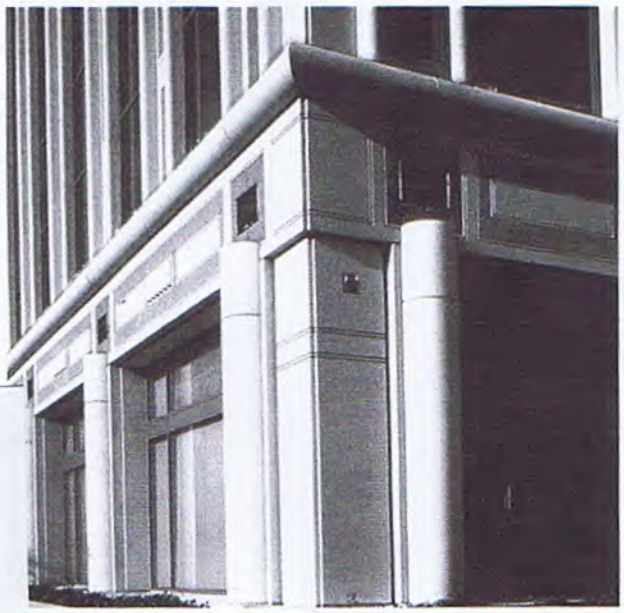

g. 3.3.37
nes Publishing Company, St. Petersburg, Florida;
chitect: TRO Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc.;
oto: George Cott/Chroma Inc.

...aximum size of the aggregate used in the concrete mixture. Normally a 3/4 to 1.5 in. (19 to 38 mm) quirk will read as a well-defined edge on the corner of the building. A well detailed and fabricated miter and a quirk miter are shown in Fig. 3.3.37.

Even with good-sized quirk returns, a mitered corner may cause the panels to converge at the top, bottom, or center, depending on the vertical configuration of the panels. If the building design demands corners with mitered edges, the architect is urged to specify a mockup of the two initial corner panels at the precast concrete plant before approving the panels and releasing the balance for production.

How the precast concrete is being used and the type of panel that is turning the corner determines how the building corners and major component edges will be designed. Figure 3.3.38 shows typical corner and return details.

Flat panels, used either to visually define the dimensioned mass of building-block elements or to create flat or curvilinear planar surfaces, are treated differently than panels with heavily articulated horizontal treatment using deep relief reveals or profiles. Visual focus at the corners often is part of a design approach where the wall plane is stopped or interrupted at the building corner or the corner is emphasized to define the building form.

Fig. 3.3.38 Typical corner and return details.