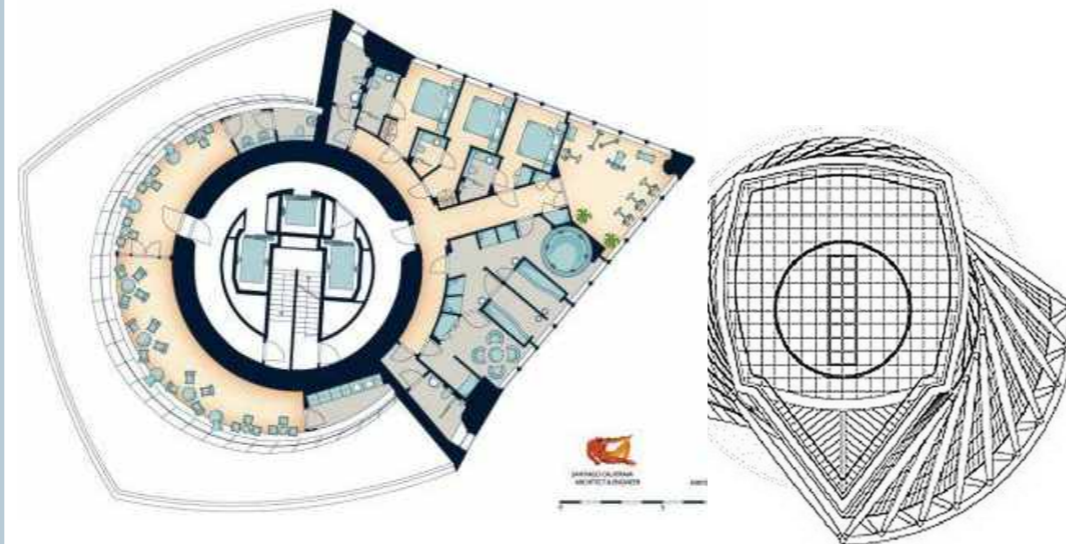
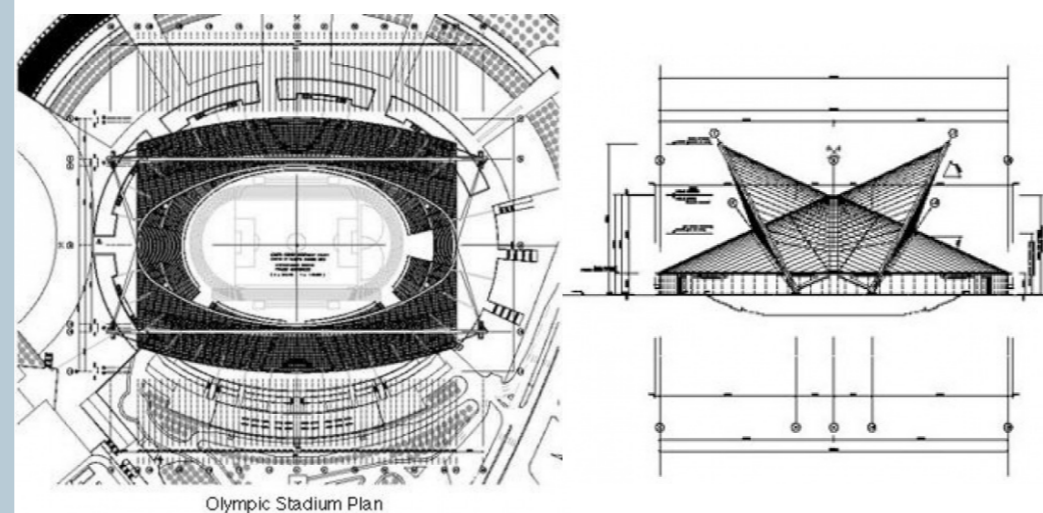


