

OCTOBER • 1950

Vol. VIII

No. 10

OHIO ARCHITECT

Mum



Friday Evening Dinner at the A.S.O. Toledo Convention

IN THIS ISSUE...

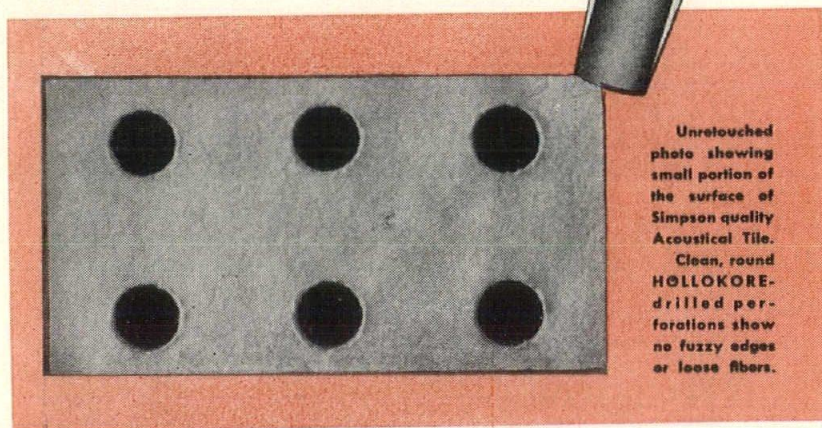
Pictorial Highlights of the Convention . . .	6, 8, 10, 26, 28, 29, 30
Building Material Exhibit at Toledo	7
This is the Law	9
A Visitor from Great Britain Talks	11
Birds of a Feather	13
Good Architect is Essential	20
Team Work	24
The Client, Poor Soul	25



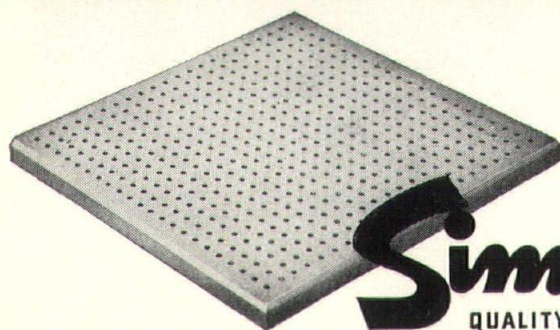
No. 3 of 5 SOUND Reasons Why Simpson Acoustical Tile is SUPERIOR

The Hollokore Drill Makes the DIFFERENCE →

Enlarged cross-section drawing of a HOLLOKORE drill which makes the clean round holes in Simpson Acoustical Tile.



Unretouched photo showing small portion of the surface of Simpson quality Acoustical Tile. Clean, round HOLLOKORE-drilled perforations show no fuzzy edges or loose fibers.



FOR BETTER SOUND CONDITIONING

Simpson
QUALITY SINCE 1895

Simpson research developed the exclusive HOLLOKORE drilling process . . . a process which makes possible clean, round perforations with no loose fibers to encourage unsightly paint bridging when re-finishing. HOLLOKORE drilling reduces maintenance costs . . . contributes to the appearance and efficiency of the material. Simpson Acoustical Tile can be painted repeatedly without impairing its acoustical efficiency and beauty.

ONLY SIMPSON HAS ALL 5

- 3** HOLLOKORE DRILLED PERFORATIONS
- 2** HIGHER SOUND ABSORPTION
- 4** FINISHED BEVELS
- 1** WASHABLE FINISH
- 5** MORE BEAUTIFUL & EFFICIENT



ACOUSTICAL TILE

Simpson Logging Company, Sales Division, 1065 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE—

THE MID-WEST ACOUSTICAL & SUPPLY CO.
1209 WEST 69th ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO • Phone OLYmpic 1-4701

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

AKRON
419 Locust Street
JE 7934

COLUMBUS
1550 W. Mound Street
RA 8497

DAYTON
16 Eaker Street
MI 1643

SPRINGFIELD
264 Dover Rd.
4-4503

TOLEDO
1605 Hoag Ave.
FA 7402

Art Metal Provides All the DATA You Need to specify and Use INCANDESCENT LIGHTING

This is a typical page illustrating the complete product information presented in the new, 48-page Art Metal Catalog . . .

Explicit Data

- 99 Product Illustrations
- 51 Cross Section Details
- 47 Light Distribution Curves
- 24 Coefficient of Utilization Tables
- Detailed Product Specifications
- General Engineering Information

ONE-LIGHT-8 1/2" AND 12" HOLOPHANE CONTROLENS*

CANDLEPOWER DISTRIBUTION CURVES

PRODUCT

CROSS SECTION DETAILS

APPLICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS

COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION

DATA

These candlepower distribution curves were made with One-light units using a 150 Watt I.F. Lamp. The controlled widespread light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3320 provides even light distribution with units installed on spacings not to exceed one and one-quarter times the mounting height above the work plane. The concentrating light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3321 provides even light distribution in high ceilings with units installed on spacings not to exceed 9 times the mounting height above the work plane.

These candlepower distribution curves were made with One-light units using a 200 Watt I.F. Lamp. Multiply by 1.62 for 300 Watt I.F. Medium Base Lamp. The controlled widespread light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3321 provides even light distribution with units installed on spacings not to exceed one and one-quarter times the mounting height above the work plane. The concentrating light distribution characteristic of Catalog No. 3323 provides even light distribution in high ceilings with units installed on spacings not to exceed 9 times the mounting height above the work plane.

Catalog Number	50%		30%		50%		50%	
	3320	3321	3324	3325	3320	3321	3324	3325
Ceiling	3320	3321	3324	3325	3320	3321	3324	3325
Walls	3324	3325	3324	3325	3324	3325	3324	3325
COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION								
	.23	.25	.19	.21	.22	.24	.17	.20
J	.28	.31	.24	.27	.29	.32	.25	.28
H	.30	.34	.27	.30	.32	.35	.28	.31
K	.34	.37	.30	.33	.35	.38	.31	.34
L	.36	.40	.32	.35	.37	.40	.33	.36
F	.39	.44	.35	.40	.41	.44	.36	.40
G	.42	.48	.38	.45	.45	.48	.38	.45
D	.44	.50	.41	.48	.47	.50	.40	.48
E	.47	.54	.44	.51	.49	.52	.43	.50
B	.48	.56	.45	.52	.50	.53	.44	.51
A	.48	.56	.45	.52	.50	.53	.44	.51
Maintenance Factors—85 Clean .75 Average								
Cat. No.	Distribution Characteristics	Lens Size	*Max. Watts	OVERALL DIMENSIONS ON CEILING				
				Length	Width	Depth		
3320	Widespread	8 1/2"	150	11"	11"	5 1/4"		
3321	Widespread	12"	*200	14 1/4"	14 1/4"	7 1/4"		
3323	Concentrating	12"	150	11"	11"	5 1/4"		
3323	Concentrating	12"	*300	14 1/4"	14 1/4"	7 1/4"		

THE ART METAL COMPANY • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Manufacturers of Unified Lighting Equipment for Office, Store, School, Hospital and Hotel

There's an Art Metal Incandescent Unit for every lighting need.

Art Metal Unified Lighting, standardizes the design, style and finish of each unit, to achieve an architecturally integrated installation.

The ART METAL Company
1820 East 40th Street, Cleveland 3, Ohio
Gentlemen: Kindly send me your CATALOG
— INCANDESCENT UNIFIED LIGHTING.

Firm _____

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, INC.

Association Member of the American Institute of Architects
Acceptance under section 34.64 P. L. & R. authorized

Volume VIII October, 1950 Number Ten

JOHN W. HARGRAVE.....*Editor*
Cooper and Montgomery Roads, Montgomery, Ohio
CHARLES L. BURNS.....*Business Manager*
Publication Office: 6523 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio
Telephone EXpress 1-8700
E. B. STAPLEFORD.....*Cleveland Advertising Manager*
ED SELTNER.....*State Advertising Manager*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, A.I.A.—Ralph Kempton, Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, 2150 A.I.U. Bldg., 50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.
CLEVELAND CHAPTER, A.I.A.—Jean Fenton, 12065 Edgewater Drive, Lakewood 7, Ohio
DAYTON CHAPTER, A.I.A.—John Sullivan, Jr., 419 Third National Bank Bldg., Dayton 2, Ohio.
EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER, A.I.A.—E. W. Dykes, 317 Grandview Avenue, N. W., Canton, Ohio.
TOLEDO CHAPTER, A.I.A.—John P. Macelwane, 531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

OFFICERS FOR ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, INC.

Carl C. Britsch, *President*.....531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 4
William B. Huff, *1st V. Pres.*.....1050 North Main St., Akron 10
Rollin L. Rosser, *2nd V. Pres.*.....410 West 1st St, Dayton 2
John W. Hargrave *3rd V. Pres.* 9394 Montgomery Rd., Montgomery
Horace W. Wachter, *Sec.*.....1220 Madison Ave., Toledo 2
C. Melvin Frank, *Treas.*.....43 West Long St., Columbus 15
George S. Voinovich, *Past Pres.*.....1011 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland 15

STANDING COMMITTEES

PUBLIC RELATIONS—George S. Voinovich, Cleveland, Chairman; Russell Roller, Eastern Ohio; John P. Macelwane, Toledo, Ohio; Michael Lucisano, Dayton; Fred Kock, Cincinnati; Ralph Kempton, Columbus.

LEGISLATIVE—Carl C. Britsch, Toledo, Chairman; Richard Tully, Columbus; Ralph Carnahan, Dayton; Charles Firestone, Eastern Ohio; Ramsey Findlater, Cincinnati; George Mayer, Cleveland.

BUILDING CODE—H. Walter Damon, Chairman, Eastern Ohio; Paul Ruth, Cleveland; Galen F. Oman, Columbus; Hunter Hanley, Cincinnati; Emory Ohler, Dayton; Michael O'Shea, Toledo.

MEMBERSHIP—Emory Ohler, Dayton, Chairman; E. Vance Florence, Eastern Ohio; Ray Goller, Columbus; Herbert F. Hilmer, Cincinnati; Morton Leavitt, Cleveland; Fred Morris, Toledo.

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION—Charles F. Owsley, Chairman, Youngstown; Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia; John P. Schooley, Columbus; Anthony S. Ciresi, Cleveland; Harold E. Munger, Toledo; Charles R. Strong, Cincinnati; Carl Martin, Dayton.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—Curtiss Inscho, Chairman, Columbus; Willis Vogel, Toledo; Laurence J. Motter, Eastern Ohio; George Roth, Cincinnati; Michael Lucisano, Dayton; Floyd Glass, Columbus; Joseph Ceruti, Cleveland.

EDUCATION—Wm. B. Huff, Eastern Ohio, Chairman; John Suppes, Eastern Ohio; Gilbert Coddington, Columbus; Ronald Spahn, Cleveland; John H. Evans, Toledo; Reed Stockdale, Cincinnati; Max Mercer, Dayton.

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—George Marshall Martin, Cincinnati, Chairman; John Richards, Toledo; E. Vance Florence, Eastern Ohio; James Reed, Dayton; F. G. Scott, Cleveland (Berea); Curtiss Inscho, Columbus.

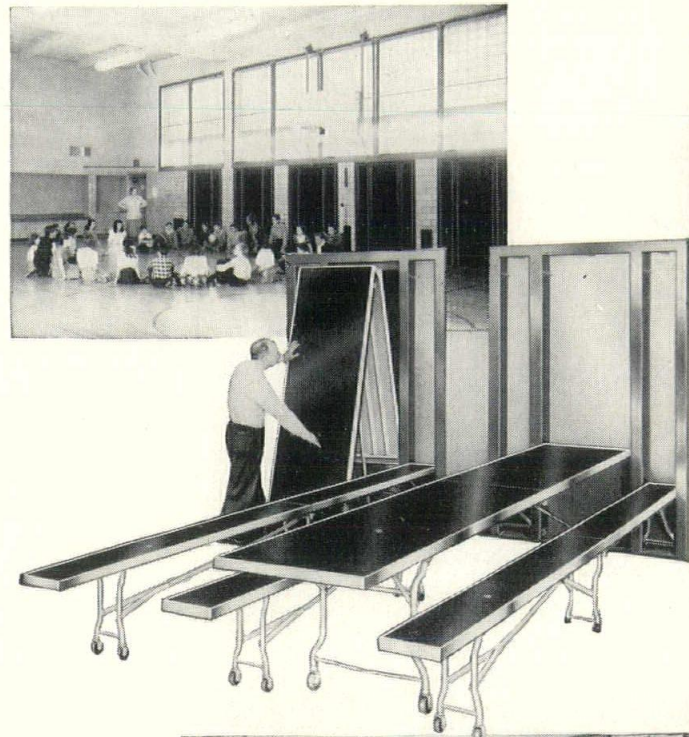
BUILDING INDUSTRY CO-ORDINATION—Charles Marr, Eastern Ohio, Chairman; Willis Vogel, Toledo; Russell Potter, Cincinnati; Galen Oman, Columbus; Ralph Carnahan, Dayton; Alex Robinson, Cleveland.

LECTURE SERVICE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Max Mercer, Chairman, Yellow Springs; (committee to be appointed by chairman)

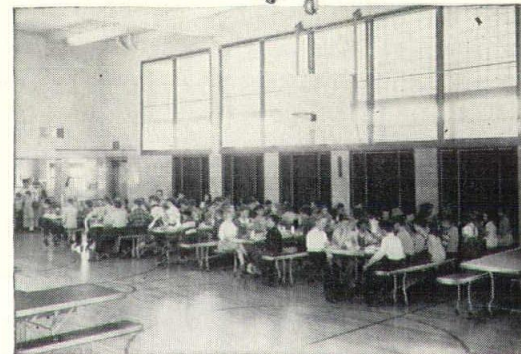
CHAPTER DIRECTORS OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, INC.

Howard W. Goetz, Cincinnati; Charles W. Cloud, Columbus; Charles C. Colman, Cleveland; John P. Macelwane, Toledo; Emory J. Ohler, Dayton; Russell Roller, Eastern Ohio.

a lot can happen in 8 minutes!



Tables and benches for 200 can be rolled down from wall in 8 minutes.



Complete conversion activities room to lunchroom without interrupting schedule

Modern thinking in school design dictates multiple use of space. IN-WALL units eliminate the need of separate lunchrooms, seat more students in less space, contribute to better lunch hour discipline.

SCHIEBER MANUFACTURING CO.

12740 Burt Road, Detroit 23, Michigan

In-wall OHIO REPRESENTATIVES

Against-the-wall units for existing structures, with pockets that protrude only 7" from the wall, can be installed without building alteration.

WM. S. IBOLD & CO.
626 Broadway, Cincinnati 2
ADAM LOOS CO.
145 So. Erie St., Toledo 2
TRI-STATE SUPPLY CO.
1119 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland
TRI-STATE SUPPLY CO.
1764 Andover Road, Columbus
RUNNELS BUILDERS PRODUCTS
306 Randolph St., Richmond, Ind.

THIS

Is Why-

PATENTED
U. S. Patent Nos.
2,184,113
2,457,250
2,457,056

ALSO AVAILABLE IS THE
MACOMBER DOUBLE V JOIST
WITH NAILABLE STEEL BOT-
TOM CHORD FOR ATTACHING
ANY CEILING MATERIAL.

YOU'LL FIND THE MACOMBER TAG
ON THE MAJORITY OF JOBS TODAY

NAILING top lath to Macomber V Bar Joists is faster than any other method.

Slab centering solidly anchored pre-vents deep pockets of wasted con-crete between joists.

Design information for spans, 4 to 40 feet in Joist Catalog.



