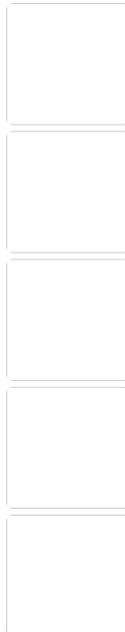


Bank of America Tower

Click an image to view larger version.



Height: To Tip

365.8 m / 1,200 ft

Height:

Architectural

365.8 m / 1,200 ft

Height: Occupied

234.5 m / 769 ft

Floors Above Ground

55

Floors Below Ground

3

of Elevators

52

Top Elevator Speed

8.1 m/s

Tower GFA

195,095 m² / 2,099,985 ft²

Facts

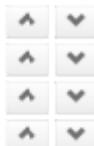
Official Name	Bank of America Tower
Other Names	One Bryant Park
Structure Type	Building
Status	Completed
Country	United States
City	New York City
Street Address & Map	1101 6th Avenue
Postal Code	10036
Building Function	office
Structural Material	composite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core: Reinforced Concrete Columns: Steel Floor Spanning: Steel

Energy Label	LEED Platinum
Proposed	2003
Construction Start	2004
Completion	2009

Rankings

Click arrows to view the next taller/shorter buildings

Global Ranking	#45 Tallest in the World
Regional Ranking	#7 Tallest in North America
National Ranking	#7 Tallest in United States
City Ranking	#5 Tallest in New York City



Companies Involved

Owner	One Bryant Park, LLC; Bank of America; The Durst Organization
Developer	The Durst Organization
Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Cook + Fox Architects Architect of Record: AAI Architects, P.C.
Structural Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Severud Associates Consulting Engineers
MEP Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design: Jaros, Baum & Bolles
Main Contractor	Tishman Construction
Other Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access: Waldron Engineering & Construction Acoustics: Jaffe Holden Acoustics, Inc.; Shen Milsom Wilke, Inc. Code: JAM Consultants Energy Concept: Viridian Energy & Environmental, LLC Environmental: Viridian Energy & Environmental, LLC Façade: Israel Berger & Associates; Permasteelisa Group Façade Maintenance: Entek Engineering Ltd. Geotechnical: Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers Interiors: Gensler LEED: e4 inc. Lighting: Cline Bettridge Bernstein Lighting Design Inc. Security: Ducibella Venter & Santore Traffic: Stantec Ltd.; Vollmer Associates Vertical Transportation: Van Deusen & Associates Wind: Alan G. Davenport Wind Engineering Group; altPOWER, Inc.
Material Supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Hoists: Alimak Hek Elevator: Schindler

- Fire Proofing [Grace Construction Products](#)
- HVAC [Carrier](#)
- Sealants [Dow Corning Corporation](#)
- Steel [ArcelorMittal](#); [Owen Steel Company Inc.](#)

About Bank of America Tower

The Bank of America Tower at One Bryant Park was designed to set a new standard in high-performance buildings, for both the office workers who occupy the tower and for a city and country that are awakening to the modern imperative of sustainability. Drawing on concepts of biophiliaâ€”or humansâ€™ innate need for connection to the natural environmentâ€”the vision at the occupant scale was to create the highest quality modern workplace by emphasizing daylight, fresh air, and an intrinsic connection to the outdoors. At the urban scale, the tower addresses its local environment as well as the context of midtown Manhattan, to which it adds an expressive new silhouette on an already-iconic skyline.

The building responds to the dense urban context by weaving into the existing grid at street level, yet challenging the boundaries of public and private space with a highly transparent corner entry. As it rises, the tower shears into two offset halves, increasing the verticality of its proportions as well as the surface area exposed to daylight. Mass is sliced from these two rectilinear volumes, producing angular facets that open up light and oblique views beyond the typical limits of urban geometry. The crystalline formâ€”inspired by the legacy of the 1853 Crystal Palace, which once stood adjacent in Bryant Park, and by a quartz crystal from the clientâ€™s collectionâ€”suggests an appropriate natural analogue, both organic and urban in nature. With its crisp, folded facade, the tower changes with the sun and sky; its southeast exposure, a deep double wall, orients the building in its full height toward Bryant Park, its namesake and the most intensively-used open space in the US.

With the Bank of America as its primary tenant, occupying six trading floors and 75% of its interior, the tower signals a significant shift in corporate America and in the real estate industry, acknowledging the higher value of healthy, productive workplaces. One Bryant Parkâ€™s most lasting achievement is to merge the ethics of the green building movement with a twenty-first century aesthetic of transparency and re-connection.

Bank of America Tower is the first commercial high-rise to earn LEED Platinum certification from the US Green Building Council. The buildingâ€™s advanced technologies include a clean-burning, on-site, 5.0 MW cogeneration plant, which provides approximately 65% of the buildingâ€™s annual electricity requirements and lowers daytime peak demand by 30%. A thermal storage system further helps reduce peak load on the cityâ€™s over-taxed electrical grid by producing ice at night, melted during the day to provide cooling. Nearly all of the 1.2m (4ft) of annual rain and snow that fall on the site is captured and re-used as gray water to flush toilets and supply the cooling towers. These strategies, along with waterless urinals and low-flow fixtures, save approximately 7.7 million gallons of potable water per year.

Recycling was a prominent factor throughout the buildingâ€™s construction, with 91% of construction and demolition waste diverted from landfill. Materials include steel made from 75% (minimum) recycled content and concrete made from cement containing 45% recycled content (blast furnace slag). To protect indoor air quality as well as natural resources, interior materials are low-VOC, sustainably harvested, manufactured locally, and/or recycled wherever possible.

The buildingâ€™s exceptionally high indoor environmental quality results from hospital-grade, 95% filtered air; abundant natural daylight and 2.9m (9.5ft) ceilings; an under-floor ventilation system with individually-controlled floor diffusers; round-the-clock air quality monitoring; and views through a clear, floor-to-ceiling glass curtain wall. This high-performance curtain wall minimizes solar heat gain through low-E glass and heat-reflecting ceramic frit; it also has allowed the Bank of America Tower to reduce artificial lighting with an automated daylight dimming system, reducing lighting and cooling energy by up to 10%.

On an urban level, the project also represents the culmination of the developerâ€™s multigenerational efforts to revitalize the Times Square area, and gives back to the city with a street-level Urban Garden Room, a mid-block pedestrian passage/performance space, and the first â€œgreenâ€ Broadway theater, the LEED Gold Stephen Sondheim Theater.

In an era of heightened security, a central challenge of the project was balancing the complexities of program and scale with high-performance architecture and urban design. In its layered connection to the ground plane, Bank of America Tower resolves this question with a progression of public and private spacesâ€”from Bryant Park to the Urban Garden Room to the semi-public lobby. As a total response to the urban environment, the buildingâ€™s restorative connections therefore work on many levels, from green roofs and views of the park to more subtle and expressive elements. A highly integrated approach to architecture and engineering ensured a close relationship between form and function. Bridging contexts as vastly different as Times Square and Bryant Park, the project makes a highly visible statement on urban stewardship and global citizenship for the 21st century.

Bank of America Tower

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