Turning Torso (2005),
Malma, Sweden



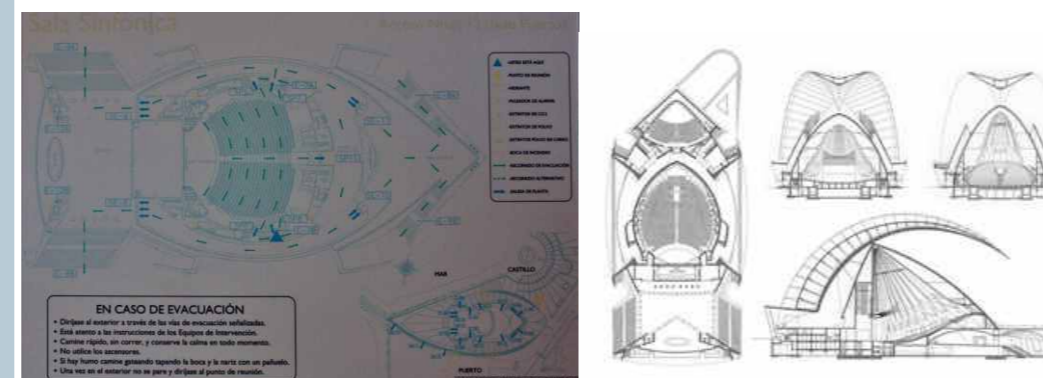
- The 190 meter tall concrete and steel tower turns 90 degrees from bottom to top.
- In the Turning Torso building, the spiraling tower is composed of nine box units, each of five floors. The equivalent in the tower of the sculpture's steel support is the nucleus of internal elevators and stairs, through which the box units communicate.
- The framework consists of the core, shaped like a concrete pipe. Inside the core a concrete construction houses lift shafts and staircases.

Olympic Stadium (1980),
Athens, Greece



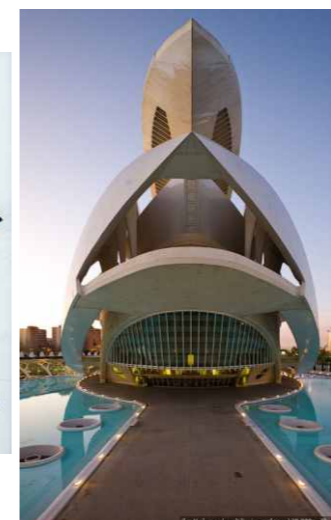
- Change of a roof of the Olympic stadium, updating of a velodrome, entrance zones and peaks over entrances, a central square of the Nations, boulevards and two arcades reminding an antique agora became the main architectural intervention.
- Four entrance areas open access to a complex. All entrance gate are blocked by the vaulted steel canopies bringing to the main building of a complex.
- The Olympic stadium received overlapping from the laminated glass forming couple of the curved petals capable to reflect to 90% of a sunlight.
- The structure of a roof of a velodrome consists of two arches forty five meters high everyone, the weighing 4000 tons to which the structure from metal and glass is suspended.

Auditorio de Tenerife
(2003),
St Cruz de Tenerife,
Spain



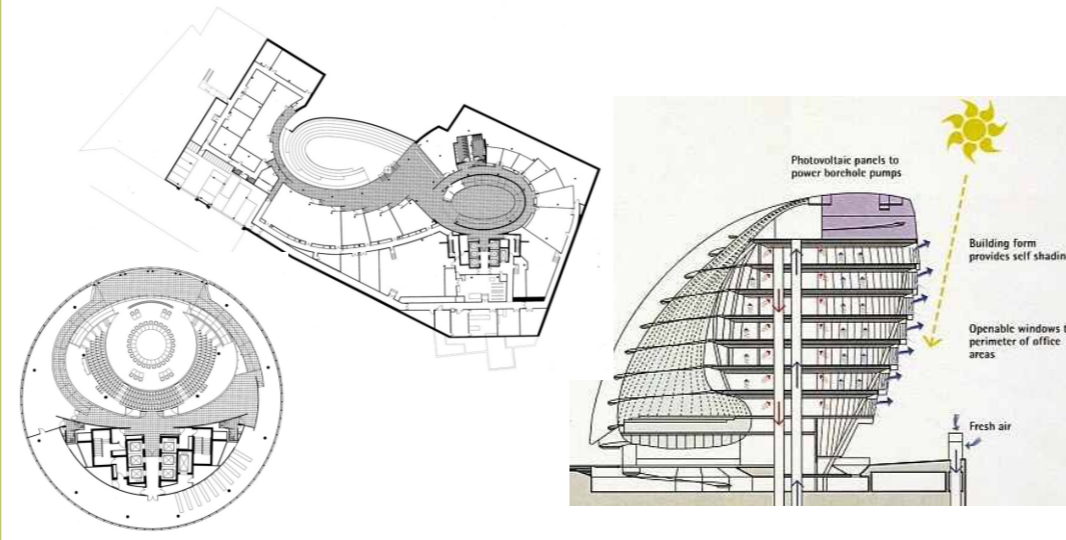
- The main hall — "Symphony" — has 1616 seats and a scene 16,5 m wide and 14 m in depth. The hall is equipped with body (72 registers, 3835 pipes). The chamber hall is calculated by the second on 424 places. It is possible to enter the hall of the opera at once from two sides of the building.
- Auditorio-de-Tenerife is supplied with two terraces overlooking the sea.
- Constructions are made of the concrete and metal.

