

# CURVED STEEL

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## 3 Ways of Tackling "Curves"

- Bend the steel
  - Using a 3 point smooth bending machine
  - Using a brake press
  - Heat applied bending
- Facet the building to give the <u>appearance</u> of curves while using straight members
- Cut curved forms out of plate material



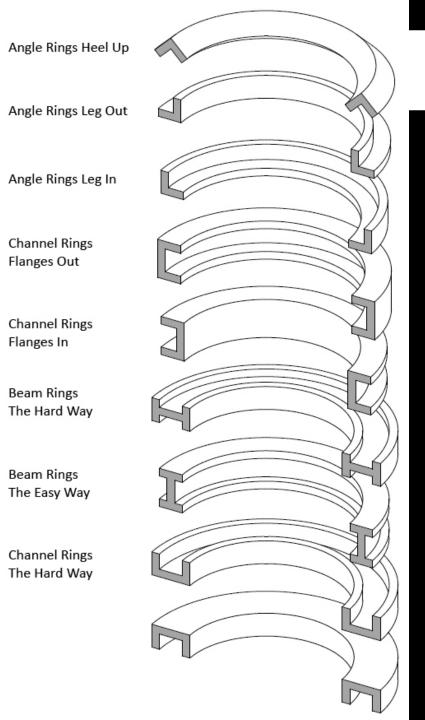
## **Bending Steel Issues**

- Member type
- Orientation of member
- Length of member
- Shipping considerations
- Sourced out work
- Accuracy of curve
- Multiple curves



#### Hard Way vs. Easy Way?

- Different shapes are more or less "easy" to bend
- Tendency for buckling on tighter curves
- Thin steel likely to buckle
- Heavier steel harder to bend

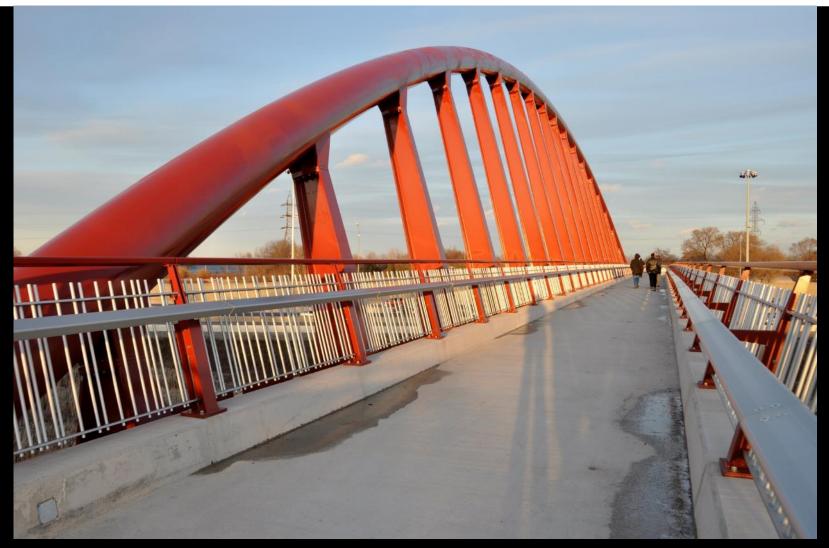


## Induction bending

This sort of specific heat application process is used more for industrial pipe rather than architectural applications.



#### Red Hill Parkway Bridge, Hamilton

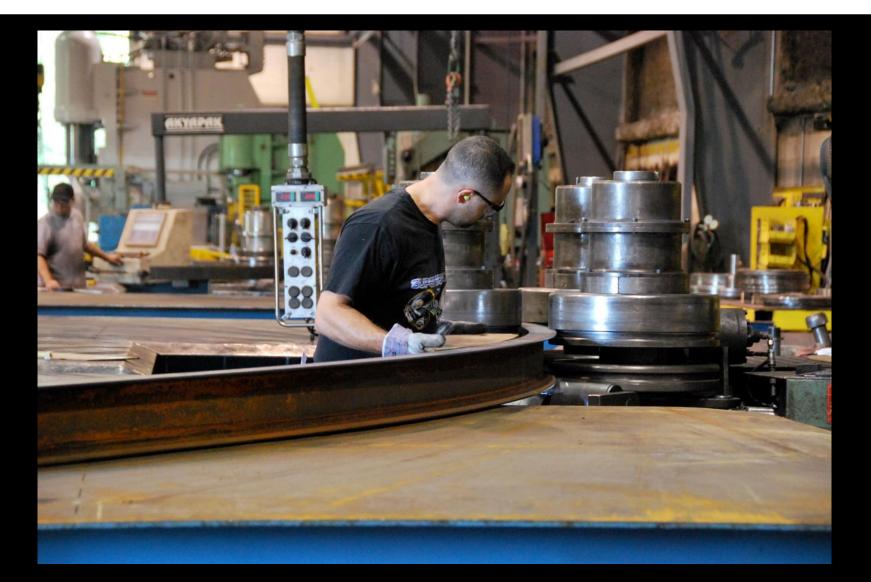


Induction bending done due to the sheer size of the members.