TO SAVE YOU MONEY



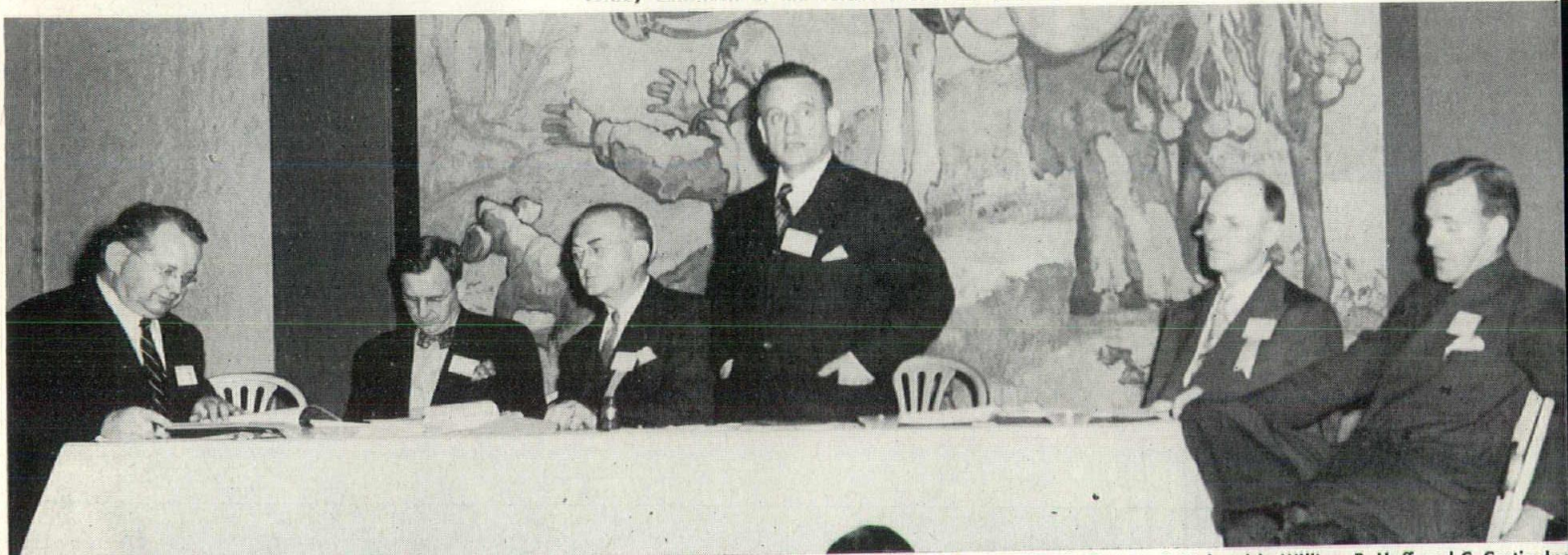
MACOMBER • INCORPORATED
CANTON, OHIO

IN CANADA, SARNIA BRIDGE CO., LIMITED, SARNIA, ONT.
IN MEXICO D. F.—MACOMBER DE MEXICO S. A. CEDRO 500

V BAR JOISTS • LONGSPANS • BOWSTRING TRUSSES • STEEL DECK



Friday Luncheon at the Toledo A.S.O. Convention



The "Big Brass" at the A.O.S. Business Meeting. Left to right: John W. Hargrave, H. Walter Damon, Carl C. Britsch, George S. Voinovich, William B. Huff and C. Curtiss Inc



Thursday Luncheon in the Crystal Room

Building Material Exhibit Outstanding Feature Of the A. S. O. Convention

One of the outstanding features of the 17th Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio held in the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo, October 11th to 14th, 1950 was the Building Material Exhibit which occupied all of the available space on the Mezzanine floor not otherwise utilized for the meetings, architectural competition, etc.

The interest created by this Exhibit among the hundreds of visiting architects was unusual and did much to increase the knowledge of the architects as to the latest developments in products made by the various exhibitors as well as to create many lasting friendships between the architects and the representatives of the exhibitors. Here is a brief journey through the Building Material Exhibit with our Roving Reporter:

As we stepped out of the elevator on the mezzanine floor we met affable Don Vollmayer who was displaying the Pella Casement Unit with Thermopane and Rolscreeen. This display was mounted on a revolving stand so that the many features of the products could be fully and quickly demonstrated. Assisting Don were W. E. Gunton and Russ Simmons.

With its back against the rail around the lobby well was the exhibit of the Portland Cement Association. Eleven beautiful photographic enlargements, some in color, showed typical cement structures of a wide variety of architectural designs. Presiding here was Mr. J. R. Snowball, who likes to punish a golfball, so we are told.

Also facing the elevators was the display of the Owens-Corning Fibreglas which featured a woman's hand holding a rubber sponge, moving back and forth, to illustrate the ease of cleaning of their accoustical tile. A slanting platform had mounted upon it various types of insulation and acoustical tile manufactured by Owens-Corning. In charge of this display were James Bettridge, Toledo Branch Mgr. and Hugh Graff.

Across the aisle was the attractive double booth display in yellow and brown of The Surface Combustion Co. Featured here were the Janitrol Hot Water Boiler, the Janitrol Space Heater, the Janitrol Forced Warm Air Conditioner and the Janitrol Warm Air Furnace.

C. C. Owen, Sales Promotion Mgr.; R. Hollingshead, Asst. Sales Promotion Mgr.; Max Tappero, Toledo District Representative; E. J. Michalak, Toledo District Representative; F. S. Hamer, Dayton District Manager; R. Henley, Cincinnati District Representative; H. Pryor, Dayton District Representative and Warren Stark, Cleveland District Representative were hosts at this exhibit.

Next to Surface Combustion, at the right of the entrance to the Ballroom was the Display of the Metropolitan Brick Co. which consisted of a large panel on which were mounted 12 samples of Ceramic Glazed Structural Facing Tile in various colors, with plenty of literature on their various products for interested architects. Presiding at this booth were Alfred I Holden, and Nick Romano of the factory, who demonstrated how the hand made shapes are made.

Directly across the aisle, at the left of the entrance to the ballroom was the canopied booth of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Lighting Division. This booth was an attractive orange color outside and an opaline shade inside and featured overhead indirect lighting. Here were displayed electric products of Westinghouse. Tall, good looking R. A. Morgan and R. C. Finefrock were in charge.

Beside Westinghouse and benefitting from their brilliant lighting was the display of the Reliance Art Metal Co., which featured cross-sections of aluminum, bronze and stainless steel ornamentation, doors, etc. manufactured by them. Also featured were stainless steel cut-out letters, "RAMCO," their trade name and illuminated photographs in an ornamental frame, of various installations by Reliance. Affable Otto E. Bufe was the host here and a very genial and pleasant host he was.

As we entered the ballroom, to the left, partitioned off from the Architectural Display was the meeting room where the various seminars were held, dominated by a stage with speakers table, loud speakers, etc. and which seated about 250 persons.

To our left as we entered the Ballroom and occupying five spaces was a very impressive exhibit by the Columbia Concrete Products, Inc. Featured here was the Dux Floor and Roof System. This system uses a reinforced lightweight aggregate (Haydite) block. These blocks placed side by side are joined by two rods running through holes cast in the block and under pressure are filled with cement making a sturdy precast beam for floors and roofs. Made and installed by Columbia, they speed up construction by providing floors and roofs that may be used as soon as laid.

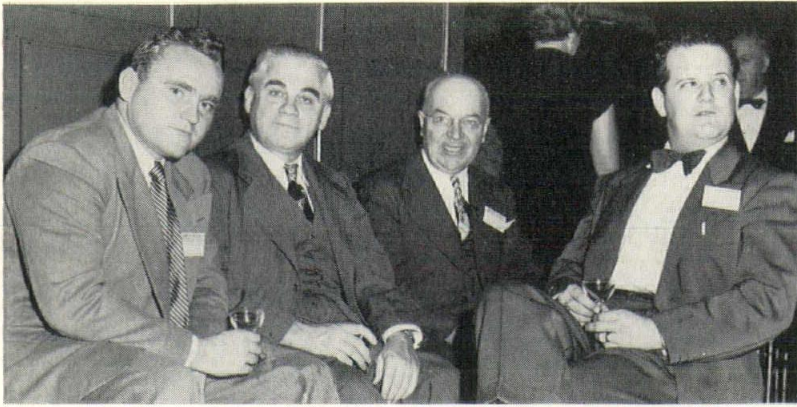
Representing Columbia at this display were Joe Nagy, President; Blake Helms, Secretary and Fred Lamprecht, Sales Manager.

In the corner, occupying two large spaces was the Toledo Edison Co., which featured a lounge and rest-room for the convenience of visiting architects. Here were comfortable lounge and resting facilities with a telephone for their use, etc. Very genial hosts, the Toledo Edison Co. On the walls in attractive frames were nine very interesting modernistic drawings and also featured was a large picture panel showing integrated lighting installations by Toledo Edison. Ready to serve the architects here were H. E. Carney, Robert M. Taylor, James S. Grant, Clifford Crookes, F. M. Rush, and Robert McMahan, while Miss Rose Coakley of Toledo Edison presided at the A.S.O. coffee stand.

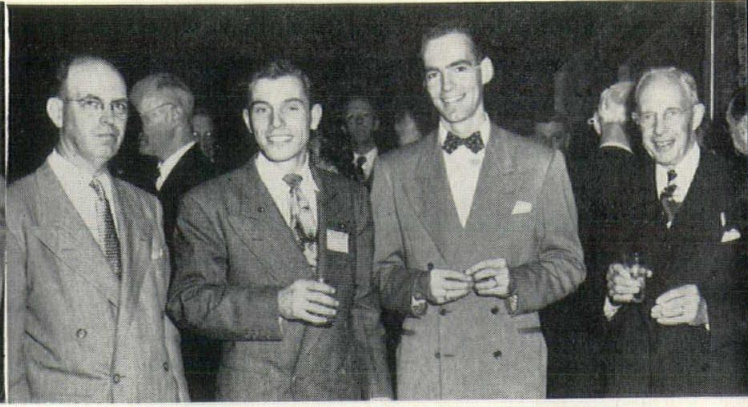
Along the wall next to Toledo Edison was the exhibit of the Permacrete Products Corp. of Columbus with samples of their Corflor and breakdowns of Corflor showing its construction, etc. This Corflor is gaining in popularity as a Floor and Roof construction unit providing as it does a 30 ft. clear span for roof load.

In charge of the Permacrete Booth was smiling Glenn Grant, Sales and Advertising Mgr. (Continued on page 35)

GLASS INDUSTRIES COCKTAIL PARTY, FRIDAY EVENING



It was a relief to sit down occasionally.



Richard Janson and Vernon Kibby entertain some friends.



The Ladies really enjoyed the party.



Did we say the ladies had a good time? They did.



The Cocktail Bar was a busy spot.

THIS IS THE LAW!

Division of Factory and Building Inspection of the Department of Industrial Relations

As you were advised in a recent issue of "Ohio Architect," definite steps, by duly authorized individuals, are being taken to revise the ancient statutes which are still recognized as a "State Building Code."

These Legislative enactments have taken place at widely separated times and while they must operate collectively in many instances, it takes a pretty flexible mentality to bring about such team work. Sometimes the flexibility is stretched up to and often beyond the elastic limits.

These statutes, as functioning over the State of Ohio today, reflect the attitudes of a lot of individuals, to mention a few, Fred Elliott, who wrote many of the original sections; Thomas P. Kearns, who for many years in various capacities administered many of the various statutes; John Q. Adams, Sr.; Arthur DeVoss; Richard Spencer; John Kennedy; Dick Shutt and Dewey Scott.

The personnel on the job at this time is A. A. Woldman, Director; Joe Harding, Asst. Director; Robert A. Skipton, Acting Chief of the Workshops and Factories Division; G. E. Fink, Asst. Acting Chief; with James C. Thomas and Harold McClellan, Plan Examiners, all with offices on the 2nd Floor of the Department of State Building, in Columbus.

The Department of Factory and Building Inspection publishes several Bulletins covering the laws, rules and regulations under which the Division carries out its functions and duties. The following is a reprint of the information carried in Bulletin 101:

The office of the Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories was created under the provisions of R. S. 2573-a, b and -c enacted April 4th, 1884. This law was subsequently amended from time to time, the powers and duties of the office being expanded to include the inspection of public buildings.

The Ohio State Building Code, Sections 12600-1 to 12600-283 G. C., both inclusive, was enacted by the Legislature May 31st, 1911. This code covers the design and construction of Schools, Theatres and Assembly Halls and includes sections relating to Standard Devices, Plumbing and Sanitation.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio was created under the provisions of Section 871-1 to 871-45 G. C., both inclusive, March 12th, 1913, which sections cover the organization, powers and duties of that body. The office of the Chief Inspector of Workshops and Factories, together with several other departments previously independent, was taken over by the Industrial Commission.

The Department of Industrial Relations was created under the provisions of Sections 154-1 G. C. et seq. enacted July 1st, 1921, this department having all of the powers and duties previously vested in the Industrial Commission of Ohio except the hearing of claims under the workmen's compensation law, the arbitration of labor disputes, the supervision and appointment of the Board of Boiler Rules and the prescribing of standards, devices, safeguards, etc., in places of employment which powers are retained by the Industrial Commission.

The Director of Industrial Relations is ex-officio secretary of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, which is a part of the Department of Industrial Relations for administrative purposes. All employes are under the direction and supervision of the Director of Industrial Relations except as noted in Section 154-45 G. C.

The Board of Building Standards was created under the provisions of Sections 12600-284 G. C. et seq., enacted April 6th, 1923. This Board operates as a part of the Department of Industrial Relations and the Chief of the Division of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings is ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

OHIO STATE BUILDING CODE

ADMINISTRATION

AN ACT

Establishing a building code, regulating the construction of, repair of, alteration on the additions to public and other buildings and parts thereof; regulating the sanitary condition of public and other buildings, providing for fire protection and fire prevention; and providing for the construction and erection of elevators, stairways and fire escapes in and upon public buildings.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Sec. 12600-274. It shall be unlawful for any power or owners, officers, board, committee or other person to construct, erect, build, equip or cause to be constructed, erected, built or equipped any opera house, hall, theater, church, schoolhouse, college, academy, seminary, infirmary, sanitarium, children's home, hospital, medical institute, asylum, memorial building, armory, assembly hall or other building used for the assemblage or betterment of people in any municipal corporation, county, or township in this state, or to make any addition thereto or alteration thereof, except in case of repairs for maintenance without affecting the construction, sanitation, safety or other vital feature of said building or structure, without complying with the requirements and provisions relating thereto contained in this act.

Sec. 12600-275. It shall be unlawful for any architect, builder, civil engineer, plumber, carpenter, mason, contractor, sub-contractor, foreman or employe to violate or assist in violating any of the provisions contained in this act.

Sec. 12600-276. Each section of this act and every part of each section is hereby declared to be independent sections and parts of sections, and the holding of any section or part thereof to be void and ineffective for any cause shall not be deemed to affect any other section or part thereof.

Sec. 12600-277. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the council of municipalities from making further and additional regulations, not in conflict with any of the provisions of this chapter or with the rules and regulations of the board of building standards determining equivalents, nor shall the provisions of this chapter be construed to modify or repeal any portion of any building code adopted by a municipal corporation and now in force which are not in direct conflict with the provisions of this chapter, or with such rules and regulations.

Sec. 12600-278. The provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283) shall not apply to the construction or erection of any public building or any addition thereto or alteration thereof, the plans and specifications of which have been heretofore submitted to and approved by the chief inspector of workshops and factories; nor shall they apply to the construction, erection or equipment of any public building, addition thereto

(Continued on page 39)

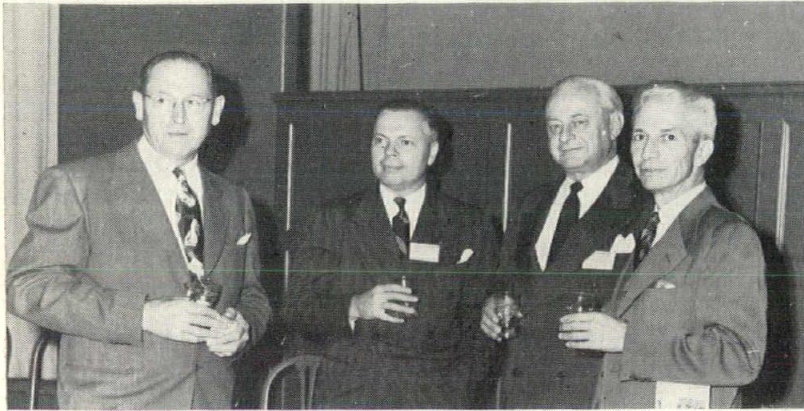
GLASS INDUSTRIES COCKTAIL PARTY, FRIDAY EVENING



A Little Close (?) harmony.



The boys saw that the girls were entertained.



This quartet has a good time too.



Here's another fourcome resting after a busy day.



Yes—The Cocktail Bar was a busy place.

A Visitor from Great Britain Talks About Us

Michael T. Waterhouse, President of Royal Institute of British Architects, discusses his experiences in America with the British Building Team

Clients: how to approach them, how to deal with them, form a subject that can be learned only by experience. It can not be taught in schools; and, indeed, however much, in the setting of a subject, the staff may be careful—as they usually are—to introduce the client factor, there must always be a strong element of artificiality until you yourself come to do a real job for a real chap.

It is a truism that clients are an essential requisite to the life of every architect, and that we can not live without them. This is equally true whether you are in private or public official practice. It is also true whether you are an assistant in either, or the boss.

