

## John Hancock Center

Swing Stage Collapse Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois



### CLIENT

Crisham & Kubes, Ltd.

### STRUCTURE

The John Hancock Center is a 100-story mixed-use building completed in 1969. The structure is steel framed with a distinctive exposed X-bracing system that resists lateral loads. The exterior facade consists of an anodized aluminum and glass curtain wall, with anodized aluminum clad steel columns, X-bracing, and spandrel beams.

### CHALLENGE

On March 9, 2002, a swing stage that was parked overnight on the forty-second floor of the west elevation collapsed during a severe wind storm. The debris from the collapsed swing stage system fell onto the surrounding streets and plaza at the base of the building, fatally injuring four people in cars and severely injuring several people on the sidewalks and streets. WJE was retained by attorneys representing the architectural firm that designed the repair work being performed on the exterior facade on the building at the time of the swing stage collapse. WJE's assignment was to determine the cause of the collapse.

### SCOPE OF SERVICE

- Review of information produced within litigation process
- Close-up inspection and documentation of the debris of the collapsed swing stage
- Close-up inspection and documentation of a facsimile swing stage on the building that did not collapse
- Close-up inspection of exterior facade on the west elevation of the building
- Review of results from testing performed on portions of the collapsed swing stage system
- Testing of facsimile undercarriage wheels
- Wind tunnel performance test on a 1:300 scale model of the building with the swing stage platform
- Structural wind load analysis of the collapsed swing stage

### SOLUTION

- Based on the investigation, it was concluded that the collapse occurred as a result of the failure of undercarriage wheels and cable tie down system on the rear leg of the outriggers due to forces caused by downward wind pressure on the platform of the swing stage system
- It was also concluded that the architect's repair design did not contribute to the collapse
- The City of Chicago enacted a scaffolding ordinance for buildings greater than eighty feet in height approximately five months after the accident occurred