#### Three Point Pressure Method



## Correctness of curve





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#### Nicholas Grimshaw

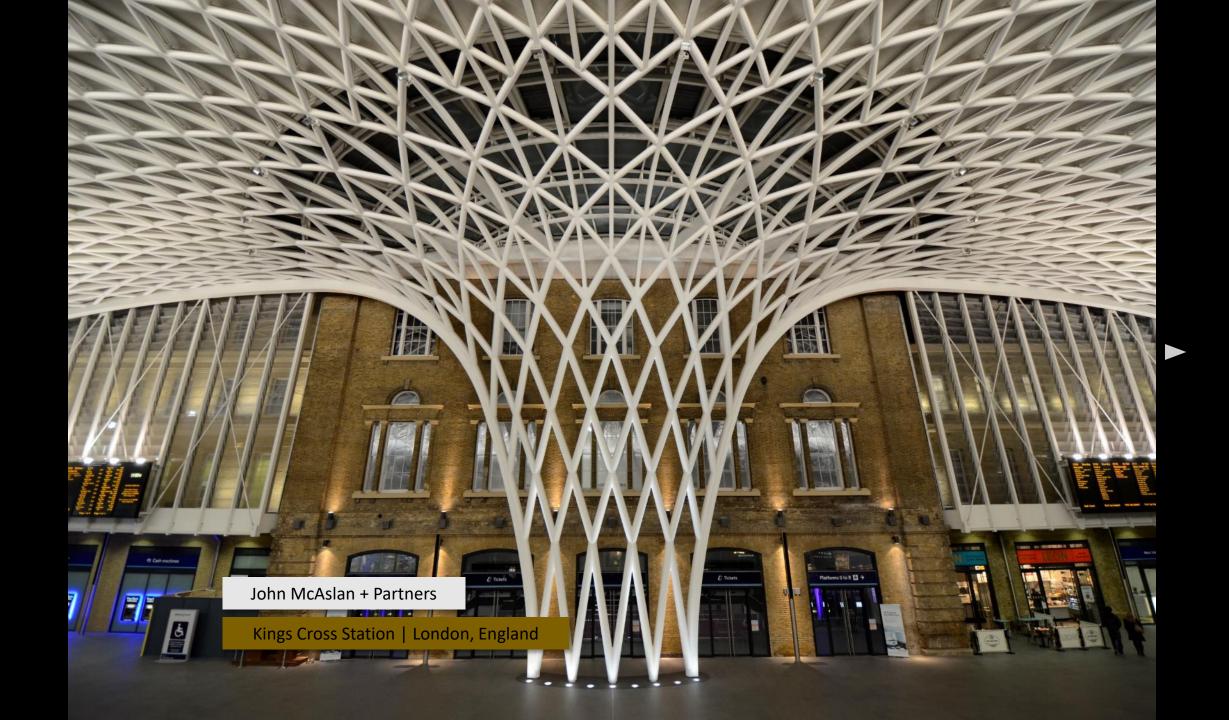
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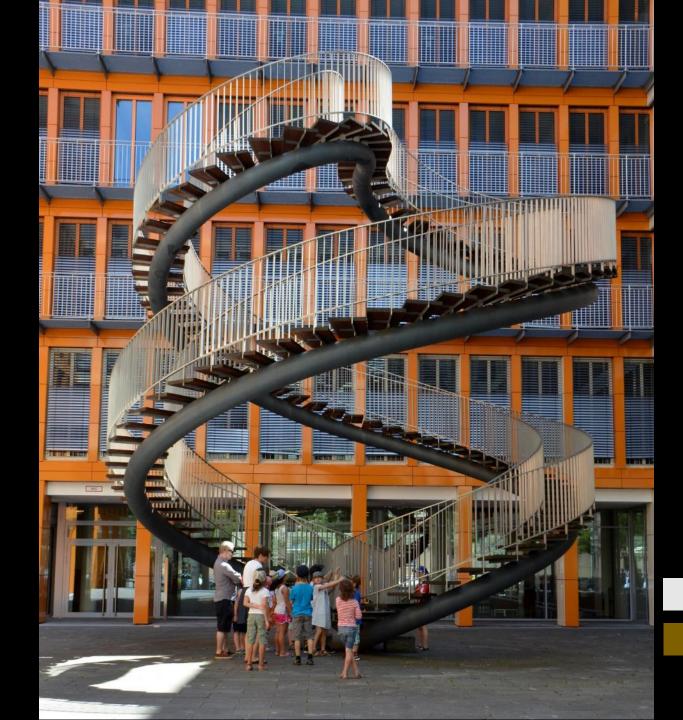
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Railway Station | Melbourne, Australia