The object of an architect's life is to ensure that with the material available—that is to say both the architect's skill and ingenuity as well as the actual materials of structure—the client gets the best possible value for the money that he expends. This applies with equal force to the principal and to the assistant who works with him and for him, to that end. It affects the principal in his choice of assistants: to see that they are the right type to help him give the best of art, knowledge, science and business aptitude.

It is not unnatural that after our American tour I should be influenced by what I saw there. The most positive and striking lesson I learned is the incalculable value of pre-organization of the job, followed by a strict adherence to the programme or, in simple words, getting everything on to paper before work starts and not changing once it has begun. This is a lesson we all have to learn and to practice if the building industry is to be efficient. The speed and efficiency, and low cost relative to high wages, of the American building industry mainly derives from, and depends upon, this one factor. How is it done? Largely by the general structure of American architectural practice, and certain essential differences from our own. But there is nothing in those differences that need make a similar efficiency impossible for us.

I would recommend every architect and student to read the Handbook of Architectural Practice, the standard work of The American Institute of Architects, and to study it. Do not think you will find it dull: far from it. It reveals an understanding of human fallibility and a humour as good as does The Honeywood File. You will be stuck too by its very close comparison in many ways with our own Code and methods of practice. But you will realize that in order to obtain a tender and all the necessary sub-tenders, it is essential that every drawing down to the last final detail together with the specification must be complete. Nothing can be either omitted or left for later settlement or acceptance. All sub-contracts must be accepted at the same time as the main tender. Tenders are on drawings and specification alone, and there are no bills of quantities. I am not saying that the absence of quantities is a good thing, but it does mean that everything depends on the architect alone.

To appreciate what this means you must see and study a full set of an American architect's working drawings, and specification. They are complete with all engineering—heating, ventilation and lighting—and all other services, with schedules of every material, finish, decoration, and fitting embodied on the drawings, down

to the very smallest detail. I am hoping to arrange that after the publication of our Team's Report typical sets will be available on exhibition. These drawings, accompanied by very full and very clear specifications written by the architect, are available to every contractor and sub-contractor invited to tender and are the sole basis of tender and contract.

The form and compilation, of the specification is an art in itself, and for its study I recommend to you the book, Architectural Specifications and How to Write Them, by Goldwin Goldsmith. This is just as good reading as The A.I.A. Handbook. This completeness of all drawings at tender stage means to the contractors complete fore-knowledge of the job and the power to pre-organize and pre-order every trade and every material in detail. To the architect it means freedom to concentrate one supervision once the job begins.

How is the stage of completeness achieved? It is no mysterious secret. It is the outcome of the relationship of the architect with his client. You, the architect, must have as your counterpart in the U.S.A. must have, the ability to persuade the client either to make up his mind on matters that he can not see except on paper through your hand and eyes, or to have such utter confidence in you that he gives to you complete freedom of his purse to gratify your taste. This last, so contrary to human nature as to be almost inconceivable, is probably a great embarrassment to the architect, if it happens; it may well end in disaster to both.

The architect, as is pointed out in The A.I.A. handbook, must first realize the average client's limitations. We architects are trained to see, and think, in plan section and elevation. It is this part of our mentality and make up that differentiates us from the rest of the world, from the 'ordinary man.' It is true to say that 90 per cent of laymen either can not read, or at least can not fully appreciate, a plan and its implications and further that almost all of them are unwilling to admit this common limitation.

If everything is to go on paper before tenders are invited, you have got to use your ability to make your client see through your eyes on two dimensional paper every detail of a job so that later he will recognize it, and like it, as three dimensional fact. Models will help, but they can not do it all. He, or the most difficult she, must visualize everything—site, aspect and the best use of both; planning for efficiency, convenience and comfort; the shape and size (and furnishing) of rooms; colour, decoration, light—natural and artificial—all the service and engineering problems. This is true of all our work—domestic, industrial, commercial, hospitals, schools—of every class and type.

And it must not only be our idea of the best. It is the client who spends the money and he has a right to his own predilections, fancies and even whims, if we are to achieve that ultimate perfection of satisfaction with a job which is experienced when the architect knows that it is the best that he can do, and the client can say to his friends that he 'designed it himself.'

Withal we must consider the client's purse. We must keep between two extremes: neither ruin the job for lack of money, nor ruin the client by lack of consideration. To think that their own job should be done more

(Continued on page 22)

A Message from Our New President



CARL C. BRITSCH

IF YOU DIDN'T ATTEND . . . YOU MISSED SOMETHING FINE

Let's have a cup of coffee and a doughnut together. Too busy!!! Yes, if you missed the Toledo Convention for that reason, you were too busy. The boys who were there will tell you so.

What took place is something that is difficult to convey to you via the printed page. Nor can we wrap it up and send it to you in any other form.

In trying to put a finger on the one thing that may make the most lasting impression, we asked ourselves—Was it Grove Patterson's challenging message that gave us substance for serious thought and accompanying faith for the living of these days? Was it the theme of the seminars "Architecture and the Allied Arts," so ably presented by Marshall Fredericks' master hand of the sculptor, or Ken Hedrich's convincing values in Architectural Photography, or Larry Linnard's proof of enhanced Architecture by studied site planning? Was it George W. Clark's sensible approach to Architect-Engineer problems and the welding of another link in the chain of inter-professional relations? Was it Elmer Wheeler's sizzling sales engineering? Or the departing from the serious to relax in the mellowing influence of cocktails at Dorset Farm, followed by the evening of pure fun? Leave it to an Architect's wife to show him what ridiculous situations arise in his agonies of meeting deadline dates. A

dramatic comedy skit by the wives of Toledo Architects. There was Bob Schmertz in his scintillating compositions accompanied by his strumming banjo that really made it an evening to be remembered.

Try to put a finger on any one thing that may prove to be the dominant influence of the convention may be impossible. Final proof may be the entirety; the chemistry of human emotions and appreciations that reach their effervescent high point of harmony around Bob Schmertz's banjo in convention headquarters parlor at about 1:30 Thursday morning. That's what we mean—it just can't be described—one had to be there to get the feel of it. Such fraternity. In the center of things was George W. Clark, President of OSPE and his charming wife. Now there was a master stroke of inter-professional harmony, which leads us to suggest that, should there ever be discord in Architect-Engineering relations, we call in Bob Schmertz and his banjo.

At this point we can only feel that in those Architects and wives who were with us at the Toledo Convention, a fellowship was developed that should only result in more inspired Architecture and finer ethical practices.

Sincerely yours,

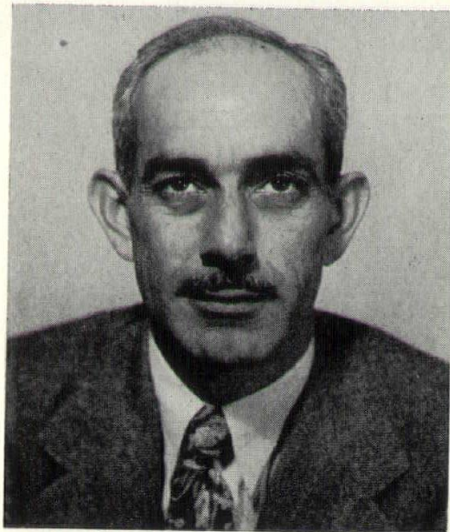
CARL C. BRITSCH

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

A talk by George W. Clark, President of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers
at the Toledo Convention, Friday, October 13, 1950

It is an honor for me, and a very gratifying one, to be here today at the 17th annual convention of the Architects Society of Ohio. I am not here to sell you a bill of goods, for I scarcely think that the matter of cooperation

between Architects and Engineers is less appreciated by members of the Architects Society of Ohio than by members of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers. I am happy to be here because the kind invitation you have extended me forges another link in the chain of solidarity which the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers hoped was being added to when we invited



GEORGE W. CLARK

your President Voinovich to our convention at Dayton last March. It clinches the evidence that complete unity of purpose may be established by the work of the Architect-Engineers joint Committee which met for the first time in Columbus just one week ago.

I have chosen the title of this informal address because it symbolizes, in my estimation, the self-evident relation between architects and engineers. "Birds of a feather flock together." I have not taken the time to look for the source of this familiar quotation but I often ponder over the circumstances which conceived it and the conditions which nurtured it until it became universally accepted. Its basic truth may be challenged and perhaps disproved. Its implications need qualification, and its fruition needs a meeting of the minds. Let us spend a few minutes examining our theme along these lines.

Let us see if its basic truth may be challenged and disproved. Three weeks ago I was travelling along a narrow blacktop road winding up, down and around the hills of Knox County. As I crossed a ridge my eyes feasted on a beautiful valley through which the road meandered, and far ahead my eyes rested on a large cluster of white spots which as I approached turned out to be a flock of that tasty national bird we will soon all be viewing at close range, beautifully brown and roasted, as we gather at our tables to give thanks for the bounty of this great country of ours. The sight of all these white turkeys gathered around their roost reacted first on my gastronomic machinery. The next thought, as I passed by several other large groups, was of today's theme. Surely, birds of a feather flock together. I had scarcely said that when I saw another flock of bronze birds and I realized how accurately the quotation fitted, for in the white flocks were no bronze birds, and no white birds were to be found in the bronze flocks.

And yet scarcely half an hour later I passed a brick house, its walls covered with a rich growth of ivy, among whose twigs birds were gathering for the night, and I

thought of my own home, and how every evening those foreign tramps of our bird life, the English sparrows and starlings, gather together to roost on the intermeshing leaves and twigs of our ivy. Here was evidence contrary to our theme. Sparrows and starlings are in no sense birds of a feather, yet there they flock together for a night's lodging. Again, those of you who heed the call of the woods on a cold, crisp day of hunting season will verify to finding mixed flocks of mallards, pintail, wood ducks, and teal. Yet the preponderant evidence is for the truth of the saying. Universally, birds which are also clannish, and mixed flocks of heterogeneous origin are the exception which we might say proves the rule.

The implied thought of the statement most assuredly needs qualification. Birds of a feather do flock together, but the end result is not always one of amity, nor conducive to good fellowship. Without a subservience of individual temperament the association is often chaotic. Although sparrows are essentially gregarious, they are also rugged individualists, and their bucolic nature is invariably at cross purposes to the common good.

As dawn first heralds the approach of another day, most song birds break into a crescendo of song that soon blends itself into a symphony of joy and beauty. To our ubiquitous English sparrow dawn is just the start of a long day of garrulous turmoil. The first chirps of a few early birds bring protests from the less poetic and soon there is sleep for none in the bickering and scolding that ensues. Throughout the day, amid the now scarce sources of food on city streets, in the dust baths of country lanes—even in the ecstatic pleasures of courtship—the gregarious sparrow manifests his life in a continual round of street brawls and ugly tempered competition. Eventide brings the culmination of their bickering as they gather at our ivy covered walls. There are no fine feathered friends in the conclave. On the contrary, a bedlam of nasty chirps and squawks, shrill cheeps of pain, flurries of excited remonstrations and feathers loosened in vulgar brawls are the rule in a rising tide of fury as the roost is gradually filled, diminishing only as favorite perches are successfully defended and the shades of night call a halt to competition and the losers settle for the best they can get. We may accept the truism "at birds of a feather flock together, but the end result sometimes leaves much to be desired.

We come then to the third premise, namely that the beneficial fruition of our theme requires a proper meeting of the minds. We have shown that gregariousness as such is not essentially desirable. It is easy to prove that for satisfactory results there must be a meeting of the minds, a cooperative spirit in the real sense, in order to gain the greatest good out of group action. Let us consider for a moment another gregarious bird—that mischievous but highly intelligent rogue, the American crow. These birds of ebony feather flock together in an exemplary, self-preserving fashion that displays a complete meeting of the minds. Strict discipline is inculcated and maintained in their bands by an amazing concordance of action worthy of human beings. Sentinels are always posted while a flock goes about the pleasure of stealing the farmer's corn, and woe betide the individual found shirking his responsibility, or guilty of any misdemeanor against the group. He will be summarily tried and punished. Much more could be cited to show how

(Continued on page 16)

A.S.O. BUILDING CODE COMMITTEE REPORT AT 1950 ANNUAL CONVENTION

This committee has found building codes very important in all localities, in cities, suburbs, as well as some interest in county and regional coordination. Everybody is interested in a good state building code which can provide standards which are applicable to all areas so that much contradiction and confusion can be eliminated.

The one note of accomplishment comes to us through the work of Senator Wilmer who heads the work of revising the Ohio Building Code. One portion of this work has been carried out under J. L. Mounts, Department of Public Works. This is the school building revision and will be a temporary code to assist in this field until the entire code is completed.

Senator Wilmer met with our Building Code Committee in the Commodore Perry Hotel on October 11, 1950. He spoke before the committee and the officers and directors, presenting a history of the Ohio Code.

The basic sections of the Ohio Building Code were written in 1911. It was a specification code rather than a performance code. Many parts of it are now obsolete. Enforcement was divided between three agencies: Department of Industrial Relations, Dept. of Health, and State Fire Marshal. The code is scattered throughout the General Code, and has many conflicting sections. Examiners are under civil service, and are not required to have any professional background. While the Division of Factories and Workshops compiled building codes for various types of buildings, only one has a legal basis: The Building Code for Hospitals and Homes. None of the others were presented for public hearing and filed with the Secretary of State as provided by the Ohio Administration Act.

The Board of Building Standards was created in 1925, but no recommendations have ever been made by that group for the revision of the law. Only 30 rules of equivalency have been issued since 1925, although many problems have been presented.

Several attempts have been made to obtain a new code, either through legislation or a post-war planning commission. In 1950, this Commission was replaced by a permanent Ohio Program Commission, attempting to study state problems between legislative sessions. This group assigned a committee of 29 men to study the Building Code. They recognized the need for a small working group to prepare the Code. The larger committee, of which Mr. S. O. Linzell is chairman, selected a six-man committee for code writing consisting of:

Mr. Steve Suhajcik, Cleveland, Chairman.

Mr. Arch Smith, Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus.

Mr. Charles Pettibone, former assistant Chief, Division of Factory & Bldg. Inspection, State of Ohio, now of Lima, Ohio.

Mr. Fred McMinn, Commissioner of Bldgs., City of Cincinnati.

Senator Richard A. Wilmer, Middletown, Ohio.

The smaller group has held several meetings to date, and has finally employed a code writer who will work as a salaried employee of the Ohio Program Commission. He is Mr. Paul Bashler, registered as an architect in Missouri. He will be assigned private office space in Columbus, where he will prepare a performance code, chapter by chapter, which will be referred back to the six-man committee, then to interested technical societies, and when finally approved professionally, will be published, a chapter at a time in the "Ohio Architect," etc. after which public hearings will be held. It is anticipated that the first two chapters will be written in their first draft by January, 1951, and that the entire code will

take until the legislative session of 1953 for final enactment into the General Code.

Building Code Committee, meeting with Senator Wilmer, discussed the Building Code's operation. He was almost cooperative, showing a keen desire to see that the code would really serve the public. Two recommendations were made by the Building Code Committee: (1) The Building Code Committee this coming year should comprise members who can act on short notice to assist the Code Revision Committee in Columbus; (2) It is suggested that an outline of a new code be prepared first and that each chapter be printed in the "Ohio Architect," when it is submitted for public hearings.

WHY HE DIDN'T INVEST HIS \$100,000

You'd say offhand that a man who was offered a chance to invest his money with the certainty of big profits and refused to do so must have something wrong with his head. But that's not necessarily so.

Herman W. Steinkraus, former president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, tells about one of his friends who was able to assure an investor a return of 10 per cent on \$100,000. The man with money investigated the offer, but turned it down.

"It's not that I don't think you have a good idea," he explained. "In fact, I think you've got a very promising one, but I happen to be in the 80 per cent income-tax bracket. That means that if I put \$100,000 into your business and it did yield me \$10,000 a year, I could keep only \$2,000 of it. Since I can get the same income from 2 per cent government bonds, I would be foolish to risk losing my capital on your proposition."

The buildings this new capital would have made possible were never built.

The jobs that this new business would have produced never materialized. Is our system of taxation killing the geese that lay golden eggs? When venture capital is discouraged, how can new businesses be started? And why should a capitalist risk his money when no greater returns are promised him than are assured him by buying government bonds. Surely we must see that if all savings are put into government bonds, the growth of the nation's resources will be crippled if not killed.

FEDERAL TAX REVENUE INCREASED 598% IN TEN YEARS

If you as head of your corporation ran things the way our federal and state officials run public business, your stockholders would toss you out on your neck.

Unless the government spending and wasting is stopped, we simply cannot earn enough to support ourselves and pay those public bills.

We are told by U. S. News & World Report that out of every dollar of taxes paid by the U. S. public, the Federal Government gets 73 cents. Other governments, State and local, get 27 cents.

