

Published monthly by the PRESTRESSED CONCRETE INSTITUTE Editor: Robert C. Eaman financial buildings

Financial Institutions Choose Homes of Precast Prestressed Concrete

Almost as many different reasons for selecting precast prestressed concrete for financial buildings were cited by designers or owners as there are examples in this issue of pcitems.

"A feeling of solidness and security," surely a plus for any bank, was often mentioned. "Fire proof construction," "low maintenance," "quick completion," "total flexibility of space" were other often mentioned reasons for the use of this most versatile building material.

Nor should esthetics be overlooked as a reason for choosing precast prestressed concrete for financial buildings, large or small. The designer owner or builder of nearly every unit in this issue made mention of the esthetic treatment economically possible in each design because of the use of one or both-precast or prestressed concrete.

Whether large or small, impressive or simple, if you are involved in the design of such a building, you owe it to all involved, including the building, to consider precast prestressed concrete as the main component.



The Cover shows an overview of First National Bank of Arizona. Other views and a branch office appear on pages 4 and 5.



EEEENTER

Helena, Montana Motor Bank Solves Problems with Precast Prestressed Concrete

Precast panels and prestressed concrete single tees solved many unique design problems in this drive-up banking and parking facility.

Although designed for vehicular traffic, the drive-up building had to reflect the dignity and character of the main banking building a half-block away.

Deeply sculptured precast wall panels provide visual interest and the fascia panels on the building and canopy provide continuity and unity to the whole. Parking and drive-up facilities are supported on 6 ft. wide single tees with 2 ft stems.

Architect: Morrison-Maierle & Associates, Helena Engineers: J. S. Gordon and Swanson-Rink & Associates, Billings

Precaster/Prestresser: Ready-to-Pour Concrete Company, Idaho Falls

Bank's 'Difficult Site' Problem Solved With Precast Prestressed Concrete

The new Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building in Asheboro, North Carolina, would occupy nearly the entire site, leaving very little room to stockpile materials. In addition, a maximum of parking had to be provided.

Structurally, the building uses precast columns, composite beams and prestressed single and double tees. Wall panels are precast concrete and alternating single tees on the second floor provide a sun screen.

The site problem was solved through the use of these plant produced units which were erected on delivery, eliminating the need for on-site stock-piling. Parking was provided on the ground floor and the clear-span capacity of the prestressed tees opened the space for easy, convenient access.

Exposed concrete is sandblasted to expose white sand and washed river gravel. The building is designed for two more floors and the concrete mix was carefully controlled to allow future matching.

Architect/Engineer: J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Inc., Asheboro

General Contractor: McDevitt and Street Company, Charlotte Precaster/Prestresser: Gifford-Hill & Company, Concrete Products Division, Charlotte







Arizona's First National Bank Uses Precast in Several Buildings

From its new headquarters, Arizona's tallest building, to a single story branch, the First National Bank of Arizona in Phoenix has made precast concrete its choice as building material. In fact, a new employee parking structure several blocks from the headquarters building is also being clad with precast panels.

Some 400,000 sq.ft. of exposed aggregate precast units completely enclose the 27 story tower, wrapping the frame horizontally and vertically. Windows are recessed three feet in the grid for sun protection. Panels weighing as much as seven tons were hoisted directly into position and secured by welding from the inside. The 2-story section of the unit includes customer parking.

Standard double tees form the walls of the Biltmore Branch of the bank as well as the sun screen in front and at the drive-through. Stems are bush-hammered to add contrast and satisfy esthetic considerations.

Main Offices:

Architect: Charles Luckman Associates, Phoenix Engineer: Magadini Associates, Phoenix General Contractor: Henry C. Beck Company, Phoenix Biltmore Branch:

Architect: Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Fairburn, Phoenix Engineer: Tony Schwan, Structural Engineer, Phoenix Precaster/Prestresser (both): Tanner Prestressed and Architectural Concrete Co., Inc., Phoenix







Bank Office Building Uses Many Forms of Precast Prestressed Concrete

Everything but the ground floor perimeter column frame of the First National Bank of Northglenn, Colorado, the walls, core, floors, roof and penthouse, are precast and prestressed concrete.

A prime reason for this choice was the need to meet an extremely tight construction schedule—the entire structure including the walls was erected in three weeks, two days—and provided a fire-proof, economical structure with minimum maintenance.

Interior core walls provide bearing for the floor system, house the elevators, stairs, restrooms and all vertical risers for the mechanical systems. Voids for all electrical, fire and ventilating cabinets were cast into the core panels at the plant. Horizontal runs are accommodated between the acoustical ceiling and prestressed concrete floor planks.

Architect: Donald R. Roark and Associates, Denver Engineer: Johnson, Voiland, Archuleta & Associates, Denver General Contractor: Perl-Mack Company, Denver Precaster/Prestresser: Prestressed Concrete of Colorado, Inc., Denver



PRECAST CONCRETE

ALLAST CONCRETE

ST CONCI







Bank Exterior expresses Varied Functions

The exterior of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank in Seattle expresses the varied functions of the interior. The Main banking floor, where the public is received, gains emphasis. Offices above and parking below this floor are seen as separate elements of lesser importance.

Precast concrete was used for all columns, railings, spandrels, fascia and wall panels allowing monolithic bonding of structural and architectural surfaces throughout. Structural calculations were based on the economy of recognizing actual precast finishes as monolithic portions of the structural units. Nine-story high columns were cast in only two pieces to minimize splices.

One- and two-way prestressed floor slabs were used as dictated by the loading conditions to be imposed. Because the site was occupied by the old bank, only one-half of the building could be built at a time since no interruption of banking service could be allowed. When the second phase of construction was complete, the two halves were tied into one monolithic whole by post-tensioning them together.

Architect: Paul Thiry, FAIA, Seattle Engineer: Peter Hostmark and Associates, Seattle General Contractor: Howard S. Wright Construction Co., Seattle Precaster: Olympian Stone Company, Redmond Post-tensioning supplier: Northwest Lift Slab Co., Portland, Oregon





Precast Prestressed Savings and Loan Built to Expand with Additional Floors

This 15,000 sq.ft. Savings and Loan building in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is built to support three more floors if needed.

The use of precast columns and capitals allowed the expression of the structure as a main design element, contrasting with the brown masonry in-fill walls and the warm, woodboard interior treatment.

The use of prestressed double tees as floor and lower roof framing and 10 ft. wide single tees for the upper roof gave a column-free interior making rearrangement of the banking space completely flexible as needs change.

- Architect/Engineer: Lawrence E. Bray & Associates, Inc., Sheboygan
- General Contractor: Joseph Schmitt & Sons Construction Co., Sheboygan
- Precaster/Prestresser: F. Hurlbut Company, Green Bay









January 1972 Editor: W. R. Adams