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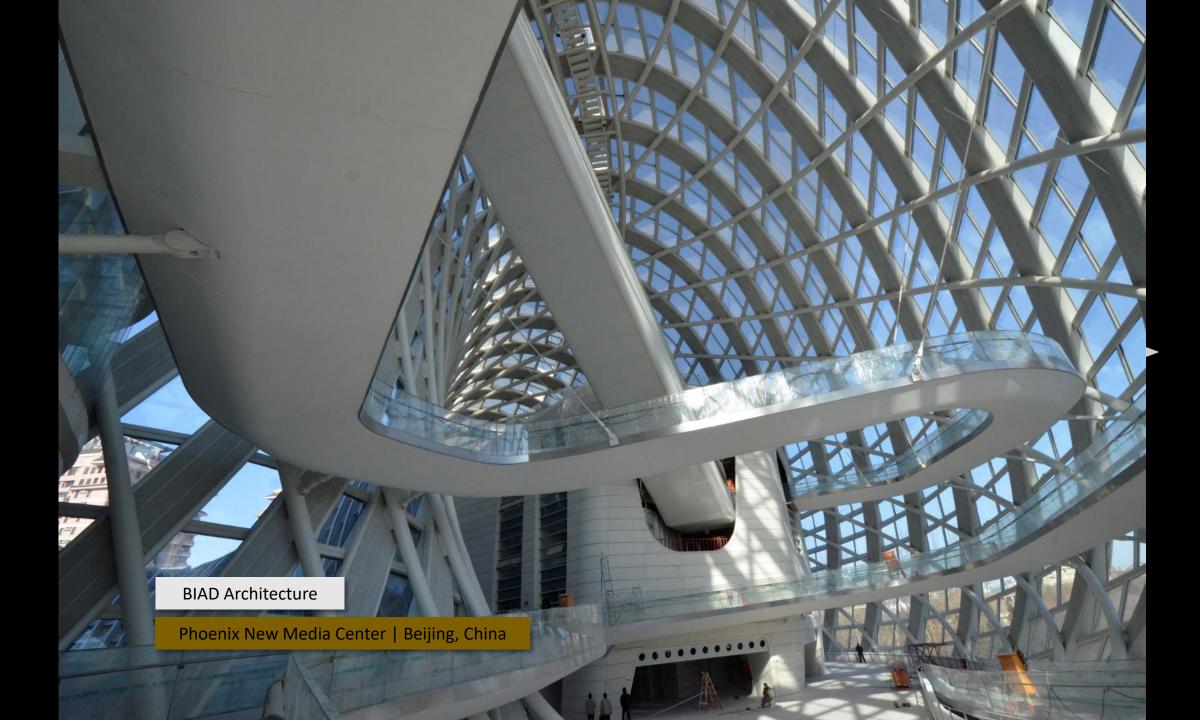




#### Sculptural Stair

Munich, Germany























Frank Gehry

Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto

The curved stairs on the Art Gallery of Ontario were fabricated using round HSS. There were difficulties in ascertaining approval of the splices as unavoidable deformations happen when bending tubes, so guarantees on the welds were difficult. When splicing tubular steel so that the joins are not evident, it is typical to use an inset sleeve to form the backstop for the weld. Given the angular splice and deformation of the material, this proved to add a challenge to the splice.



The rear curved stair of the AGO partially exposes the tubular structural steel frame. The cladding is again very tight to the structure, keeping the stair as light looking as possible.











Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects

World Financial Center Entry Pavilion | New York City, NY

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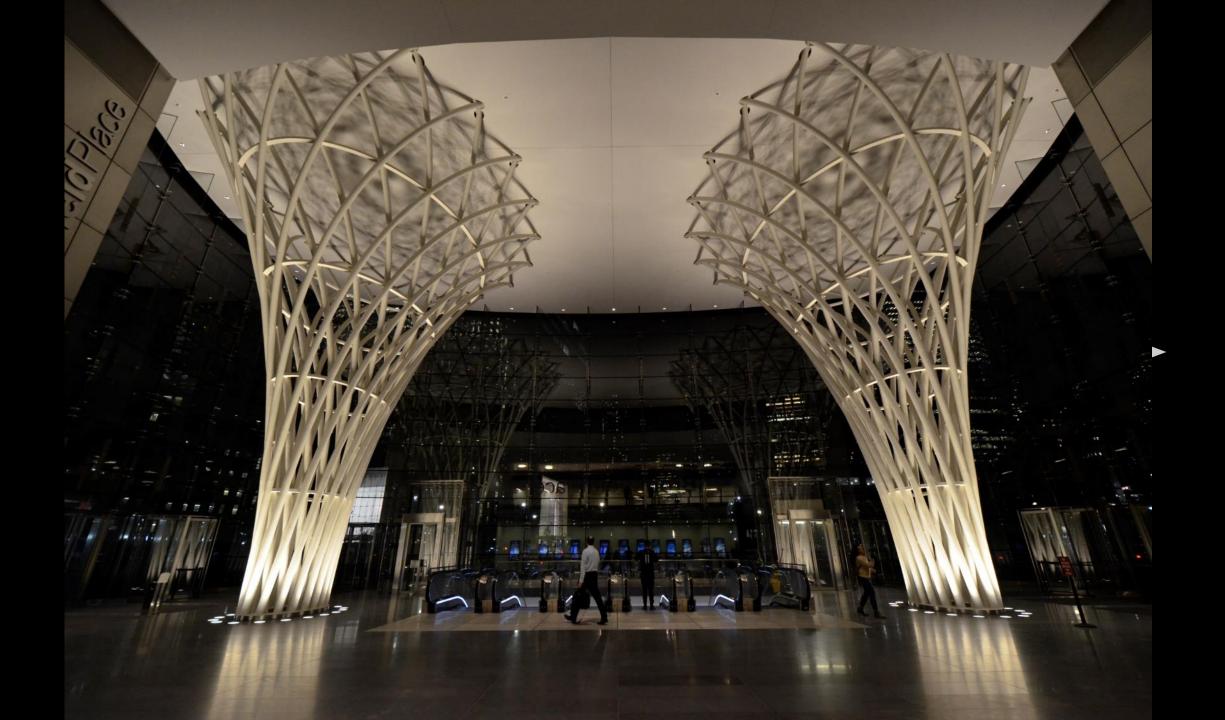
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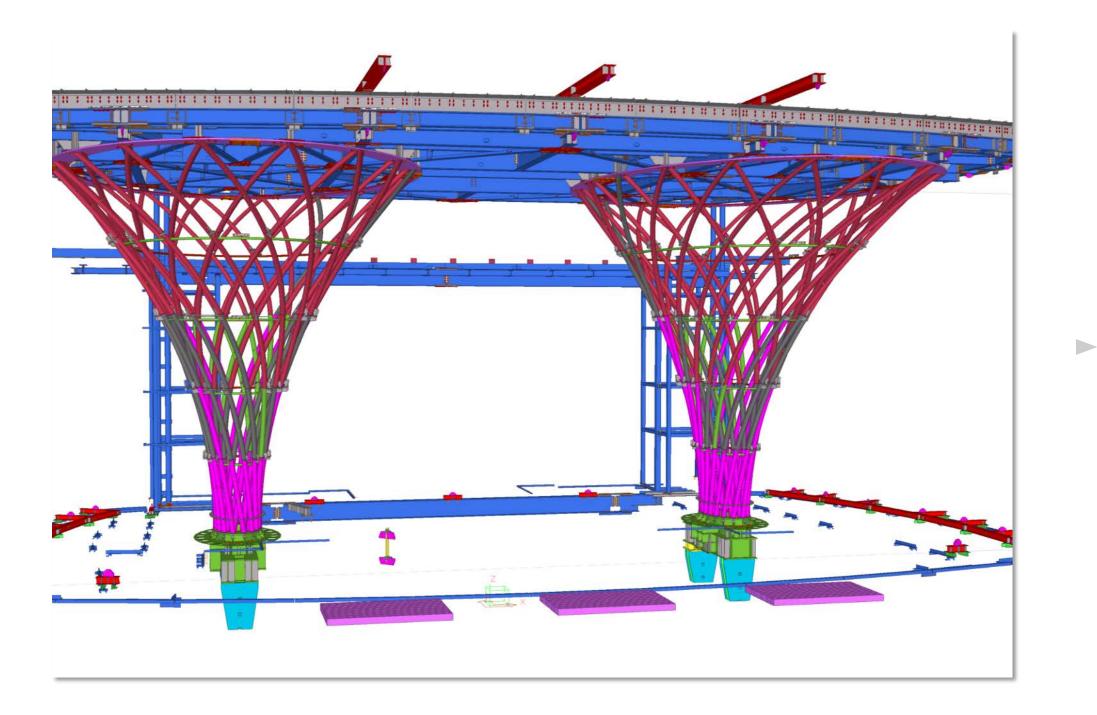
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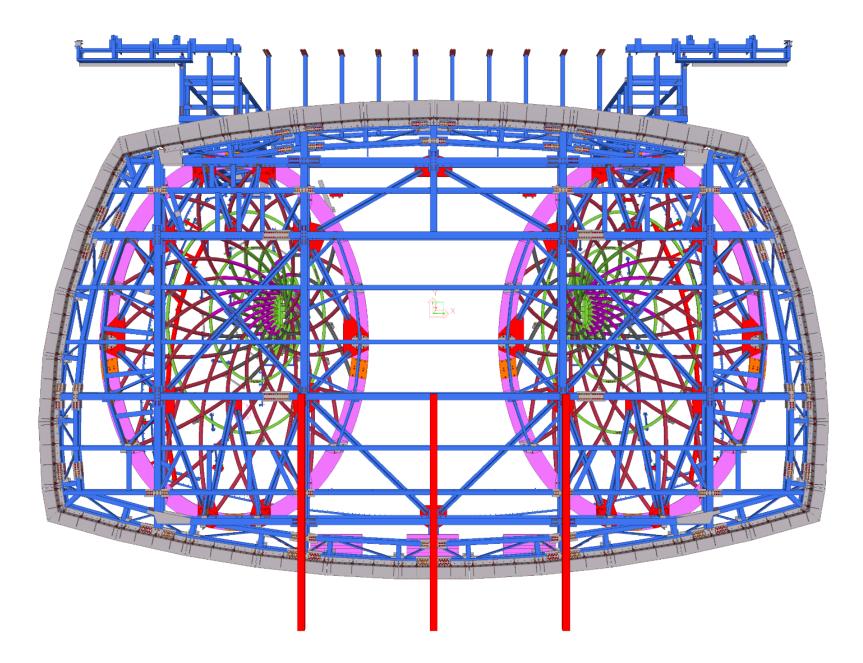
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## Rolling plate with a 3 point pressure system

