

Almas Tower



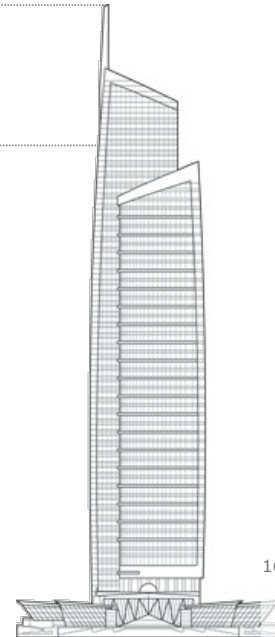
Click an image to view larger version.



Height: To Tip
360 m / 1,181 ft

Height:
Architectural
360 m / 1,181 ft

Height: Occupied
279.3 m / 916 ft



Floors Above Ground
68

Floors Below Ground
5

of Elevators
35

Top Elevator Speed
7 m/s

Tower GFA
160,000 m² / 1,722,226 ft²

of Parking Spaces
1,700

Facts

Official Name	Almas Tower
Structure Type	Building
Status	COM
Country	United Arab Emirates
City	Dubai
Street Address & Map	Jumeirah Lake Towers Complex
Building Function	office
Structural Material	concrete
Construction Start	2005
Completion	2008

Companies Involved

Owner/Developer	The Dubai Multi Commodities Centre
Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Atkins
Structural Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Atkins
MEP Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Atkins
Project Manager	Nakheel
Main Contractor	Arabian Construction Company ; Taisei Corporation
Other Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damping GERB Vibration Control Systems, Inc Wind RWDI
Material Supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elevator KONE Sealants Dow Corning Corporation Steel Eversendai Engineering Qatar

About Almas Tower

Almas Tower is the centerpiece of the Jumeirah Lake Towers Free Zone, a multi-tower office high-rise development. Designed to house the Dubai Diamond Exchange, Almas Tower, or "Diamond Tower" in Arabic, takes inspiration from the unique shape of diamonds. The two-story podium that houses the diamond exchange is one of the building's most architecturally striking features, with eight triangles inspired by the facets of a cut diamond jutting out from the core.

Along with its podium, the tower is significant for its use of two separate but overlapping conformations attached to a single core. In plan, this unique design appears as two diagonally offset ellipses that converge along their east-west faces. Because the southern component is 12 stories taller than the northern component, the tower has a built-in vertical asymmetry that informs its design. An 81-meter spire attached to the southern mass further distinguishes it from its northern counterpart and marks it as the main structural element of the building. The northern mass appears rounded with a roof slanted to the east, while the southern mass – though still rounded – appears straighter and slimmer with a roof slanted to the west.

Along with visual differences, both conformations have design aspects that address various environmental needs. The northern face is designed to maximize cooler northern sunlight via semi-transparent glass, while the southern face protects against heat gain with a high-performance finish.

The building's design incorporates high-degrees of flexibility in order to accommodate the needs of the client, including office floors with no less than 80 percent usable space and column-free offices. Ultimately, Almas Tower's efficient design and expressive configuration make it a unique edition to Dubai's crowded skyline.

CTBUH Initiatives

The Middle East: 30+ Years of Building Tall

28 Nov 2018 – CTBUH Research

CTBUH Study Examines Tallest Buildings with Dampers

22 Aug 2018 – CTBUH Research

Top Company Rankings: The World's 100 Tallest Buildings

13 Oct 2016 – CTBUH Research

[More Initiatives](#) →

Research Papers

The Middle East: 30+ Years of Building Tall

Oct 2018 – CTBUH Journal, 2018 Issue IV

World's Tallest Buildings with Dampers

Jul 2018 – CTBUH Journal, 2018 Issue III

The Middle East: 20 Years of Building Skyscrapers

Nov 2013 – CTBUH Journal, 2013 Issue IV

[More Papers](#) →

To submit more information or donate images for this project, please use our [submission portal](#).