

# Altieri

## YALE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY KAHN BUILDING RENOVATION; GALLERY RENOVATION AND EXPANSION

### ARCHITECT

Ennead Architects

### LOCATION

New Haven, Connecticut

### SIZE

62,000 GSF; 97,000 GSF

### COMPLETED

2006; 2012



### AWARDS

2013 Award of Excellence, AIA New York State

2013 Silver Award of Merit, Society of American Registered Architects/New York Council

2013 Special Mention, Architizer A+ Awards

2013 Honorable Mention: Best Museum, Travel + Leisure Design Award

Yale University Art Gallery (YUAG) was the first significant commission by renowned architect Louis I. Kahn. The building opened in 1953 and unveiled an innovative concrete “tetrahedron” ceiling design and steel/glass curtain walls. HVAC and electrical systems in the galleries were “hidden” above the tetrahedron ceiling, with no systems projecting below it. Gallery spaces are clear and uninterrupted. Spaces are partitioned using “pogo” panels that are supported between the floor and ceiling and can be positioned anywhere.

While YUAG was innovative for its time, the building had significant shortcomings, specifically in the construction of the steel and glass curtain walls. The curtain walls had no thermal break, allowing condensation on the interior glass surfaces during cold weather. Condensate pans were immediately added and over the years the sealed glass units began to fail. At the start of renovations, the glass was almost entirely opaque with interior condensation and mineral stains. Altieri worked closely with Ennead to implement the design of a new, thermally-broken aluminum curtain wall system. The existing steam baseboard radiation was retrofitted to a hot water system using a greater number of fins to ensure that the glass and frame temperatures remain above levels that would cause condensation. Altieri also performed a complete redesign of all building mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and electrical systems. An air-aspirating type smoke detection system was employed to optimize detection times while respecting the tetrahedron ceiling design. Following the re-opening of the Kahn Building in 2006, renovation began on Street Hall and the Swartwout Building which were originally constructed in 1866 and 1928 respectively. Mechanical and electrical building systems were replaced in their entirety. Altieri worked closely with the building envelope consultant to develop negatively pressurized “return air walls” which controlled vapor transmission in the historic exterior walls while allowing gallery environments on the interior.

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