 Plate can also be rolled using this machine.



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# Brake Forming Plate Material



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#### Santiago Calatrava

And the second

Peace Bridge | Calgary, Canada

TITT



age-gallery.as ian-bridges/Peace-Bridg POPS pages/ http://www.calgary.ca/Transportation/

Images of the steel fabrication. All custom sections whose curvature was created via brake forming. Welds all ground smooth. AESS4











Construction photos of the stair taken from a video of a talk given by the designer for the Boston Architectural College. For some video of the fabrication and installation: http://bsaspace.org/constructing-bsaspace/







Here on the AGO, brake forming was used to form the large plate sections into the complex curves required for the stair. Weld seams can be seen to join the wedges of the large flat portion that will provide support for the steps.



As the plate steel would not be seen, it was not important that the brake lines be unapparent.



### Danish Pavilion Shanghai Expo 2010 - BIG

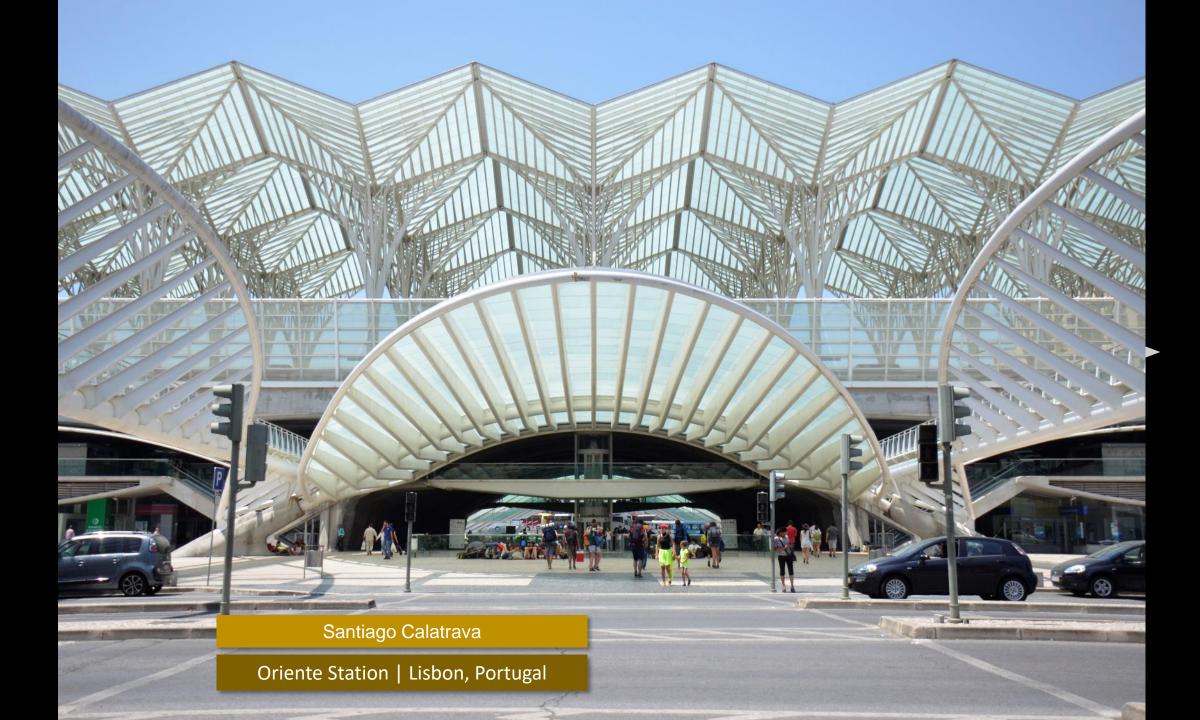
Much of the building was created from curved flat plate steel.