Ten years ago, in the prewar fiscal year 1940, the Federal Government got only 39 cents out of the tax dollar. State and local governments then got the lion's share, 61 cents.

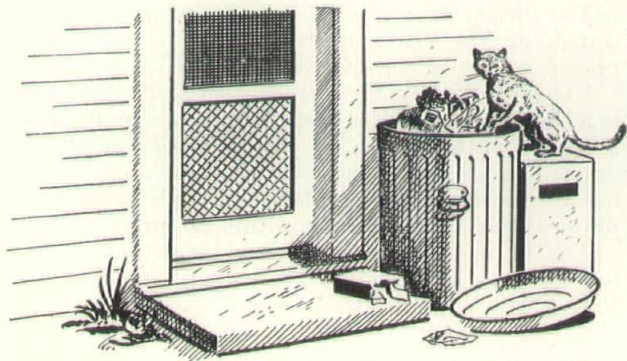
In ten years, federal tax revenue has increased 598 per cent.

State and local tax revenue has risen only 69 per cent. In dollars, the federal tax take has jumped from \$5,600,000,000 to \$39,100,000,000 a year.

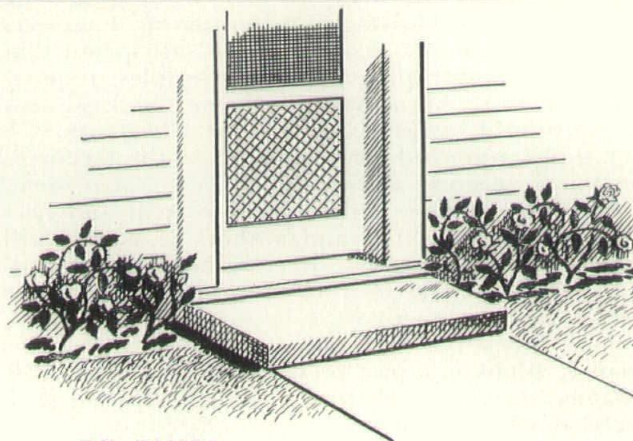
State and local take has increased from \$8,700,000,000 to \$14,500,000,000.

Isn't it about time for you and all the rest of us to tell our officials that government costs must be cut—and soon?

WHICH HOME IS MORE LIVABLE?



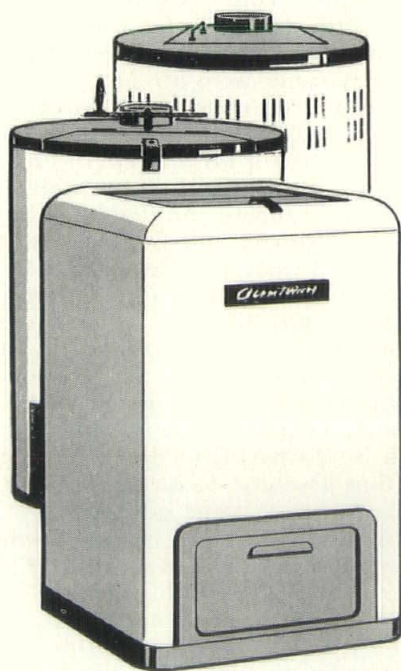
THIS?



OR THIS?

For that extra livability **A GAS-FIRED Disposal Unit**

You can put more livability into the homes
you design simply by specifying
GAS-FIRED DISPOSAL UNITS.



A GAS-fired Disposal Unit makes any home nicer to live in . . . gives parents an extra sense of security about children playing in backyards . . . saves cleaning garbage pails and going outside in bad weather for the lady of the house . . . and improves the grounds around the house.

Let home owners enjoy the extra livability, sanitary safety, savings, and quiet convenience of GAS-fired Disposal Units by specifying them in the homes you design.

Low in first cost, these units operate with a minimum of fuel. *Silent* operation makes them extra popular.

So, specify GAS-fired Disposal Units. We'll gladly work with you on this or any problems you may have involving industrial, commercial, or domestic gas service.

The **EAST OHIO GAS** *Company*

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS PROBE ASPECTS OF AIR CONDITIONING

The physiological aspects of air conditioning is one of the subjects which will be discussed in an important group of papers at the 57th Annual Meeting of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in Philadelphia, Jan. 22-25, 1951. It is anticipated that the papers will cover physiological principles, requirements for comfort, air conditioning for the treatment and prevention of diseases and industrial hygiene.

Other topics proposed for discussion at the meeting's five technical sessions will include smoke abatement, solar radiation, air flow and its measurement and heat pump performance. Titles and authors of papers will be announced at a later date. Meeting headquarters will be at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Society will act as host, with A. J. Nesbitt, as general chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Merrill F. Blankin, a past president of the Society, has been named honorary chairman and F. H. Buzzard, will serve as vice chairman.

A welcome luncheon is being planned for the opening day of the meeting, and on the following day a review of the Society's milestones of engineering accomplishments will be presented at a public relations forum.

LARGEST DISPLAY EVER

The Air Conditioning Exposition, will be held in conjunction with the ASHVE meeting at the Commercial Museum, Jan. 22-26. According to C. F. Roth, manager of the exposition, it will be the largest display of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment ever to be housed in one place. Lester T. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of ASHVE, is chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Exposition.

With the Program and Papers Committee hard at work selecting timely topics and developing the technical program, and other committee members as busily engaged in seeing to other activities, a well-balanced meeting is assured.

Elaborate plans are under way to greet Society members, their families and friends upon arrival. The Committee on Arrangements warned that there will be so much to see and do in the historic city that time will be short unless plans are made in advance.

"We do not want anyone to leave Philadelphia with the feeling that if there had been more time, they would have been able to see so much more," declared Mr. Nesbitt. He asks that rail, airline and hotel reservations be made promptly in order to avoid last minute worries.

HISTORY INTEREST

Mr. Nesbitt said the Entertainment and Ladies committees are planning a program which will permit seeing some of the principal places of historic interest in and around Philadelphia.

"Numerous tours and inspection trips are being arranged," he said, and it is our desire to present a well-rounded program which will be of interest to all those in attendance.

"Philadelphia is rich in American history and has much to offer visitors in the way of modern buildings and educational and historical points of interest."

Among Philadelphia's "firsts," he said, are: first iron works, first pottery, first glass works, first paper mill, first American-made printing press, first weekly newspaper, first public library, first United States Mint, first stationery steam engine, first hospital for the blind and the first World's Fair.

Of special interest will be Franklin Institute and Museum, with its 4,000 exhibits which demonstrate the part science plays in everyday life and industry. Nearby

is the Fels Planetarium, the Philadelphia Art Museum, the Rodin Museum and the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Public Library.

A landmark of particular interest is Christ Church Yard, where Benjamin Franklin is buried along with several signers of the Declaration of Independence.

VALLEY FORGE NEARBY

The Betsy Ross House, where the first American flag was made, the Philadelphia Navy Yard and many other places will hold the attention of visitors.

Valley Forge, lying 15 miles outside of Philadelphia, reached by fine motor roads and by the Reading Railroad, is one of America's patriotic shrines. Here Washington encamped during the winter of 1777-1778 with the Continental troops. Washington's headquarters are preserved and the various points of interest are marked.

The Philadelphia Chapter has been host to the Society for three previous annual meetings, in 1921, 1930 and 1942.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

(Continued from page 13)

the crow exemplifies the promise that for best results there must be a meeting of the minds.

But time marches on and this is not an ornithologists' convention, so we had better start talking of Engineers and Architects. Which reminds me of the similarity between a speech and a baby, namely that both are so easy to conceive but so difficult to deliver.

Are we, Architects and Engineers, birds of a feather? Let us consider this from several angles. In the first place let us consider our common heritage, our common interests. Through the centuries Engineers and Architects have been called upon to be the builders of Empires. We have been dreamers who by an alchemy of science, industry and imagination have crystalized our dreams into realities. Your beautiful cathedral spires have reached into the heavens where our sleek transport planes ply their commerce. Long before these examples of our artisanship were a reality, however, their authors had a vision, an ephemeral thing in the mind's eye. This vision was put on paper, its component parts designed, balanced in form strength and functions into an integrated whole according to well thought out principles of sound theory and design. The educational background of Architect and Engineer stem from a common origin, follow along parallel lines. We all have to know the strength of materials, the proper utilization of its special properties to meet specific requirements of construction. The Architect who has to combine spaces and masses and measurements and shapes into a functional design for a building has his counterpart in the Engineer who combines power and angular velocity and size and strength into a beautiful diesel locomotive. And who is to say that aesthetic beauty and functional beauty may not arise from the same genius?

We might consider the legal approach to our oneness. An examination of the Registration Acts for each profession reveals that both acts are predicated on the premise that the regulation of the practice of Engineering and Architecture is a function of our state government in order to "safeguard life, health, and property." Nowhere is it implied that registration is provided to protect an individual Architect or Engineer from competition, fair or unfair, by another member of his or another profession. It is well to keep in mind this very important basic concept of professionalism, that it exists nor for its own selfish promotion but for the common good of the people. That profession is doomed which

(Continued on page 18)

Demand proved dependability —



FRIGIDAIRE AIR CONDITIONERS!

give you the features that count most!



The Frigidaire Compressors that power Frigidaire Self-Contained Air Conditioners have passed test after test — from the first careful inspection of materials to the final underwater and “run-in” tests. Their proved dependability makes them a big reason for specifying Frigidaire Air Conditioners, because it means years of low-cost, trouble-free service.

Styling by Raymond Loewy gives Frigidaire Self-Contained Air Conditioners their smartly modern appearance. Their two-tone gray finish harmonizes with any surroundings.

Multipath Cooling reduces room temperature and humidity extra-fast, extra-evenly. High-efficiency cooling unit assures smooth, economical operation.

Controlled Airflow is provided by Frigidaire's 4-Way Hood,

which can be set to deliver air in any or all four directions. This means greater ease in locating units and simplified installation of ducts, where needed.

Simple Control Panel is concealed for beauty and protection — contains merely an “On-Off” switch and a positive temperature regulator which gives you, at the touch of a finger, the kind of “weather” you desire.

Ask your Frigidaire Dealer about all the advantages of Frigidaire Self-Contained Air Conditioners . . . about Frigidaire Room Conditioners and Central Systems, too. Look for his name in your Classified Phone Book, under “Air Conditioning” or “Refrigeration Equipment.”

FRIGIDAIRE



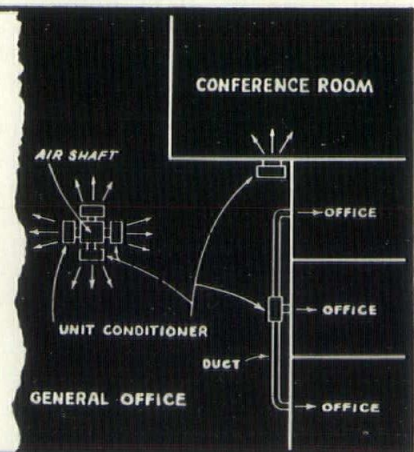
Air Conditioners

Over 400 Frigidaire commercial refrigeration and air conditioning products — most complete line in the industry.



FOR INDIVIDUAL ROOMS in homes, offices, hotels and hospitals, specify Frigidaire Window Conditioners. They're easily installed, powered by the famous Meter-Miser. Frigidaire also offers large central systems.

For air conditioning existing buildings — and new buildings, too — a Frigidaire Single or Multiple-Unit Installation is fast and simple. Since it employs the compact, self-contained unit shown above, installation costs are remarkably low. And operating costs are equally low, because individual Frigidaire units can be turned off or on as needed — can be serviced without affecting other space.



FRIGIDAIRE SALES CORPORATION

Factory Sales and Service Branches • 1729 East 22nd St., CHerry 1-4120, Cleveland
P. O. Box 1052, Adams 1161, Dayton

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

(Continued from page 16)

concerns itself only with improving its own selfish interests for it then will lose the interest and support of the sovereign state.

If we look further and examine Court action in support of registration, we look in vain for convictions based on the protection of an Engineer or Architect, or of the profession as a whole. Convictions are based on protecting public welfare against malpractice by registrants or by violators of the Code of Ohio seeking to circumvent the express provisions of the Acts, and not on the obvious fact that services rendered by unqualified individuals cuts in on the practice of registered men.

Further analysis of the separate registration acts of Engineers and Architects indicate how closely allied our two professions really are. The structure and wording of the Acts, the provisions for the establishment and operation of the Registration board; their duties and responsibilities under the act, all these show a commonness of purpose that seems to point out tacitly the closeness of the two professions.

Outside the bounds of Ohio this unity is even more emphatically revealed by the existence of a common Board of Registration for Architects and Engineers. Looking over your Consolidated Report for 1931-1942 it is found that Arizona, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin as well as the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have such boards. Dramatically they indicate that we are indeed Birds of a Feather.

From the standpoint of professional thinking and behavior we are birds of a feather. We have organized ourselves nationally and statewide along parallel lines. Our national society is made up of what one might call a federation of State Societies. Each local chapter is privileged to draw up its own Constitution, establish its own dues and committees as these may best serve to meet its needs, being amendable, however, to the Constitution of the state societies, which in turn can operate autonomously subject to the Constitution of the National Society.

The Architects society seems to be established along parallel lines. We both seem to find need for certain committees of like responsibility, such as Legislative, Membership, Public Relations, Education and Professional Practices. If we were to examine the agenda and minutes of these committees we would surely find a parallelism of thought and action. We would find a desire to maintain a high educational level in our schools; a continuous study of legislative matters looking out for the possibility of improving and strengthening the registration act, and of supporting other legislation protecting the public; a program devoted to keeping the public educated on our respective professions; and a continuous campaign guarding against unethical practice of our members. Here indeed is a criterion indicating what should be our common purpose, that of constantly developing our ethical and professional consciousness.

It seems self evident when, in the light of these past comments, that we have answered the unstated query which is the title of this address, namely that Architects and Engineers are birds of a feather. It is well then to examine whether we can rely on the postulate that we should flock together. If we are emotionally constructed like the English sparrow it were far better not to attempt gregariousness. Overtures this past year do not seem to bear out this fact, however. When Mr. Voinovich addressed the Engineers Convention at Dayton we discovered that Architects aren't a bad lot at all. The first meeting of the previously mentioned committee of Archi-

ects and Engineers was carried on in such an atmosphere of amity and decorum that it was able to define some of the areas of study and decide on concerted action in some matters. I even went so far as to allow Ralph Kempton, who did not order chocolate dope for his ice cream, to use some from my pitcher.

Let us consider reasons why we should flock together. One immediately apparent benefit of closer unity would be an improvement in the esteem of government and public for our professions. There is no denying that there is dirty linen to be washed in our professions, and I would be hypocritical if I said the fault is all on the part of Engineers. There are minor infractions among members of both groups, but it is most important that disagreement be settled "among us girls" so to speak. If we wash our dirty linen in public both professions will go down in the esteem of the public. If on the other hand the public sees these professions working together for the common good and exposing a common front which has previously been settled amicably by studied cooperation they cannot help but develop a high esteem for Engineers and Architects alike.

Such a unified public relations program will help give the public an understanding of the inter-related roles of Architects and Engineers, and will lead to the elimination of confusion on the part of the layman as to the consultant needed for a specific job. It should stimulate greater confidence on the part of the client toward the professional competence of Engineer and Architect and hence lead to developing in us a resolve to merit such confidence. One way in which this can be brought about will be by a growing dependence by each of us on the specialized training and experience of the other. The Engineer called upon to design a structure will lean upon the counsel of an Architect in all matters in which the latter is a specialist, and the Architect who is retained on a building will consult with an Engineer on all phases of the project calling for Engineering design. This interdependence which would seem so obvious has often been neglected, the result of which has been not so much a loss to the other profession which was not consulted, as an injury to the public at large and the client footing the bill. Continued cooperation and interdependence will without doubt improve the esteem in which the public will hold us.

There should be desirable professional results to be obtained by closer relationship between our two Societies.

As previously shown, a growing respect in each other will lead the way to more and more reciprocal consultation, which will not only be of benefit to the public, but will also be of direct benefit to each of us. It will bring about freer interchange of ideas and techniques which will give us greater versatility. New developments, processes and materials will more quickly be disseminated to the rank and file of each profession. Very little additional cooperation is needed for our two societies to have a schedule of fees which even now is essentially in conformity. Such conformity, coupled with compliance with an adequate code of ethics will do much to eliminate unfair competition for services and will eventually be reflected in a better financial position for our members.

