



The world's most energy efficient skyscraper

## Facts & Figures

<b>Commencement</b>	2009
<b>Completion</b>	2012
<b>Building Height</b>	310m
<b>Floor Count</b>	71
<b>No. of Access Systems</b>	6
<b>BMU Type</b>	Custom Solution
<b>Outreach</b>	Up to 17.25m
<b>Building Type</b>	Office

Acknowledged as the world's most energy-efficient 'green' building, the gently curved Pearl River Tower is constantly in the public spotlight and media. Architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill designed mechanical floors with funnel-like openings at approximately one-third and two-thirds of the way up, to house wind turbines that generate energy for the building.

The innovative approach for the ultramodern building included an integrated access solution of six BMUs to keep the building immaculate for its role as a world-leading example of best-practice architecture.

The tower was designed with energy efficiency in mind. Its roof is lined with solar panels and therefore has no terrace space to install BMUs. All Building Maintenance Units are housed within the building and are launched from retracting panels.

The CoxGomyl building access solution consists of three pairs of BMUs located in different positions. The first pair of BMUs located at level 69 are designed to service the side panels of the building on the east and west elevations. Four-stage telescopic jibs with an outreach of 17.25m can luff to 70°, and have the ability to slew between +/- 100° to reach the topmost panel of the building's end elevation.

Both systems are fitted with 3.6m wide cradles, and are able to extend their width up to 5.6m to ensure the flexibility of every drop.

There are another two pairs of BMUs with a combination of fixed length and telescopic jib design features. These are housed at the mechanical floors on level 69 and level 48 respectively to service the front and rear elevations of the building. All systems located on level 69 include glass-handling capabilities to allow glass replacement on all building elevations.