The pavilion was essentially open air, with a water feature at the centre. The gentle steps were formed from plate steel with a non skid surface applied.



Pavilion design must meet the challenges of creating interesting architecture that may or may not be permanent – and deal with different fabrication abilities.















# How to Create a Cone

- Always a custom shape
- Made via brake forming
- Done in sections and welded together
- Always a higher level of AESS (likely an AESS 4) due to the grinding and finishing requirements in order to make smooth the connection with the adjacent tube







- Tapered tubes are not manufactured as shapes
- ALWAYS created through brake forming
- Control required to prevent lines from translating through to the good side!
- Will fall into AESS 3 or 4 depending on detailing





#### AESS 4

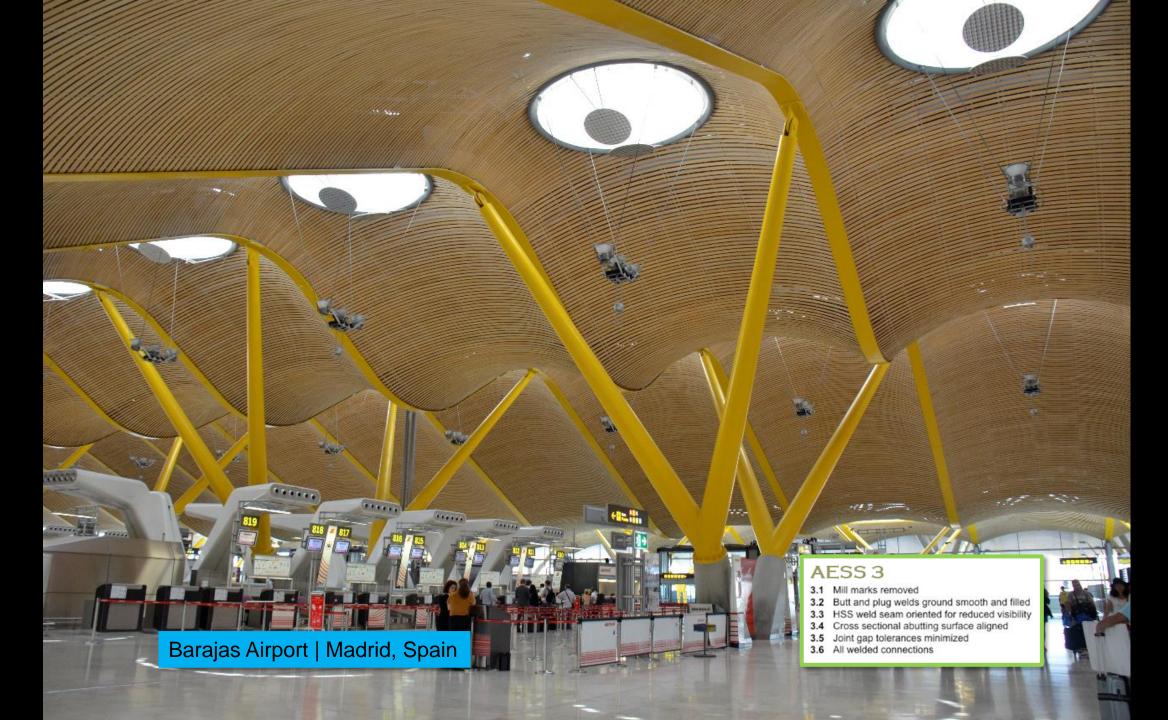
- 4.1 HSS seam not apparent
  4.2 Welds contoured and blended
  4.3 Surfaces filled and sanded
  4.4 Weld show-through minimized