Art Palace
of the queen Sofia
(2005),
Valencia, Spain



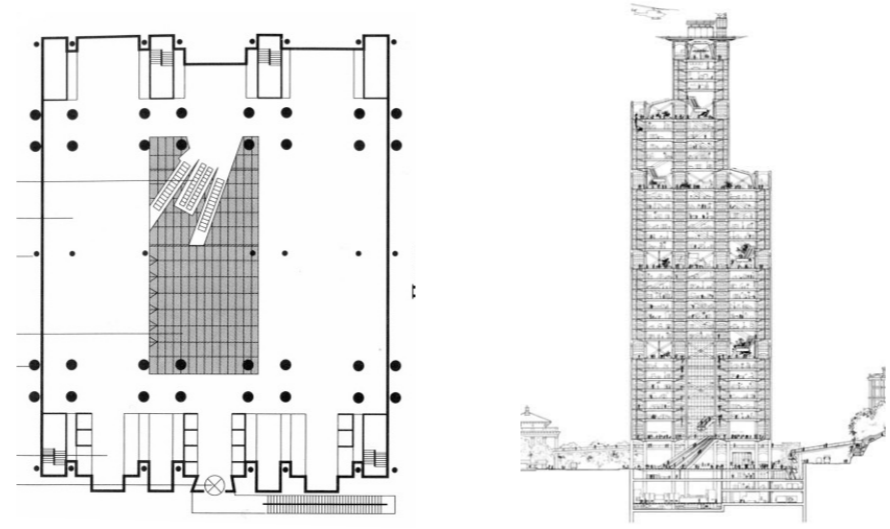
- The palace of arts of the queen Sofia was open on October 8, 2005 and carries out at the same time two tasks: he acts as a multifunktionalny concert hall, and, at the same time, is the urbanistic object forming a landscape of an urban environment. In the building with an area about 37 thousand sq.m and more than 70 meters high there are four concert halls for the opera, a theatre and musical performances.
- In the building there are four halls that allows to use most effectively rooms for the most different types of art. In acoustic sense it is considered one of the best platforms of the world.