More important still will be our improved professional attitude, and a clarification of our position of trust. We will embark with greater confidence in a program of intelligent and uniform enforcement, not only of those legally unqualified to practice but also of our own members engaging in unfair competition, fee cutting and other malpractice. The time may come when each Society will feel free to refer to the other for study and

(Continued on page 20)

"It's a two-in-one furnace" (famous last words of a sale)



A furnace customer leans pretty much on your judgment. He wants dependable *heating comfort*—and it's up to you to recommend the best furnace for what's wanted.

If you start right out by suggesting a Superfex . . . you're bound to have easier sledding. Here's why:

A Superfex gives the *best* heating comfort—and you can prove it!

It "homogenizes" room heat (by operating continuously on the 3-stage burner, 2-speed blower principle.)

Stops hot and cold, "layer-cake" heating.

And your proof: there's never more than a 4° difference in temperature between the floor and ceiling in any room air-conditioned by a Superfex.

The "three-years-to-pay" plan of a

Superfex is easily acceptable when you point out that the *continuous* operation actually *saves* on fuel.

Now close with the Superfex special feature: "It's a Two-In-One furnace." They're "famous last words" to many a sale!

Try it. It's easier to sell a Superfex because it delivers—*better*—the heating comfort your customers *want!*

Superfex FURNACES

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

7196-E Platt Avenue • Cleveland 4, Ohio



A complete line of winter air-conditioning furnaces— for gas and oil

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

(Continued from page 18)

appropriate action cases allegedly encroaching on its members. Before such a time arrives it will obviously be necessary to explore and define the boundaries of overlapping activity. This twilight zone will have to be studied with calmness and prudence, for it is in this difficult region that misunderstanding will be engendered. And until such time as we can look philosophically at such activity, moderation will have to be practiced.

This year can well mark the beginning of a new era in Architect-Engineer relationships. It seems logical that we must accept the fact that we are birds of a feather. It seems evident that it is to our common good that we should flock together. In order that we may realize the greatest good out of this new union it is imperative that we cooperate closely, and true cooperation will require a meeting of the minds.

Cooperation at the State level does not guarantee solidarity at the local level. We must implement this concept of unity by a program aimed at stimulating cooperation and unified thinking at our chapter levels. Though our chapter boundaries are not homologous we might well institute combined chapter meetings of our two Societies. Attendance at such meetings would soon dispell any notions that we are at cross purposes with one another. We would soon discover that our grievances are more quixotic than real, and that rather than expend our energies charging at the vanes of windmills we devote our concerted effort along the lines that will strengthen us professionally.

I have worked at spreading the gospel of unity among the branches of engineering, for we are indeed a far-flung, heterogeneous group. Our overlapping boundaries are many and no more ephemeral than the boundary between Engineers and Architects. We cannot afford to be departmentalized and we strive to achieve through our professional society a sane philosophy. Though we are registered as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and several other categories of Engineering, the State of Ohio has seen fit to empower us to engage in the practice of Engineering without qualification. Our professional conscience must dictate our competency or incompetency to undertake a given assignment. When asked to perform an engineering service in the field of Civil Engineering for which I do not feel qualified by reason of lack of specialization or experience not only must my sense of the ethical prevent my undertaking it, but were I fool enough to struggle through it with the help of appropriate handbooks the time would come when my professional reputation would suffer. If, on the other hand, I had arrived by independent study and practical experience at competency in a field of refrigeration, let us say, to the point of being capable of rendering adequate professional service in that field then I should not hesitate to accept such a consultation offer. Registration Acts and Boards were not enacted and set up for Engineers. They were established for the protection of the Public against malpractice. We who practice by virtue of the privilege legally vested in us owe an obligation to the public which is in reality our government, namely to see to it that professional competency, proven by performance, is the true criterion of a man's right to practice Engineering.

I wonder if the same professional thinking should not govern us as architects and engineers. I wonder if we are not indeed true birds of a feather, one professional group. I wonder indeed if those states having one Registration Board for Engineers and Architects have not ar-

rived more closely at the real answer to our professional status.

At this moment I see vistas of great promise. I have seen overtures made and accepted leading toward a greater understanding of the common problems of Architects and Engineers. I have seen representatives of the two professions meet together and treat with calm appraisal areas of potential friction between the groups. I have seen an attitude on the part of leaders of both professions that augurs well for future solidarity.

I foresee an era when Architects and Engineers throughout the land pursue their interlacing tasks, shoulder to shoulder, whether in cooperation or competition with a clear-cut concept of mutual esteem and interdependence.

A GOOD ARCHITECT IS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD BUILDING

ECHLIN M. KAAKE

General Manager of MacDonald and Kaake, Inc., Marquette, Michigan
General Contractors.

Many new building materials have been developed during the past few years but the very radical construction changes which were predicted for the post war period have been slow in materializing. Public housing authorities have forecast a big future for prefabricated houses. Such a prediction has not been borne out by events to date. I would say that three of the reasons for lack of the predicted success of the prefabricated home are, in the order of their importance, as follows:

1. The individual owner still prefers a house built to his own particular plan and specification.

2. The "prefab" house manufacturer has to overcome the additional costs incurred in paying freight, sometimes for long distances, on a partially assembled unit as against the cost of local materials.

3. In order to "pay-off" the pre-fabricated home must be made in large quantities from materials close at hand to the manufacturing plant. The number of standard designs must be kept down to a minimum. Some of these standard designs, due to varying climatic conditions, could only be used in one section of the country.

You may have read editorial comment in some of the newspapers regarding the largest of these "prefab" house manufacturers. One company has been financed by Government loans of more than \$37,500,000. The amount of private capital in this venture, we are told, was \$1,000. The company went bankrupt.

There have been some examples of successful manufacturers of prefabricated houses, of course, but it appears that the large majority of new construction is entirely cut and assembled on the job.

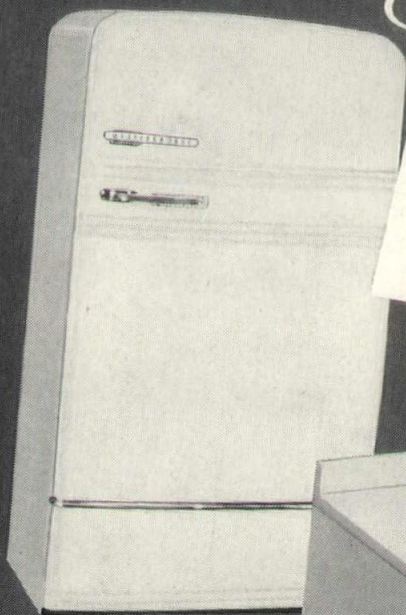
Assuming then that you are interested in a building constructed to your own particular requirements, whether that building be a house, factory, church, school, hospital, store, office building or warehouse, I am going to be bold enough to give you some suggestions.

In the first place, engage the services of a good architect to prepare a complete set of plans and specifications. Such services will cost you from 5% to 10% of your final construction cost, depending on the size and characteristics of your building. There are some large engineering firms in the country who combine the services of the architect with that of the contractor. In discussing this kind of arrangement with the building engineers of several large firms who had tried it, I was informed by the majority, that this type of service was far from satisfactory. The owner is the loser in these cases as he

(Continued on page 31)

Westinghouse IS AHEAD

In Design · Features · Sales Appeal



**AHEAD WITH FIRST
FROST-FREE*
REFRIGERATOR!**

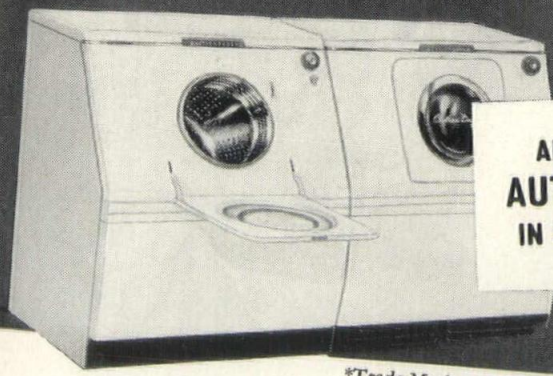


**AHEAD WITH RANCHO
NEW RANGE DESIGN
AT LOW COST!**



**AHEAD WITH FIRST
DISHWASHER WITH
ROLL-OUT WASH WELL*!**

**You'll be AHEAD, too,
Mr. Architect
when you equip houses
with Westinghouse**



**AHEAD WITH COMPLETE
AUTOMATIC LAUNDRY
IN 5 FEET OF FLOOR SPACE!**

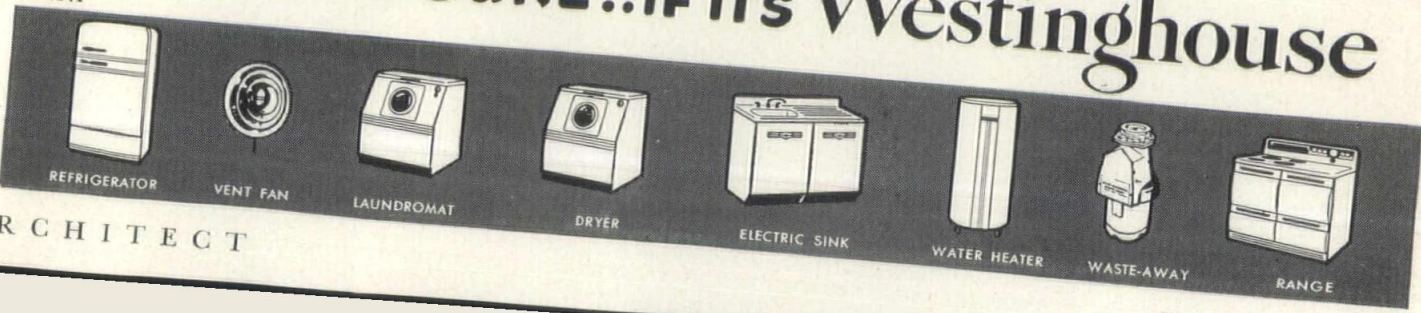
In city after city, builders are finding that Westinghouse equipped houses attract more prospects, sell more houses. Try it! Call today and learn how you, too, can turn houses into cash faster!

*Trade Mark

Call JACK BASIGER at
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY
1809 EAST 22nd ST. • Telephone: TOver 1-5660 • CLEVELAND, OHIO

YOU CAN BE SURE..IF IT'S Westinghouse

FL-4141



REFRIGERATOR

VENT FAN

LAUNDROMAT

DRYER

ELECTRIC SINK

WATER HEATER

WASTE-AWAY

RANGE

ARCHITECT

A VISITOR FROM BRITAIN TALKS ABOUT US

(Continued from page 11)

cheaply than is possible—that they can get a leg of mutton for the price of a chop—is a client's failing familiar to all of us in practice.

Another difficulty akin to this arises in connection with the competitive tender. When the ordinary man buys his clothes, his boots, his food or his drink, he does not expect the cheapest to be the best; but when it comes to building, this does not hold good. To quote from *The A.I.A. Handbook*. "The inexperienced or ignorant client is perfectly willing to award his work to the lowest bidder, saying: "Let the architect see to it that he gives me a good job." He defeats his own end by pretending to believe that the architect has some occult power unknown to other men."

My aim tonight is to help you to realize how immensely important a part of our professional work is this relationship with client and, that if we are to secure the benefit of pre-planning, we here must do that part as thoroughly as it is done in the U.S.A.

How do they achieve their establishment of mutual confidence and trust? A cynic might say that it is done by the art of salesmanship in which any American businessman has to excel if he is to survive. That this art is more highly developed in America than anywhere in the world is true. The Usonian (to borrow Frank Lloyd Wright's expression) has already the best of everything he can want or, if he has not got it, it is on offer before his eyes. To sell him anything from a matchbox to a mausoleum some salesman must persuade him that what he offers is in some way better, newer, or more, desirable, than what he has; and that whatever it costs he can not, for some reason or another, afford to be without it.

This way of life is well known and deplored by many. Frank Lloyd Wright in his latest penetrating and realistic criticism, *Genius and the Mobocracy*, says: "Why are the American people so credulous anyone can sell them anything?" Indeed, when you see some of their architecture you realize how true this is! And some might be tempted to say that F.L.W. himself is the best salesman of all!

But apart from such cynicism we have a lesson to learn and a moral to be drawn from it. The lesson is that efficiency, speed, high productivity and lower cost depend largely on pre-planning a job in every detail. The moral may be termed the architect's duty towards client and builder to secure this end. In America that duty towards the builder is largely secured by their method of practice and tender (or bidding as they call it) by which drawings and specification must be complete before a firm lump sum tender can be obtained. Their duty towards the client is attained and maintained by superlative salesmanship—an art that is largely foreign to our country and its outlook, as well as to many of our susceptibilities.

What can we in Great Britain offer to achieve the same ends? First, I suggest, a conviction so strong that pre-planning is the essence of efficiency that we are determined to secure on all our jobs, in spite of all the difficulties of control, delays, shortage or uncertainty of materials, or indetermination by our client, that our builder receives in sufficient time for his needs all that comes from or depends upon ourselves as architects. Second, to secure that our client receives from us all the best that we have to give of foresight, consideration, guidance, thought, and knowledge so that we merit and receive from him his trust and uttermost confidence in our ability in all matters of business or of art.

Lastly, and to that end, remember the ethics of our profession, true of every profession, that we exist to serve. The professions have a moral duty, in the widest

sense of the word, to the community. This duty can only be fulfilled by keeping before ourselves an ideal which, whatever or however divergent may be our individual views upon such matters as politics or even religion, raises our outlook to a plane of complete and unbiased impartiality. The best expression of this ideal that I know was given in the Presidential Address by John Watson to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors entitled 'The Spirit of a Profession.' I recommend it to you. Read it. Reflect on it. Apply it to your own lives.

THE CLIENT, POOR SOUL

(Continued from page 25)

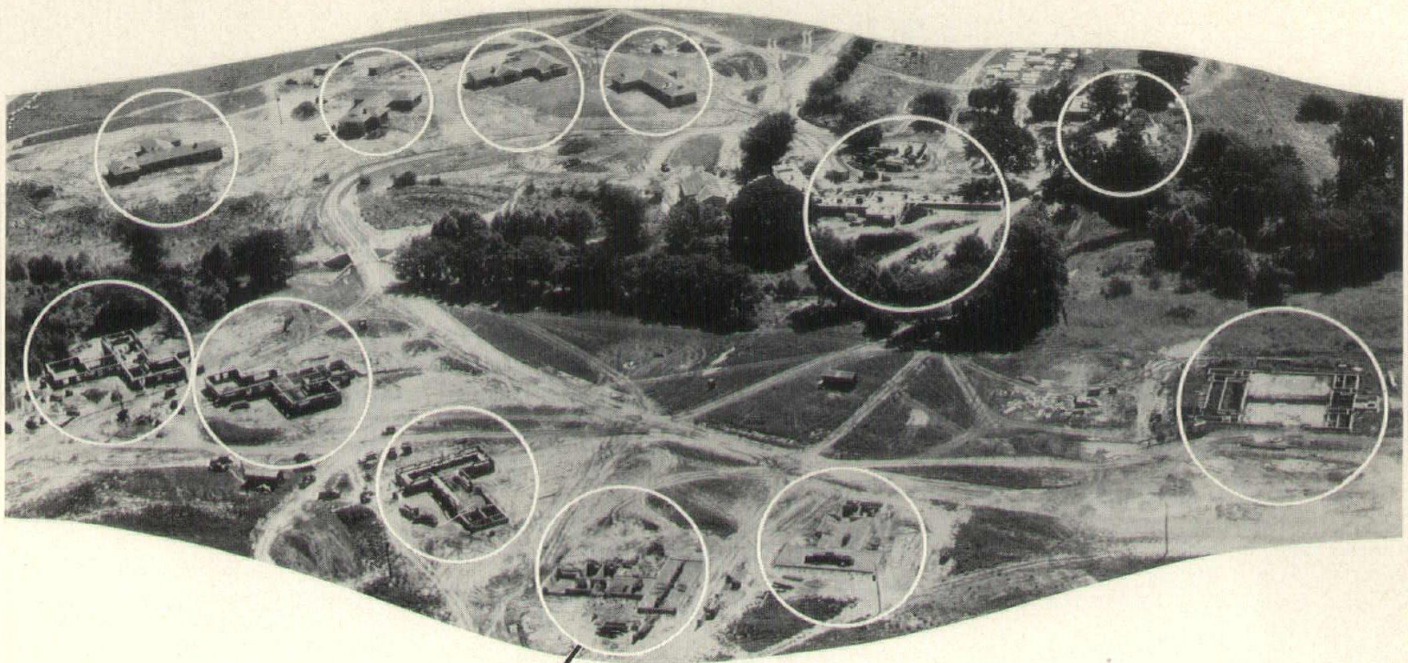
architect's services as such, but the very tangible building that will result from activity by the architect and others.