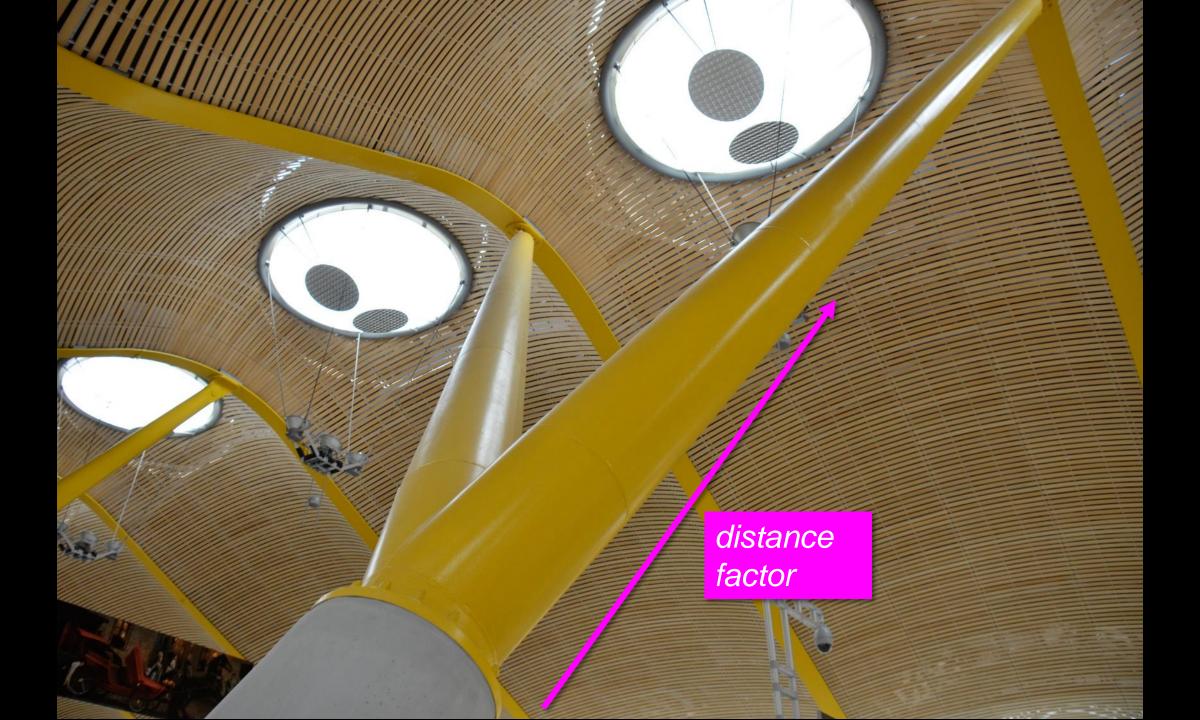


#### AESS 3

- 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











# Induction bending

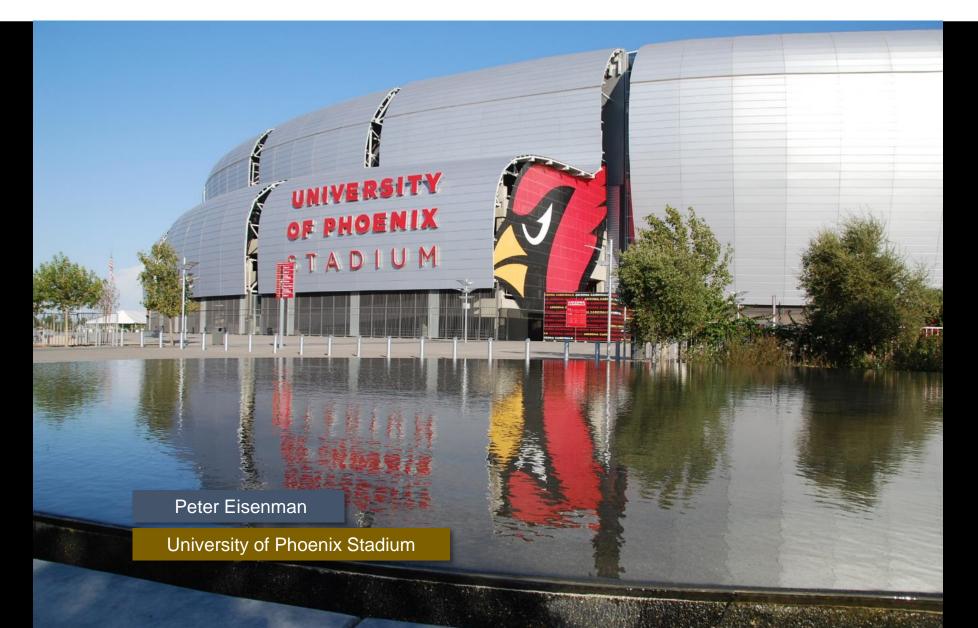
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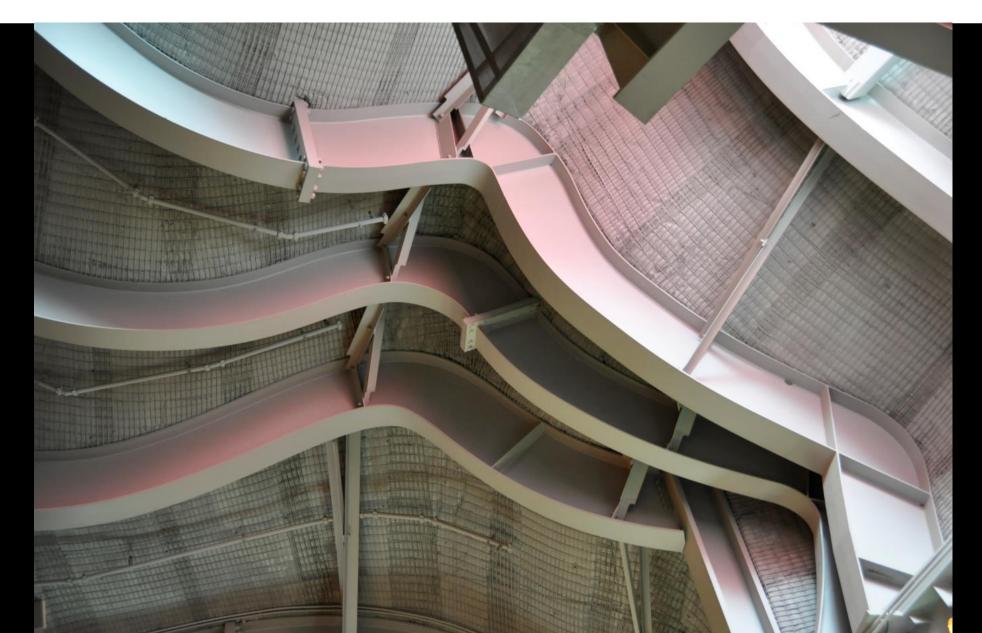