London City Hall
London, Great Britain
1998-2002



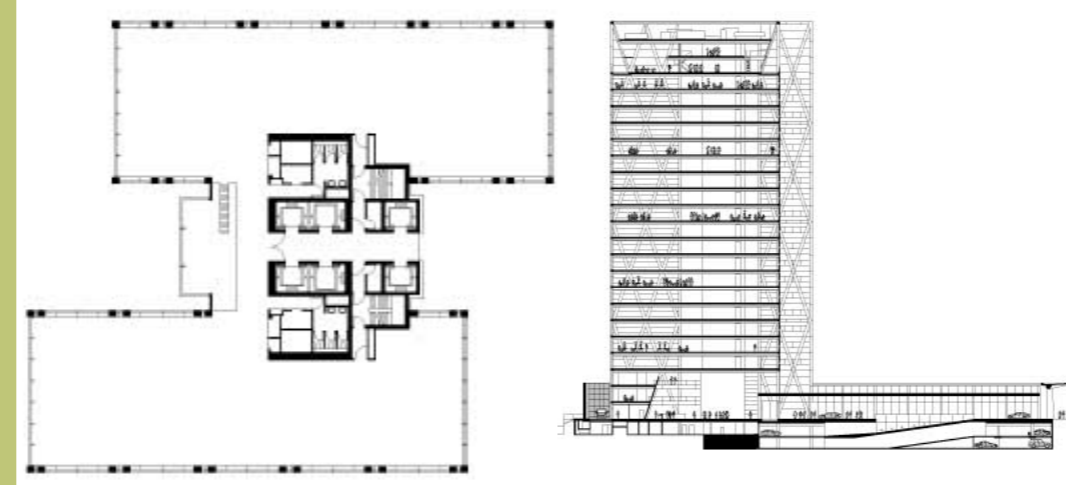
- The design was created with the highest demands of energy efficiency in mind. The bulbous nature of the building helps to reduce its outer surface area and thereby require less energy to heat. The entirety of the building is accessible by a helical staircase that runs 500 metres to the top floor.
- It was constructed using over 4 tonnes of steel and 13,100 square metres of concrete. These pipes circulate cold water from these pipes throughout the building during the summer months as a cooling device.

Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank Headquarters,
Hong Kong, China
1979 - 1986



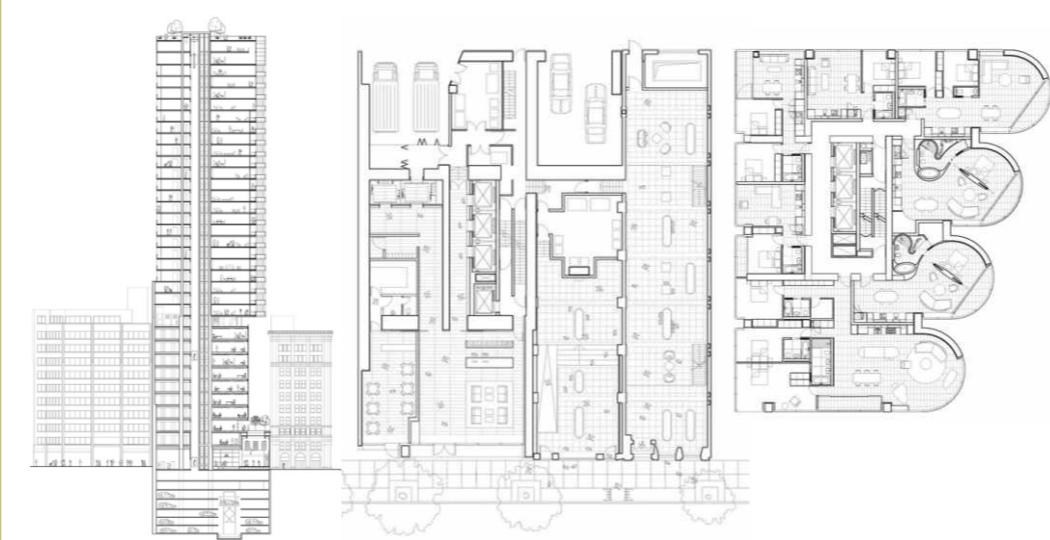
- the building form is articulated in a stepped profile of three individual towers, respectively twenty-nine, thirty-six and forty-four storeys high, which create floors of varying width and depth and allow for garden terraces.
- A mirrored 'sunscoop' reflects sunlight down through the atrium to the floor of a public plaza below - a sheltered space, which at weekends has become a lively picnic spot
- A unique system of movement through the building combines high-speed lifts to the reception spaces with escalators beyond, reflecting village-like clusters of office floors.

Vivaldi Tower
Amsterdam,
The Netherlands
2002 - 2008



- The 24-storey building is divided into two twelve metre-wide column free towers with open, flexible floor plates. The blocks are staggered in plan to admit as much natural light as possible and to make the most of the northerly city views.
- The northern facade is fully glazed, while partial thirty % glazing to the east, west and south limits solar gain.
- Linked by a shared transparent core, the offices are serviced by double-height meeting spaces and light-filled social spaces allowing communication between different floors. The structural steel diagrid is clad in silver aluminium and is offset by opaque black panels, which reduce the definition of the individual floor levels.

