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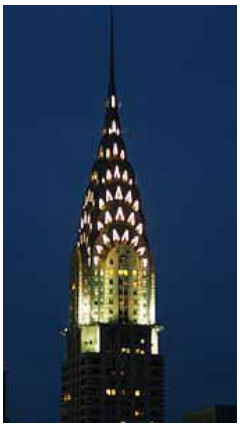
"Dedicated to being the trusted supplier of Bolted, Stainless Steel Storage Tanks"

Architecture of New York's famous Chrysler building

The Chrysler Building is one of the most famous buildings in New York City and it maintains a dominant presence in the skyline of Manhattan. It is often cited as the classic American example of Art Deco architecture and regarded by many architects as the greatest building in New York City.

William Van Alen was the architect of the Chrysler Building. He was commissioned by Walter P. Chrysler to design a building for him that could be a future investment for his family. Van Alen was an avid proponent of Art Deco building design and has been recognized around the world for his contributions to the world of architecture.



The Chrysler Building is often regarded as a masterpiece of Art Deco architecture. It was created during a time when people were scrambling to make New York City the home to the tallest building in the world. The design went through quite a few different stages on its way to approval. In the end, Walter P. Chrysler and Van Alen worked together to create the classic look of the building.

The building is held together by nearly 400,000 rivets and 3,826,000 bricks. The bricks were all manually laid and only comprise the non-load bearing walls of the building. The building has over 30 elevators connecting all 77 floors. It has a floorspace of nearly 1.2 million square feet.

Construction on the Chrysler Building began in September of 1928. Walter P. Chrysler envisioned a corporate headquarters for Chrysler Motors that would be the tallest building in the world and which he could leave to his children. So, in the mid-1920s, Chrysler hired architect William Van Alen to draw up plans for his dream building.

The original plans were panned by city planners and city officials. They called for an enormous jewel-like crown on the top of the building as well as a very ambitious bottom showroom. The showroom would have had enormous windows that were topped by 12 full stories that would have been encased in a glass-wrapping. The idea was to make the building look as though it was floating on air.

The Chrysler Building is renowned and recognized for its terraced crown. Composed of seven radiating terraced arches, Van Alen's design of the crown is a cruciform groin vault constructed into seven concentric members with transitioning setbacks, mounted up one behind another. The stainless-steel cladding is ribbed and riveted in a radiating sunburst pattern with many triangular vaulted windows, transitioning into smaller segments of the seven narrow setbacks of the facade of the terraced crown. The entire crown is clad with silvery Enduro KA-2 metal, an austenitic stainless steel developed in Germany by Krupp and marketed under the trade name Nirosta.

Walter P. Chrysler sat down with Van Alen to help craft a building that would be more likely to pass with city officials. In the end, what they would come up with is the classic Art Deco facade that is now a world-renowned treasure of architecture. The building was completed 2 years later and was considered the tallest building in the world for a scant 11 months before being ousted by the Empire State Building.

The Chrysler Building was officially classified a "National Historic Landmark" in December of 1976. It has been recognized worldwide by a number of architectural scholars as one of the most important pieces of architecture in American history.

Today, the Chrysler Building is owned by the Abu Dhabi Investment Council and Tishman Speyer. It is primarily an office building and contains the corporate headquarters of some large investment and property firms.

Source: http://www.designbookmag.com/chryslerbuilding.htm, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysler_Building

CHRYSLER BUILDING DETAILS

Tallest in the world from May 27, 1930 to April 30, 1931

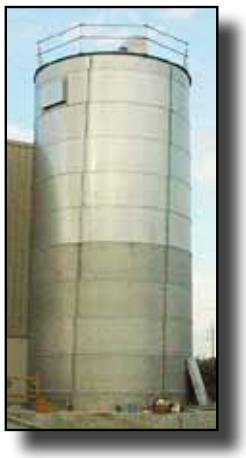
Preceded by:	40 Wall Street
Surpassed by:	Empire State Building
Architectural style:	Art Deco
Location:	405 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, New York 10174
Completed:	May 27, 1930
Owner:	Abu Dhabi Investment Council
HEIGHT	
Antenna spire:	1,046 ft (319 m)
Roof:	925 ft (282 m)
Top floor:	899 ft (274 m)

T3: Tanks, Tips and Trends...