I think just one more point might be made for the client poor soul, and that is that he sits in an uncomfortable position in today's stream of technical advance. Many side-line rooters, including architectural editors, have urged architects to experiment, to be bold in the use of new materials and new techniques. At whose expense? The client's, of course. If the architect doesn't urge his client to use a new heating system, for instance, he is doing him a disservice, and not acquainting him with possible comfort benefits, or even possible savings in original cost or upkeep. On the other hand, if he recommends its adoption, he certainly isn't going to guarantee its performance and, beyond purely technical warranties, neither is the contractor. There must be research in building methods and the use of available products, but it can't all be in the laboratory. Before long, some client is going to be persuaded to be a guinea pig on all these developments: He's doing a public service, and making better buildings possible for future clients—poor soul.

What is the answer to this problem of the relationship of the architect to his client? It can't be solved by forms and standards and codes of ethics, because it is basically a matter of personal relationship, mutual trust and respect, and very patient, elementary education of an inexperienced customer by his professional adviser. Neither the education nor the confidence can be established if the professional is cynical or abstruse. It seems to be a professional responsibility to keep in mind more often than usually is done the confusion that must plague many good clients, and to do one's best (while at the same time protecting professional standards and ethics and income) to clarify and simplify and explain step by step the difficult and unexpected problems that are going to arise.

Perhaps it is a feeble conclusion to this piece, but it seems to a number of observers today that the first improvement might be made in the verbal and graphic presentations that are given to the client. In other words, speak simply and draw clearly. The client isn't interested in spatial concepts and matters of design integration when he's worrying about room arrangements and budget matters. His aesthetic concern has little to do, in most cases, with the weighty matters of monumentality and style and regionalism and such—it can be translated quite simply into a desire to see a picture of what the building will look like. And to make that presentation drawing difficult to understand, or to make it look like something which will never exist in nature, is simply to add to his natural confusion.

If we were more willing to look at our professional activities from the client's point of view, our public relations might be easier to maintain and the continuing struggle to do better work might become less difficult and more pleasant.



Installation of Corflor
at Franklin County
Children's Home,
Columbus, Ohio

74,785 Sq. Ft.



PERMACRETE
CORFLOR

**Inscho, Brand & Inscho,
Architects**

This 12-unit project is an outstanding example of modern planning. Modern too, is the use of 74,785 Sq. Ft. of Corflor to speed and simplify roof and floor construction. Centrifugally cast, prestressed steel reinforced, Corflor is a hollow beam type concrete unit that is being specified by leading architects and engineers. The 8" x 8" section (standard building module) is simple to design and detail. And your clients and contractors are sure to be pleased with the savings in construction time. Write for information and prices.

Clear Span — Feet

Tension Bar Dia.	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
5/8"	510	360	265	200	150	117	90	70	53	40
1/2"	310	210	150	110	80	57	40	34		
3/8"	140	90	58	35						

**span-load
table**

The above loadings are pounds per square foot and are in addition to the weight of the material which is 53 lbs. per sq. ft. Loading tests approved by the Building Inspection Dept. of the City of Columbus,

**PERMACRETE
PRODUCTS
CORPORATION**

1839 South Wall Street
Columbus, Ohio

TEAM WORK

A report on the Joint Meeting of Committees from the Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers in Columbus, on October 6, 1950.

A joint meeting of the Architects Society of Ohio Committee and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers' Committee was held in Columbus on the 6th of October, and it had all the earmarks of being the beginning of some real practical collaboration between the two professions.

The Engineers were represented by George W. Clark, President; John J. Heier, P.P.; Edward Larson, V.P., and Lloyd A. Chacey, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, and the Architects by George S. Voinovich, President; Carl C. Britsch, V.P.; Curtis Inscho, Past President; John Hargrave, Secretary of Architects Society of Ohio, and R. C. Kempton, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. As the first order of business the group proceeded to elect George S. Voinovich Chairman and Lloyd A. Chacey, Secretary.

The meeting was opened by a general discussion of the situation created recently when the Supreme Court of Ohio upheld the claims of State Auditor Ferguson that the State Director of Highways did not have authority to employ private engineering firms. This particular matter was discussed in detail as it affects both professions now and what such a precedent might do for us in the future. It was definitely agreed that this was of sufficient importance to warrant immediate attention and positive action by both the architects and engineers, and to carry out this action the Executive Committees of both Societies were to be requested to take such steps as might be found necessary to set up the authority for governmental agencies to employ professional services of architects and engineers on a negotiated basis.

It should be readily observed that such a statute should be broad enough to cover counties and cities, as well as the State of Ohio. It was agreed that the legal counsel of both professions should be brought into this joint endeavor.

As might be very easily surmised, there were several comments interposed throughout the meeting, setting forth the advantages to be gained by team work between

the two professions, questions of why this had never been done before and specific suggestions as to how and when such coordination might be accomplished. Well planned joint meetings by local groups and interchange of invitations to special meetings and events are two good beginning suggestions.

Another subject of vital interest was the discussion of the recommended professional fees to be charged between Architect and Engineer, Engineer and Engineer, and Engineer and Client. The schedules of both professions were distributed for general review and comparison, with the purpose of having differences and inconsistencies brought to the attention of the Joint Committees at their next meeting.

The policy of the Professional Engineers Board issuing the registration certificates at local meetings with the assistance of the local engineers was reported as working out quite successfully. It was suggested that such meetings should be very good for this interchange of invitations.

The status of the Director of Public Works and the various requirements of the many statutes affecting this office were discussed, as well as the duties and responsibilities of the office today as compared with what the holder of this office was called upon to do, fifty and sixty years ago. It seemed in the minds of several that this office and its duties might be clarified to the advantage of all concerned.

The law, passed many years ago, with many subsequent amendments, had a Superintendent of Public Works, appointed for a term of one year, who was required to be a practical civil engineer, which no doubt was entirely in keeping with the duties of the office at that time. However, most of the activities and responsibilities of this office for many years have been almost entirely in the building construction field. Many of the duties of this office in recent years have often fallen upon the shoulders of the State Architect. The State Architect has, on one or two occasions at least, carried out the duties of the Director for several months.

(Continued on page 30)

For Your 1951 Advertising Program

We suggest you use the pages of

OHIO ARCHITECT

The Official Publication of

The Architects Society of Ohio
of the American Institute of Architects

3000 Monthly Circulation reaches ALL architects registered to do business in Ohio, School and Hospital Board members, County Commissioners, Township Trustees, Members of Ohio Legislature and larger Building Contractors and others interested in larger building projects.

Rate Card and Complete Information Sent on Request

OHIO ARCHITECT — 6523 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio — EXpress 1-8700

THE CLIENT, POOR SOUL

By Thomas H. Creighton, Editor, *Progressive Architecture*
from the "Weekly Bulletin", Michigan Society of Architects

Several years ago *Progressive Architecture* published a house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for the Affleck family. We wrote the Afflecks, asking their opinion of the building after they had lived in it for some years. Mrs. Affleck replied in great detail, recounting their experiences with Wright, with sightseers, and with neighbors, ending with the remark (which we quoted) that, 'I know the roof has leaked and that the skylights leak, but I would rather live in this house than in any other house in the world.'

A few months after the house was published, I met Wright at the Princeton Conference; he looked at me accusingly and said, 'You're the editor who published the Affleck house, and said the roof leaked.'

'We didn't say the roof leaked, Mr. Wright.' I replied. 'Your client said that.'

Wright waved his hand in the air and, as he walked away, said, 'Oh, the client—poor soul, poor soul!'

Not every architect can be so offhand about his client's welfare, and few of them would conscientiously want to. Yet the client, poor soul, is in many cases the forgotten man in the designing and building operation. I know that this is heresy, in addressing a professional audience, but I would like to make the point that the architect and the engineer, in protecting their own interests (which until recently had been highly pregnable), have often overlooked the basic interests of the client. I use the word basic because I realize that the client's legal interests—protection against the building falling down, etc.—are usually well taken care of.

I feel that I'm justified in making this twist on the usual gripe of the professional (that the client doesn't understand him) because I honestly believe that many of the architect's troubles would be cleared up if he sympathized a bit more with the client. So, for a few hundred words, let's forget our usual biases and perfectly legitimate points of view, and put ourselves in the client's place.

In the first place, the average client is completely new to the game. The repeaters—mostly speculative entrepreneurs or public agencies—are rare. The family which is going to build a house; the storekeeper who is going to remodel his property; the hospital board which is interested in a new building; these are ordinary people who have never before dealt with an architect professionally, never signed a building contract, never had to approve an extra. The things that can go wrong, if the client isn't very bright and nothing works out well, have been pretty fully documented by the Mr. Blandings type of story. But even in the smooth, ordinary course of events the very inexperience of the client makes this position difficult.

For example, his first contact with the architect—his first interview—will be very baffling. Always before when he wanted to buy something, he could find out what the price would be, what the quality would be, and what the object would look like. Now, however, he is told (and very rightly, mind you) that no one can give him an estimate of cost even approximating accuracy until he has obligated himself to considerable expense; that no one can describe to him what his building will look like or be built of until the problem has been studied for some time—again with expense to him involved—and that the business arrangements are like nothing he has ever before encountered.

His architect may treat him in one of two ways in those first interviews, neither of which will seem to make much sense. Either he will be told nothing of fees and contract arrangements (some architects are afraid that that will 'scare off' clients if the subject is brought up too soon, and some never do get nearer to a contract than a 'letter of intent', which will be faced bluntly with a contract for professional services before he has more than the foggiest idea of what those services will involve in a general way or in relation to his particular dream building.

Let's assume that the architect has been clever and/or diplomatic, and has explained all that is involved (perhaps by the use of one of the available pamphlets on the subject) and that compensation, procedure, and possible pitfalls are carefully defined. The client still doesn't know what his building is going to cost. There are many variables. One of course, is the architect's ability and good judgment. Another is the fluctuation of the building market. A third, in the case of some structures, is the willingness of the banking fraternity to lend money.

Let us put these difficulties in simple illustrations. There have been instances of architects designing houses which couldn't possibly, even under the most favorable circumstances, be built within the client's budget. There have been hospitals for which preliminary drawings were prepared, preliminary estimates received, and fund raising campaigns successfully concluded, only for the client to find that in the meantime prices had gone up, and that more money must be milked from a reluctant community or the project dropped. That's pretty tough on an unsuspecting client, but it's nobody's fault. And there have been examples of mortgage commitments (which can not be made, obviously, until after drawings have been prepared) being less available than either client or architect had anticipated. So the client has to put up more funds of his own or give up the idea to build—again after he has committed himself to the expense of the drawings.

And then, suppose the client just plain doesn't like the building that the architect has designed for him? A good friend of mine recently had that happen. His architects were good; he was a reasonable client. But for one reason or another they couldn't get together on a house that satisfied both of them. I think that the architects themselves would admit (perhaps only to themselves) that this job wasn't one of their best efforts. No architect is ever completely happy with every job he does, and this was one which they couldn't seem to click on. So finally the client paid them off, and that was a fairly expensive that. The point is—and I don't believe it's an entirely invalid one—that a client has promised to pay for something that he hasn't seen and won't see for some time.

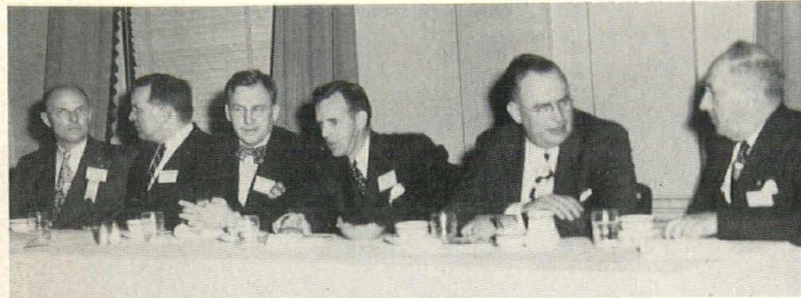
You can meet this argument in several ways. For instance, the client should choose his designer on the basis of past performances, and he probably won't go wrong. Or, you can say that he is buying professional services, not a tangible object. But those are our arguments, on the professional side of the fence. From the client's side, he often sees only that he is buying an intangible liability and taking a chance that it will function well, and that what he is interested in ultimately is not the

(Continued on page

PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FRIDAY LUNCHEON



Speakers Table: Starting at left, John P. Macelwane, Guy Neeper, George Voinovich, Carl C. Britsch and George W. Clark, President Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, who spoke at the luncheon.



Speakers Table: Starting at left, William B. Huff, John W. Hargrave, H. Walter Damon, C. Curtiss Inscho, Charles Hatch and C. Melvin Frank.



The conversation at the tables was interesting.



Good fellowship prevailed between architects and guests.



Engineers and architects found each other "pretty swell guys."



Some of the stories were really funny.



"Look for the birdie, boys."

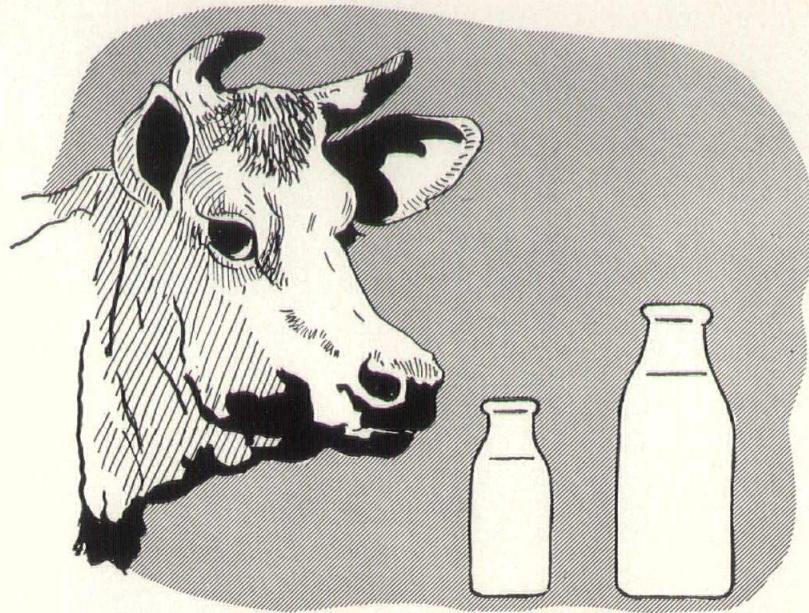


Some of the discussions were serious in nature.



A bit of explanation at the Builders Exhibit.

THE COW DOESN'T CARE



**...what's good enough for quarts
is good enough for pints!**

Concrete pipe in the larger sizes has proven satisfactory and economical for years in big city sewage disposal.

Stands to reason that the very same concrete made into small pipes will serve equally as well.

So — start now to save time, money, and trouble by using and specifying concrete pipe for projects requiring small or large pipe.

CONCRETE PIPE MANUFACTURERS of OHIO

UNIVERSAL CONCRETE PIPE CO.

297 So. High St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE CONCRETE PIPE CO. OF OHIO

P. O. Box 706 CLEVELAND 22, OHIO

CINCINNATI CONCRETE PIPE CO.

P. O. Box 65 CINCINNATI, OHIO

TOLEDO CONCRETE PIPE CO.

P. O. Box 835 TOLEDO 1, OHIO

HUBBELLITE

MONOLITHIC or

TERRAZZO FLOORS

The functional, conductive floor for modern buildings



Robertson Hubbellite Terrazzo in a Public Banking area. A modern floor for modern buildings. It can be applied over new or old structurally sound sub-flooring.

FUNCTIONAL Hubbellite is a copper-oxychloride cement that is wear-resistant; resilient; resistant to oils, fats and greases; roach repellent; sanitary (it inhibits on its surface the growth of many molds and bacteria).

EASY TO CLEAN Easiest of all floor surfaces to keep clean. So water-durable that hosing down several times daily will not cause deterioration.

CONDUCTIVE Inherently conductive, loaded with conductive particles, it meets N.F.P.A. requirements of a conductive floor.

BEAUTIFUL Available in seven attractive colors . . . combined with marble chips (Terrazzo) countless color combinations are possible.

Write for Catalog and Color Chart to:

H. H. ROBERTSON COMPANY

322 PLYMOUTH BLDG., CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

409 AMERICAN BLDG., CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

Hubbellite is installed only by licensed appliers. In Ohio these firms can install Hubbellite:

THE ARDIT MOSAIC-TILE & MARBLE CO. 667 W. Mound St., Columbus, Ohio

THE ART MOSAIC & TILE CO. 216-218 Sycamore St., Toledo, Ohio

CLEVELAND MARBLE MOSAIC CO. 2601 Portman Ave., Cleveland 9, Ohio

MYRON CORNISH AND CO. W. Dorothy Lane, Dayton, Ohio

BENJAMIN R. DRAYER 44 W. Longview Ave., Columbus 2, Ohio

THE INTERIOR MARBLE & TILE CO. 4300 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio

F. A. KAMP FLOORING CO. 811 Race St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio

F. IVAN LAW 3311 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown 7, Ohio

NORDLOH TILE CO. 4031 Red Bank Road, Cincinnati, Ohio



Cocktail Party at Claire Hoffman Estate. Left to right: Tom Clark, Mrs. Karl Hoke, Karl Hoke and Don Vollmeyer.