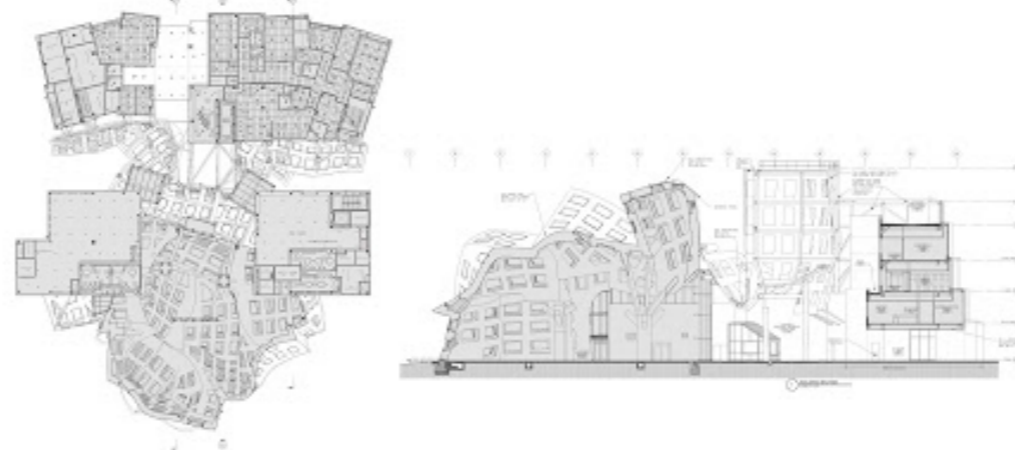
Jameson House
Vancouver, Canada
2004 - 2011



- The first two storeys continue the row of shop units at street level, while the uppermost office floor aligns with the cornice line of the adjacent building.
- The plan supports a variety of apartment types and spatial arrangements, with the living spaces focused on the deep curve of the window bays.
- At the top of the tower, penthouse apartments are arranged over two storeys and feature landscaped roof terraces.
- The top of the tower, the balconies, and the roof terrace at level four provide garden spaces, introducing planting and trees to the precinct area, irrigated naturally via a rainwater harvesting system.

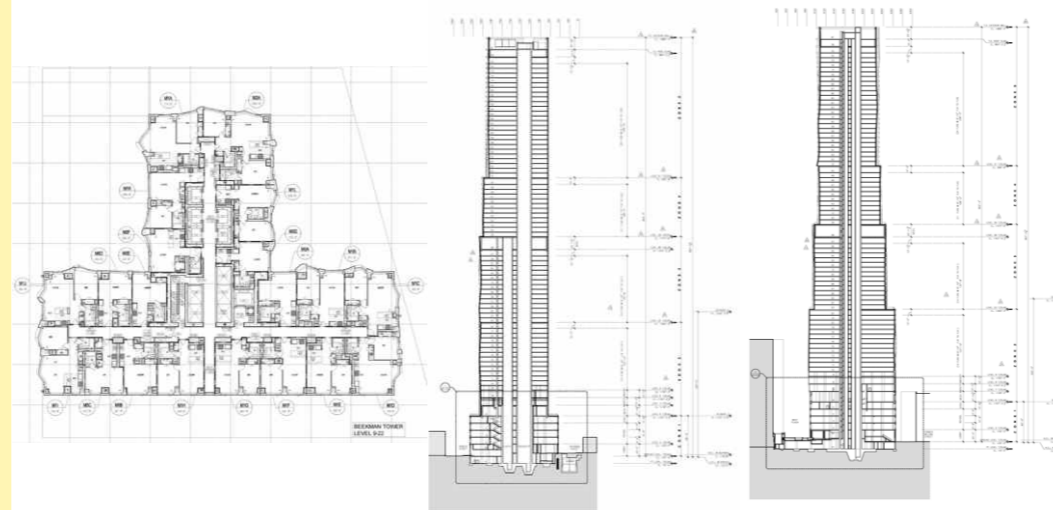
EXAMPLES OF DECONSTRUCTION (FRANK OWEN GEHRY)