### Facet the Building to Give the Impression of Curvature





## Cut Curved Forms out of Plate Material







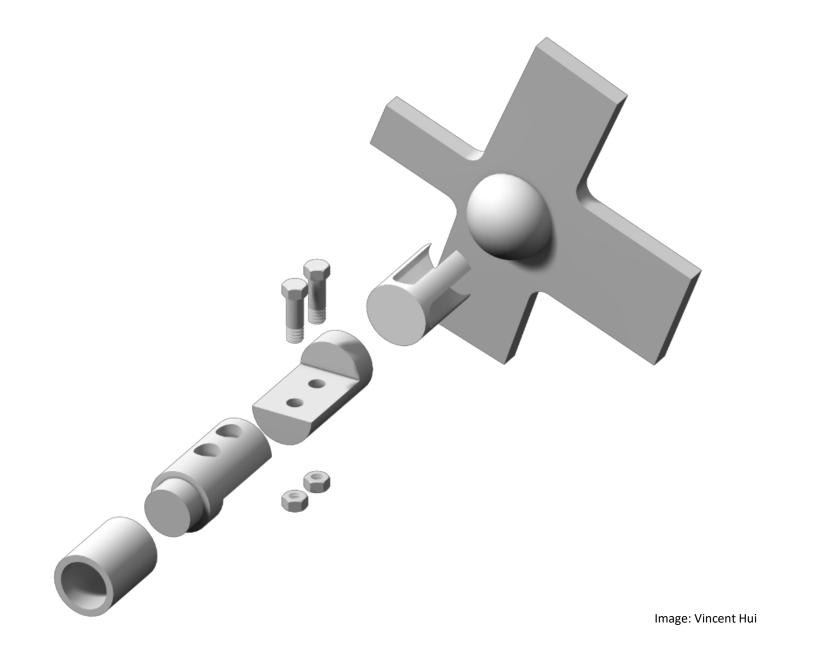


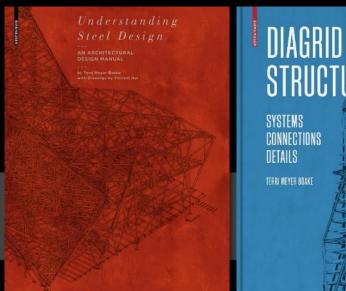


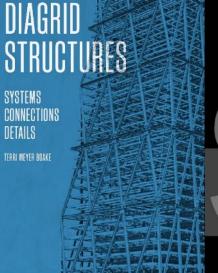




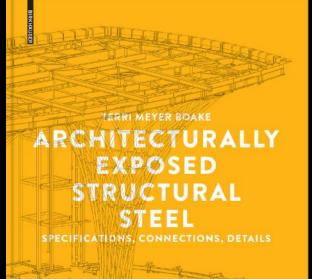












TERRI MEYER BOAKE COMPLEX STEEL STEEL STRUCTURES NON-ORTHOGONAL GEOMETRIES IN BUILDING WITH STEEL