Cocktail Party at Claire Hoffman Estate. Left to right: Mrs. C. Melvin Frank and Mr. Frank. In background Marshall Fredericks, sculptor and Seminar speaker.



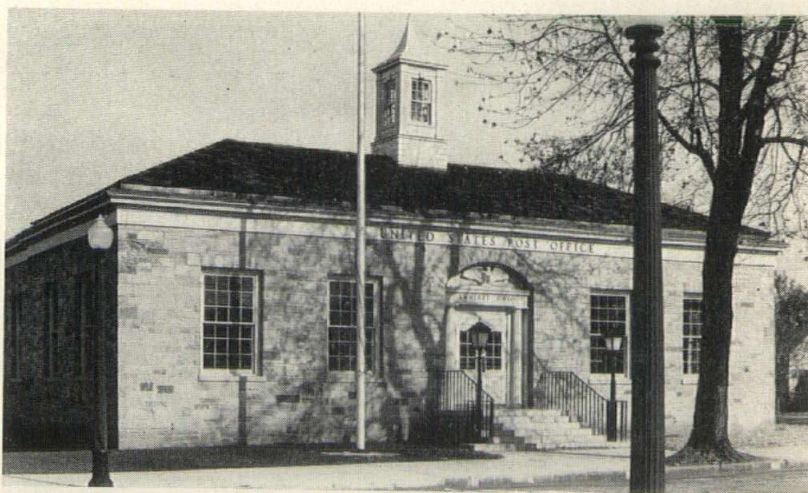
A bit of a rest now and then was a real necessity.



George S. Voinovich, retiring president proudly shows the key to the city presented to him by the Mayor of Toledo on the occasion of the 17th Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio in that city. Left to right: William B. Huff, Akron, newly elected 1st Vice President of A.S.O.; Carl C. Britsch, Toledo, incoming president of A.S.O.; John P. Macelwane, Toledo; George S. Voinovich and John W. Hargrave, Cincinnati, newly elected 3rd Vice President of A.S.O.

FOR ANY PROJECT ... SPECIFY BEREA SANDSTONE

● The widespread use of Berea Sandstone in postoffice construction is adequate recommendation of its ready adaptability to any project's interior or exterior. Note the character which this modern building stone imparts to the general effect of the postoffice building at Amherst, Ohio. The same elegance, permanence and beauty can be a part of your projects. Specify Berea Sandstone, Ohio's leading natural building product.



THE CLEVELAND QUARRIES COMPANY
CUT STONE DEPARTMENT: 1740 EAST TWELFTH ST., CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

BEREA Sandstone

A NATURAL STONE FOR ADDING BEAUTY AND PERMANENCE TO ALL ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS



**The Wives of Toledo Architects who
"Stole the Show" Thursday Evening**



The ladies stole the convention Thursday evening with a surprise playlet entitled "A Day in an Architect's Office," a clever skit, written, directed and played by wives of Toledo architects. The ladies in the cast were, standing, starting at left, Mrs. Carl C. Britsch, Mrs. M. B. O'Shea, Mrs. Nelson Thal and Mrs. DeWitt Grow. Those seated, starting at left, Mrs. John Macelwane and Mrs. John Richards.

TEAM WORK

(Continued from page 24)

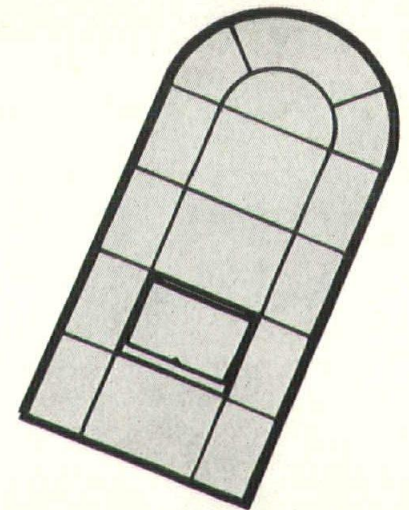
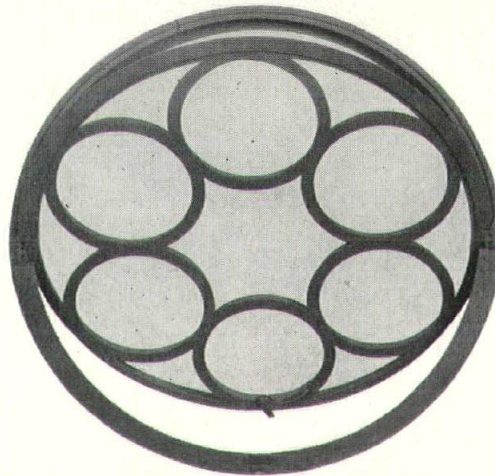
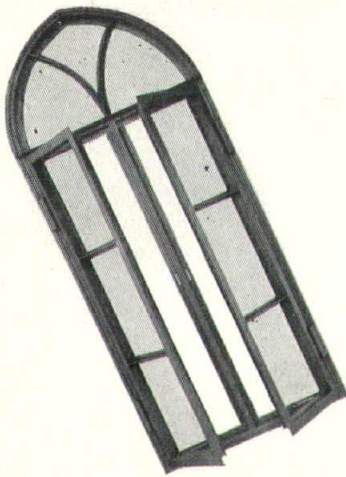
The status of the use of the term "Architectural Engineer" was introduced and discussed in detail. The history and origin of the term were briefly outlined and, while no conclusions were reached, it was agreed that the matter would be given further attention in the near future.

Just as it has been mentioned that the two Societies should work together, it was agreed that the two State Boards should also get together to help work out the many common problems. This suggestion was to be brought to the attention of both Boards without delay.

The problems created by the statutes often referred to as our state building code were discussed, including the policy of the Division of Workshops & Factories in accepting drawings not properly authenticated by the seal or seals required by the state laws. The opinion was expressed that the present statutes were sufficiently broad to require full recognition and compliance by this public agency whose duty it is to inspect and approve drawings for proposed projects.

As a joint effort worthy of immediate attention, it was suggested that a compendium of all the laws affecting both professions should be prepared not only as a record but for review and checking to keep them up-to-date.

In order that the collaboration above described might become a reality, it was unanimously agreed that this joint committee should be set up on a permanent basis, with approximately six representatives from each profession. This makes a rather large committee but it does give representation to all the six Chapters of Architects. While the Engineers have 27 Chapters, they will limit their representation to six members in order to keep the size of the joint committee down to a reasonable number.



ARTISTIC METAL WINDOWS
custom built to your designs and requirements

STEEL

Truscon Sections and
Engineering Standards

**ORNAMENTAL
WINDOWS**

Bar • Tubular • Channel

**ALUMINUM
BRONZE**

J. G. Braun Sections

The CHARLES HAAS Co. . . . CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

GOOD ARCHITECT IS ESSENTIAL

(Continued from page 20)

does not have the advantage of competitive bidding and the services of two different organizations, each performing its own distinct function and coordinating the work of the other.

In the owner's dealings with the architect, it should be borne in mind that the owner cannot merely state his requirements in generalities and expect the architect to do all his thinking from there on to completion of the plans. If the proposed building is to be a manufacturing plant, the owner must do a considerable amount of advance studying as to how his product is to be processed through his plant, from the raw material to the finished article. Such a study in most cases will establish the size and shape of the building, the height of the walls, also arrangement of columns, partitions and windows. The owner must decide as to the amount of light, heat and other utilities he will require for the most economical methods of manufacturing his product and for the welfare of his workmen. This latter requirement cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is now universally recognized by employers that their men will turn out more work in a clean, modern, well-lighted plant than in one where working conditions are not satisfactory. I am of the opinion that there is still a majority of right-thinking employees in industry, who appreciate improvements made for their welfare and take pride in a place of employment which is built for their safety and health.

The same general facts apply to other types of buildings and occupancies, whether they be schools, hospitals, bank buildings or residences. You may think it unusual for a contractor to emphasize the importance of an owner engaging the services of a good architect and

the maintaining of cordial architect-owner relations. My reason for this is partly selfish—the smoother the team-work between those two members of the 3-man team, the easier will be the job of the 3rd member, the contractor. This opinion is based, not only on my experience as a contractor, but was proved further during the five years I spent on the "other side of the fence," as project manager for one of the largest architectural and engineering firms in the United States.

Proper advance thinking and planning by the owner will avoid something which has always been a nuisance and a matter for difference of opinion among owner, architect and contractor. The matter I speak of is "changes and extras." During the various conferences between architect and owner while plans and specifications are being prepared, all possible or probable changes should be seriously considered. It is a lot cheaper to make your changes "on paper" than to break out concrete, brick, steel or wood, and rebuild them, to accommodate an afterthought.

One example of costly construction changes on which I had first-hand contact, occurred during World War II. An eastern manufacturing plant was expanding rapidly during the war. Its product was of vital importance to the defense effort. Its product was also very expensive and was changed from time to time as actual combat conditions dictated modifications. The major revisions to the "end product" of course, changed the production line and in many cases revised the over all building requirements. The specific case I have in mind was a group of 8 reinforced concrete test cells. This job had been let to a reputable contractor on a lump sum basis. Construction cost was about one and one half million dollars. Many months before the Battle of the Bulge, it was decided by "top brass" that 5 test cells

**Warm,
friendly rooms
don't just
happen**



Mayfield Country Club • Charles Bacon Rowley and Associates, Inc., Architect

THIS LOUNGE at The Mayfield Country Club grew from the drawing boards of an architect and an interior designer working together on the complete plan. The result—a blend in good taste for delightful entertaining.

Whether it be for a small house, a club, or any building, we offer you years of design experience—and a habit of working pleasantly with architects. We would enjoy working with you, too, to cooperatively interpret your plans.

I
RVIN and
COMPANY
INCORPORATED

INTERIOR
DECORATIONS Shaker Square

would suffice. At that time these test cells were in various stages of completion—number one cell being the furthest advanced, on down to number 8 cell on which only the foundation work had been started. The elimination, or stopping of work, on three of these cells was not a simple operation of merely omitting so much concrete, conduit, wire and pipe. Control rooms and equipment rooms had to be relocated so the remaining cells would be serviced and controlled in as compact and workable "over all" unit as the 8 cells had been. Our architects and engineers in the Albert Kahn organization at Detroit prepared revised drawings and a written description of the changes which were submitted to the general contractor for pricing. The general contractor, in turn, sent copies to his various sub-contractors and then, after all figures were assembled, submitted a proposal giving the amount of his "credit" or price reduction, for the work omitted. This proposal was checked by the estimators in the architect's office and was found to be inadequate. After a week of rechecking, a common meeting ground was established, the contractor's increased price reduction was approved and the actual omissions and revisions to the structure were started. Then came the Battle of the Bulge. It was determined by officials in Washington that more of this company's products would be required and management recommended the completion of the three test cells which had been omitted. Architect and contractor were instructed to proceed accordingly. Due to the re-arrangement of the services previously mentioned, it was not feasible or practical to change the 8 cells back to the original plan. It was decided to add to the revised and relocated services in order to make a maximum use of the revised control rooms as partially completed in the meantime.

Changes to concrete work and masonry were minor but the mechanical and electrical rearrangements, as you can doubtless realize, were quite extensive. When the drawings were revised again, another change order written, contractor's quotations received, checked and revised downward this time, it was found that the net extra approved cost of the 8 revised cells, over the original 8 cells was a little over one hundred thousand dollars. To those who were not familiar with the details of the matter, this sounded like a tremendous amount of money to pay for changes which did not increase the efficiency of the cells in any way.

This increased cost could probably be broken down roughly as follows: 1/2 for actual physical revisions in the building due to two changes in the thinking of the owner, and 1/2 due to increased costs incurred by the general contractor and his sub-contractors on account of interruptions to their job. This latter half of the cost included cancellation charges on material orders, increased prices on some materials and labor during the interim, and intangible such as loss in productivity of the workmen due to the confusion caused by these revisions; also additional overhead caused by increase in the length of time required to build the building.

I won't bore you with all the details of the various steps necessary to obtain "top level" approval of the contractor's quotation on these changes. As Project Manager for the Architect's office I was "in the middle." My duty was to recommend a price which on one hand assured that the taxpayers of the United States would not be paying more than a fair price for the revisions and, on the other hand, that the contractor would be reimbursed fairly for his additional materials and services. As you will realize, it was very difficult to put a

NEW . . . MODERN . . .

TOP AND BOTTOM SASH SWING IN . . .
SLIDE UP AND DOWN OPEN OR CLOSED

Makes Window Washing Easy!

when planning for
better living

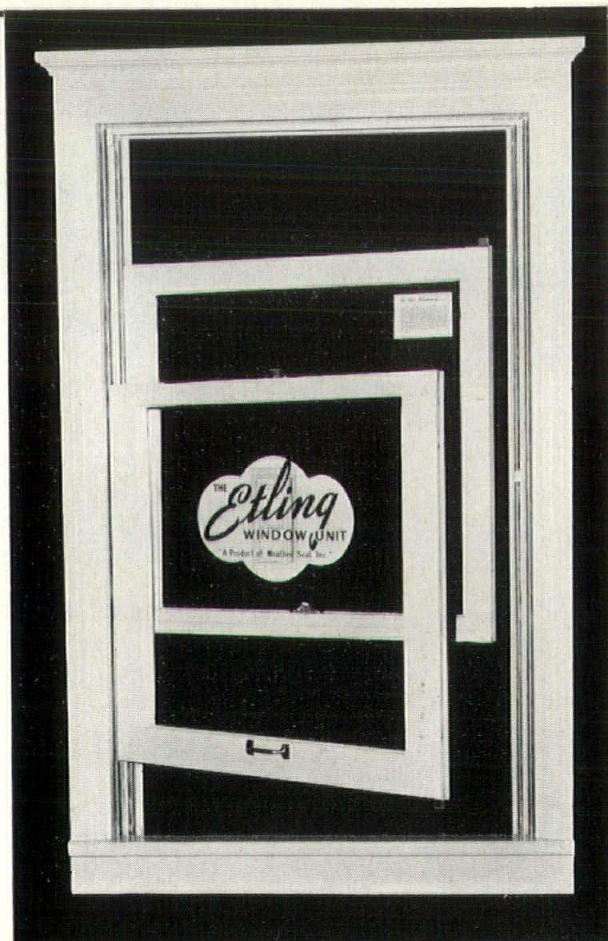
SPECIFY:



A Product of Weather-Seal, Inc.

FOR DETAILS AND
SPECIFICATIONS
WRITE:
24 Huston Street
Barberton, Ohio

*Trade Mark property of Weather-Seal, Inc.



price tag on those services and incidental expenses.

After discussing all angles with the engineers and management of the manufacturing plant, as well as the government representatives and the contractor, it was decided that, due to the complex nature of this problem, the facts should be presented in person at Washington. Those of you who did much traveling during the war will agree that getting a travel reservation for the Capitol on short notice was quite a problem.

Our business at Navy headquarters involved a 2-day session with lawyers from the Bureau of Aeronautics, engineers from the Bureau of Yards and Docks as well as meetings with more "Gold Braid" than I had seen before or will probably ever see again. At the end of these various meetings I was gratified to learn that the majority of those who quizzed us were of the opinion that the agreement made with the building contractor was fair and reasonable.

You may feel that the foregoing example of construction changes and extra costs is an unusual case and not comparable to what might happen on peacetime building projects, and I certainly agree. We all realize that war time operations are wasteful but I do believe that such an incident gives us food for thought in our peacetime building programs.

I count it a rare privilege to have been associated, during those trying times with the Albert Kahn Architectural and Engineering organization of Detroit. As I look back on it now, we must have crowded at least 12 or 15 years of normal experience into that 5 years. That experience has given me, as a contractor, a better understanding of the function and problems of the architect.

Another building of interest in Denver, was a recently completed 4-story apartment building of brick, concrete and frame construction. These 3½ room apartments rented for \$106.00 per month. Owner's cost on this building was \$200,000 or \$8,000 each for 25 apartments. Cost per cubic foot of building was a little under 90c. Some of you are doubtless interested in costs, others not. Cost records are an important part of the contractor's business. Without accurate unit costs, we would not be able to assemble an estimate and submit an intelligent bid. When I was breaking into the business 25 years ago, I had, among other duties, the job of assembling actual job costs into usable units. Knowing that some of our competitors didn't go into so much detail in making up these cost units, I was doing a little grumbling to my boss about this "new-fangled" idea of keeping detailed costs on construction work. He very diplomatically took me to task for this grumbling and explained that keeping of costs was at least 2000 years old and quoted from the 14th chapter of Luke and the twenty-eight verse, which reads: "which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it."