American Structures, Inc. Dry Storage Tanks

Dry Storage tanks or silos provide storage for dry substances, such as corn, sugar, grain, gravel, sand, powders, wood chips, cement, plastic products, or a variety of other, non-liquid, low-level humidity or water-content products. Bolted, stainless steel tanks are perfect for storing dry goods because of their flexibility in expansion and mobility. Bolted, stainless steel tanks also have low repair costs, coupled with a high resale value. They can be used in a variety of applications for the storage and processing of the following:

Food storage
Grain tanks: flat bottom and cone-bottomed (hopper)
Dry product storage
Dry product process tanks
Other industrial dry storage, i.e. wood chips



Revere, MN
Dry storage tank

Iron in your water - should you be concerned?

If your water is anything but clear, it could have high levels of iron. Iron allows red blood cells to deliver oxygen to all cells and tissues in your body. Iron is also a naturally occurring element in nature, meaning you'll have some in your drinking water. The amount of iron in regular tap water is so minute, however, you probably won't get sick. But in the rare case that your water does have too much iron, you could experience abdominal and bowel problems. You should be able to tell if your water is overloaded with iron, though -- it'll change colors.

Iron Levels in Water

It's recommended that tap water have no more than 0.3 milligram of iron per liter, the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences reports. However, if you have well water or if your water comes from a private source, it may not be subject to local or federal mandates, which means your water could have more iron. If your water has higher levels of iron, it probably won't be clear and could have a metallic taste.

Types of Iron in Water

If you pour yourself a glass of tap water and it turns brown or red after it sits for a few minutes, you likely have ferrous iron in your water. However, if your water comes out of the tap with a red or yellow tone, your water probably contains ferric iron. While your body can process both types of iron, ferrous iron is easier for your body to absorb. Because it absorbs efficiently at rates as high as 33 percent, according to the Office of Dietary Supplements, ferrous iron might be more likely to make you sick if you have it in your drinking water.

The iron recommendations set by the Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine are 8 milligrams daily for men and 18 milligrams daily for women. Since iron can make you sick in high doses, the maximum amount you should have from food, beverages and supplements in a day is 45 milligrams. But the organization points out that iron from dietary sources isn't likely to cause major problems as long as you're healthy. This is because you're not likely to get a dangerous dose of iron from one sitting, either from food or drink. Your body has time to process and filter out what it doesn't need. On the other hand, if you take an iron supplement that contains more than your recommendation, you could get a lot of the mineral all at once.

Signs of Too Much

If you suspect you're getting too much iron from your drinking water, you could start to show some signs. The most common complaints include gastrointestinal upset -- nausea, cramping, vomiting and constipation. Your doctor can check your iron levels to see if your symptoms are associated with too much iron. In severe cases, iron toxicity leads to organ damage, fainting, coma or even death.

Source: Photo Credit windujedi/iStock/Getty Images, Source:http://www.livestrong.com/article/408517-can-too-much-iron-in-your-water-make-you-sick/ Office of Dietary Supplements: Iron, Minnesota Department of Health: Iron in Well Water, Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences: Iron and Manganese in Private Water Systems, Illinois Department of Public Health: Iron in Drinking Water

Another Stainless Steel Fact

Stainless steel can be expands and contracts when the temperature varies. Construction industries have to account for thermal expansion when they use steel material including stainless steel for a building. For example, The Eiffel Tower is approximately 984 feet tall during summer but on cold days, the metal tower is approximately 6 inches shorter.

Source: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/10-little-known-facts-stainless-steel-shanghai-metal-corporation, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_and_structures_in_the_Paris_region