Cleveland Clinic
Lou Ruvo Center
for Brain Health
2009,
Las Vegas, Nevada



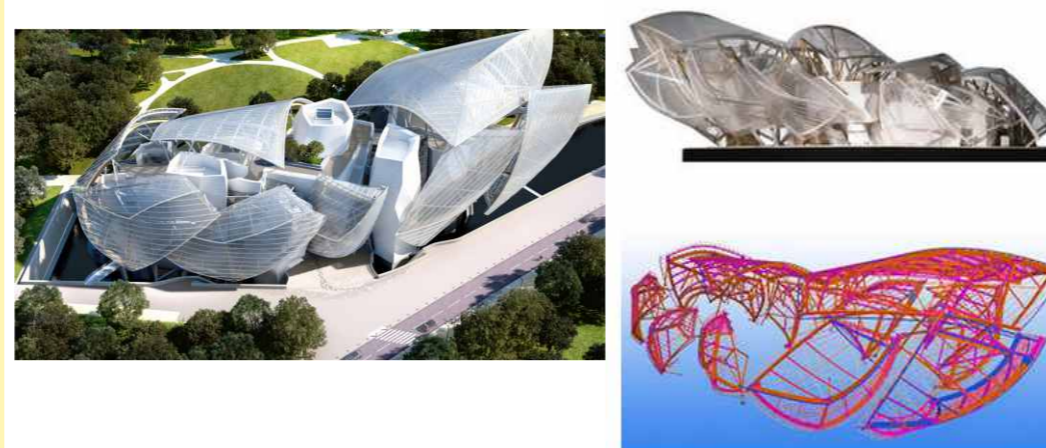
- The stainless steel skin was fabricated and installed by the A. Zahner Company, a frequent collaborator with Gehry's office
- It is one of the major landmarks on campus, situated on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River at the east end of the Washington Avenue Bridge. The building presents two faces, depending on which side it is viewed from. From the campus side, it presents a brick facade that blends with the existing brick and sandstone buildings. On the opposite side, the museum is a playground of curving and angular brushed steel sheets.[1] This side is an abstraction of a waterfall and a fish.

8 Spruce Street
2011,
New York, the USA



- The school is sheathed in reddish-tan brick, and covers 100,000 square feet (9,300 m2) of the first five floors of the building.[6] It will host over 600 students enrolled in pre-kindergarten through eighth grade classes. A fourth floor roof deck will hold 5,000 square feet (460 m2) of outdoor play space.
- Above the elementary school is an 898-unit[8] luxury residential tower clad in stainless steel. The apartments range from 46 m2 to 150 m2, and consist of studios, one-, two- and three-bedroom units.
- There are public plazas on both the east and west sides of the building, one 11,000 square feet (1,000 m2) and the other somewhat smaller.

Louis Vuitton Foundation
2006-2014,
France



- The two-story structure has 11 galleries of different sizes a voluminous 350-seat auditorium on the lower-ground floor and multilevel roof terraces for events and art installations. Gehry had to build within the square footage and two-story volume of a bowling alley that previously stood on the site; anything higher had to be glass. The resulting glass building takes the form of a sailboat sails inflated by the wind.
- The galleries on the upper floors, are lighted by recessed or partially hidden skylights.
- The 3,600 glass panels and 19,000 concrete panels that form the facade were simulated and then molded by industrial robots working off that common model.

Gehry Guggenheim
museum (1997),
Bilbao, Spain



- Eleven thousand square meters of exhibition space are distributed over nineteen galleries. Ten of these galleries have a classic orthogonal plan and can be identified from the exterior by their stone finishes.
- Nine other irregularly shaped galleries present a remarkable contrast and can be identified from the outside by their swirling forms and titanium cladding.
- The largest gallery, measuring 30 meters wide and 130 meters long, was used for temporary exhibitions for several years.