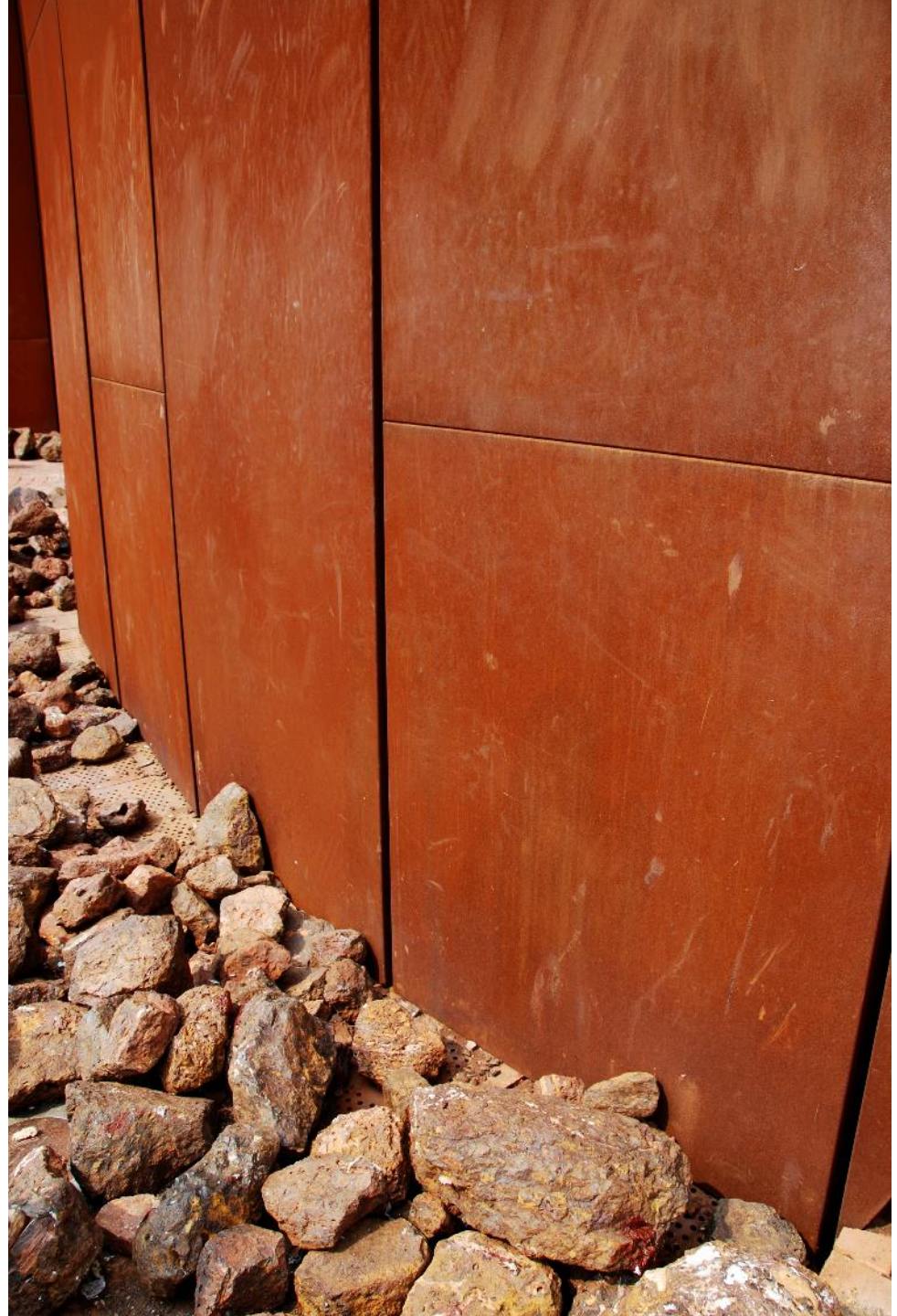




Pavilion of Light,
Phoenix, AZ



Australia Pavilion, Shanghai Expo 2010
Landscape detail to absorb rusty run-off





Las Vegas Eco Center
Staining will happen on the
concrete below



Corrosion + Fire Protection



Support legs covered with a shop applied epoxy intumescent coating.

Requires additional care during erection to protect (and repair) the surfaces.



Improper application caused failure.

Colour impossible to match for touch ups.




Access for cleaning (and re-painting)



Access for cleaning (and re-painting)





Arch at Wembley Stadium,
London, UK



A protected ladder for access for servicing.
Lift truck gets you to the access height.



The core idea! FORM, FIT & FINISH



Two “TREES” – both AESS – each quite different from the other – so why would the AESS Specification be even remotely the same???

Cost impact items

- Custom “shapes”
- Use of welded plate in lieu of W, C and L sections
- Connection details
- Transportation restrictions
- Staging area restrictions
- Bending the steel
- Custom castings
- General level of complexity of the elements or structure
- Eccentric elements


Design process implications

- Architects and engineers have to talk to **decide on AESS Categories**.
- AESS Categories need to **appear on all contract documents** as per Spec.
- We typically expect that there will be **2 Categories specified per structure**
 - ex. AESS 2 upper portion of atrium, AESS 3 for the lower portion; 1 and 2; 2 and 3; 3 and 4...
- Fabricators to **bid on Engineering documents** and the Categories specified.

Fabrication and Erection Implications

- Architects need to fully appreciate and include AESS considerations in their designs and *negotiate with the Fabricator for more appropriate details*
- Categories specified infer sequencing, cost and constructability issues.
- Higher level of care as provided for in the Code for Fabricators.
- AESS Categories to appear on all Shop and Erection drawings.

Positive outcomes

- AESS system standardizes basic design and fabrication issues
- Eliminates many 'routine' issues through the Category System
- Very important NOT to change AESS Categories 
- If you want something different, pick CUSTOM
- Allows team to concentrate efforts on more particular issues for the project

*SAMPLE AESS SPEC FOR
STRUCTURAL STEEL*

Engineer

Architect

*GUIDE FOR
SPECIFYING
AESS*

Fabricator

*CODE OF
PRACTICE*