Among the late developments for residential and similar types of buildings are radiant heating, "dry wall" construction and light-weight concrete floor slabs. Radiant or panel heating generally consists of wrought iron pipe which is placed in the concrete of a floor on the ground; or in panels in the side walls and ceilings of houses having frame walls or frame floor construction. Steel pipe has also been used, but the initial saving in cost of the pipe is offset by extra labor due to difficulty in bending and the cost of welding breaks in the steel

STORE FRONT and SIGN LETTERS . . . Done in PORCELAIN ENAMEL



Selected for . . .

permanent color
and beauty

extreme low
maintenance

lasting durability

GIUNTA'S FOODTOWN
13908 Cedar Road
Cleveland, Ohio

MILLER & VOINOVICH
Architects
Cleveland, Ohio

R. L. WURZ CO. *Architectural Porcelain Enamel*
1836 Euclid Ave. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • Tel. CHerry 1-7830

MEMBERS OF THE CLEVELAND BUILDERS EXCHANGE, INC., OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

pipe. Radiant heat installations are, in general, more expensive than the conventional steam or hot water jobs. The one dissenter to this higher initial cost idea is the New York contracting firm of Levitt and Sons. It is reported that they have put in over 10,000 installations in their medium price homes on Long Island and that their costs on radiant heat have been less than conventional heating installations. Mr. Levitt builds many houses of identical design and his purchasing in extremely large quantities is the answer to his lower costs. You cannot expect custom built jobs at assembly line prices.

We recently received a report on a survey of 13,000 installations out of 100,000 radiant heat jobs installed throughout the country during the past ten years. 93% of the architects interviewed stated that they would use that type of heat again.

In a large ranch-type residence recently completed by our firm, the radiant heating installation cost about \$6,500 for 5,000 sq. ft. of living area. Our heating subcontractor states that a steam or hot water heating job would have cost about \$2,000 less. National figures indicate that the average cost of radiant heat over steam heat, initial cost only, is 25%. This extra cost is compensated for by the advantages of more even heat, less dust, floor areas not being obstructed by radiators and in some cases, lower operating cost.

Many of you have heard about, or possibly used, the relatively new "dry-wall" construction for interior finishing of walls. The advantages of this type of wall over a plaster wall are a small saving in cost and an absence of dampness and the mess which goes with the usual plaster job. It is particularly adaptable to alteration jobs where speed is essential.

The light-weight concrete floor construction mentioned previously is an adaptation of a type of design which has been used for many years on fire-proof or fire-resistant buildings. On a house job started by us last fall, located on one of the highest points of Shiras Hills subdivision, we used such a floor. This house has a full basement, part of which will be used as a garage. The owner in this case, found that his floor construction must be fire-resistant and have at least a one-hour fire rating. The requirements of the Marquette Building Code and the State Housing Code indicated that the first floor construction would have to be reinforced concrete, or wood joists with metal lath and 3/4" of plaster on underside, or other similar construction. It was decided to use the concrete as this had the advantage of better fire protection and no shrinkage. This floor was constructed using reinforced concrete joists with cinder block between the joists and a 2" concrete slab over the top, all of the concrete including the supporting beams poured in one operation and finished monolithically. Ducts 4" in diameter were installed in the concrete for the General Electric Air Wall Heating System.

There is probably no other business or profession which entails the amount of anxiety and financial risk as is encountered in the construction industry. The good relations which we have enjoyed with the twenty or more architectural and engineering firms in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with whom we have worked on over 50 major jobs during the past four years, has helped us considerably. I believe that there is a type of service and good workmanship which can be rendered by a contractor, over and beyond the requirements of any specification or contract.

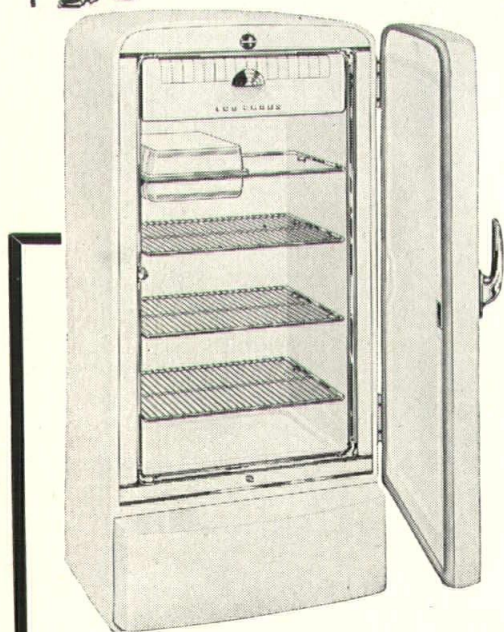
(Continued on page 52)



BE THRIFTY IN '50 with PHILCO

PHILCO 702 REFRIGERATOR

A full-width horizontal freezing compartment at the lowest price! Modern Philco design gives 7.2 cu. ft. in the space of a "4". Double Utility Trays make 2 separate trays for various foods ... or single covered compartment for meat storage or vegetable crisper. Self-Closing Door Latch. Philco Sealed Super Power System.



PHILCO 202 SPACE SAVER ELECTRIC RANGE

Full cooking capacity at the lowest price. Large 4800 cu. in. Mono-Unit Oven with Thermostat control. 3 fast "Speedomaster" Surface Units. Appliance Outlet. Bright Nickered Steel Oven Shelf. All exterior surfaces finished with acid-resisting Titanium Porcelain Enamel.



STRONG, CARLISLE & HAMMOND COMPANY
2801 ST. CLAIR AVE. Distributors MAIn 1-9165

BUILDING MATERIAL EXHIBIT POPULAR FEATURE

(Continued from page 7)

Next to Permacrete was a familiar face, that of Karl Domino of Cleveland with his Williams Pivot Sash. Karl, assisted by his sons, Don and Paul and kept in control by Mrs. Domino, was always ready to demonstrate his model display of Williams Pivot Sash. Featured on large photographic displays were some of the larger installations of Williams Pivot Sash, among them the Tumor Clinic at Northwestern University Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland; Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Toronto, Canada; Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C. and St. John Hickey Hospital at Anderson, Indiana.

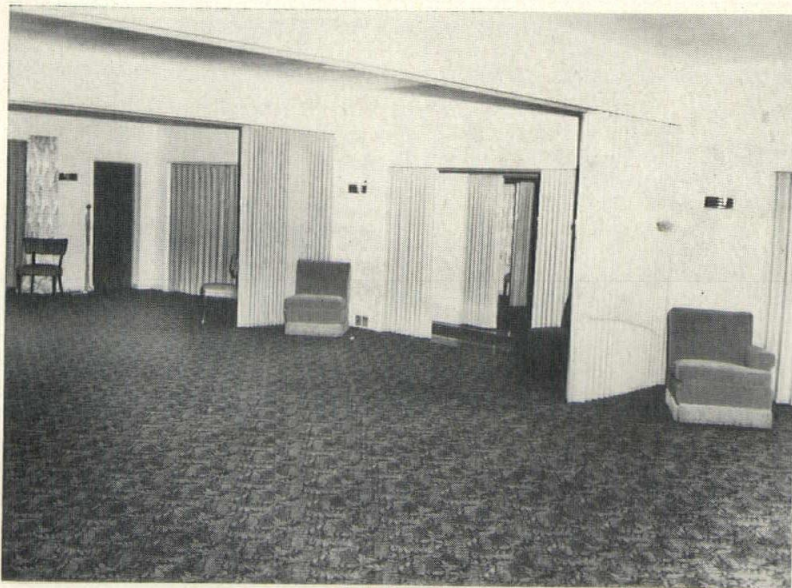
Next, in a corner booth was the display of the Ohio Fuel Gas, featuring Servel All-Year Gas Air Conditioning. A large unit was on display and a large panel of back-lighted photographic enlargements showed the six features of the unit with a schematic floor diagram and a panel of photos of typical installations. Presiding at the Ohio Fuel Gas booth were David Young and Walter Novak of Ohio Fuel Gas and John Surbeck, of Servel.

Next was the display of Insul-Wool, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio which demonstrated the repulsion and lack of convection of Insul-Wool insulation by means of refrigerated coils running through a box full of Insul-Wool. On the pipes outside the box was $\frac{1}{4}$ " of frost while the pipes inside the box had no frost or moisture on them. Here ready to explain the features of Insul-Wool were John E. Reynolds, and Ray G. Houser, Cleveland Factory Branch Manager. Mr. Reynolds explained that Insul-Wool comes in only one form, as wool, in sacks and has many advantages over other types of insulation. We also got a pencil and some book matches. Thanks, John.

Next to Insul-Wool and occupying the four booth spaces along the rest of the wall was the display of The Adam Loos Co. of Toledo. Featured here was the Modernfold Door, familiar to readers of "Ohio Architect" with cut-away model and plenty of literature. Also prominently featured was CORRULUX, a shatterproof, translucent plastic material that comes in corrugated sheets in blue, yellow, rose, green and many other colors. Eight back-lighted photo enlargements in color showing its use in homes, studios, greenhouses, factories and as a paneling in corrugated roofs to admit daylight were quite interesting. Also in Adam Loos display was the In Wall Table and Bench Display, showing how a 14 ft. linoleum covered table with seating benches on each side can be folded up into wall pockets 7 inches deep—a one-man operation. Photographs showing how gymnasiums, and other large rooms can be turned into dining rooms with tables and seating facilities for hundreds in a few minutes and after use, can be folded back into the wall pockets again making the full floor space available for games, etc. were shown. Presiding at this display and anxious to show their many products were, J. C. Loos, C. W. Deitrickson and R. M. Smitherman.

Across the aisle from the Adam Loos display was the corner booth of Geo. P. Little Co. of Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Columbus and Pittsburgh. This display featured a booth with cut-away ceiling on which were mounted various styles of acoustical tile. A carpet covered stairs permitted the architect to see above the ceiling and to observe the way the various tiles were fastened to the ceiling. Also shown were various styles of acoustical tile sold by the George P. Little Co. In charge of this display were George P. Little, Burl Purdy, A. C. Fox, and Jack Brady.

Next to Little was the display of the Universal Concrete



MODERNFOLD Doors as used in a Funeral Home

MODERNFOLD DOORS • WALLS

SPECIFIED BY LEADING ARCHITECTS

Some Installations

MALLORY MEMORIAL HOME, Garrettsville
Architect—Harold H. Hunter, Warren

GOLUBSKI FUNERAL HOME, Cleveland
Architects—Metzer & Wills, Cleveland

WALKER-WENNER FUNERAL HOME, Toledo

WELLER-WONDERLY FUNERAL HOME, Fremont

Exclusive Installing Distributors

MODERNFOLD DOOR CO.
DIV. OF ADAM LOOS CO.
145 South Erie St.
TOLEDO, OHIO
AD. 4211

NEO SALES, INC.
3804 Payne Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
EX. 1-0311

MODERNFOLD DOOR CO.
67 N. Washington St.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
FL. 2347

Pipe Co. of Columbus, Ohio. A large display panel with photographic enlargements featured five views of pipe and retaining wall units together with an automatic pipe making machine. This company makes concrete pipe from 6 inches to 10 feet in diameter and should be consulted for special requirements in pipe and conduit requirements. One of their products is a reinforced concrete cattle pass which can also be used as a pedestrian underpass, culvert or utility gallery. Hosts here were J. M. Millious and William Curtiss.

Next was the lighting display of the Art Metal Co. of Cleveland. This display consisted of three large white panels upon which were mounted the various types and styles of fixtures manufactured by Art Metal. Several samples of popular models were on a table for personal handling and observation. Presiding over the Art Metal Co. booth were H. R. Thompson and George J. Bolles.

Next was the booth of the Crawford Door Co. Three unusual designs in door fronts formed the sides and back of this display. These door fronts, one with three diamond shaped mirrors show Crawfords adaptability to the harmonizing of garage doors with architectural design.

Also shown and demonstrated was the radio controlled "Magic Circle" mechanism for opening and closing garage doors. This mechanism makes possible the opening and closing of garage doors by radio from inside your car. At the service of architects here were L. L. Hahn, John Homuth and K. C. Cook of Cleveland; Warren Messer of Detroit, G. D. Wheder of Toledo and R. Tetaz, of The Crane Co., Chicago, who make the "Magic Circle."

Next in a corner location was the Midwest Acoustical & Supply Co. of Cleveland. Here were various samples of Acoustical tile and a panel outlining the various services Midwest has to offer. On a table was displayed an

Alumi-Lock Kerfing Machine which kerfs and back cuts any acoustical tile for erection easily on the Alumi-Lock metal suspension system. Also displayed was the Martin-Parry movable steel partition and paneling manufactured in Toledo and sold and serviced by Midwest. Hosts for Midwest Acoustical were Howard Wiley, President of the Company, A. P. Regitz, Jr., Sales Manager and Albert C. Horvath, Toledo Branch Manager.

On the next corner was the display of the Etling Window by Weatherseal. On two stands were sample windows so that the architect could work them and see how they operate. Anxious to be of service to architects here were Harlow Kutz, Jack Cully, Vern Malloy and Howard Fremody.

Next to Weatherseal was the booth of the F. C. Russell Co. featuring Rusco Window Units. Complete units were shown with screen and insulating window. It was explained that they were furnished without screen or double window, which units could easily be added later, this for competitive reasons. At attendance here were R. A. Bruce, Harry Smith and J. W. Buchanan.

Next was the display of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. of Toledo which featured in the background a large display panel with photographic enlargements showing installations of Kaylo Heat Insulating Block, Kaylo Insulated Roof Tile and Fireproof Doors with Kaylo Cores. Shown also were Insulux Glass Block with an illuminated glass photographic display showing typical installations. In attendance here for Kaylo were Jim Hailey and Fred A. Dathe and for Insulux, Norris Denig and James J. Sattler.

Next to the Kaylo booth was the display of the Toledo Blue Print and Paper Co. featuring the line of Draftsmen and Artist's supplies, including surveying equipment, drafting room files and supplies, etc. Host at this booth was H. J. Betzer.

Design Now For school buildings THIS YEAR

With the new school year under way, many school boards find themselves faced with the problem of overcrowded classrooms.

If you know such a group, you can do them—and yourself—a big favor. Simply tell them about the economy and quick erection features of Armco STEELOX School Buildings.

Thanks to unique STEELOX construction, you can design a building to meet all modern school requirements and have it up in time to be of real benefit *this year*. The completed structure will be fire-resistant and lightning-safe—easy to keep clean, comfortable and sanitary.

For complete information just clip the coupon and mail. Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Inc., Central Division, Middletown, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati.

MAIL COUPON FOR STEELOX FACTS

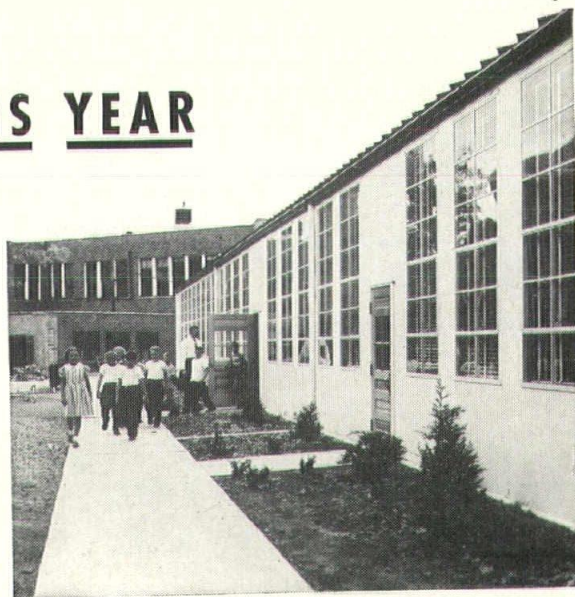
Armco Drainage & Metal Products, Inc.
Central Division, 801 Young St., Middletown, Ohio

Please send more information on STEELOX School Buildings

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____



ARMCO STEELOX BUILDINGS

On the corner and completing our round of displays in the Ballroom was the Booth of Unit Structures, Inc. of Peshtigo, Wisconsin and represented by Geo. J. Hasse Co. of Toledo.

A laminated, gothic type, arched booth drew attention to the fact that they sold laminated arches and beams and unit constructed homes. Many typical jobs of this laminated yellow pine were show. Presiding here were Geo. J. Hasse and J. C. Van Dyke, Chief Engineer of Unit Structures, Inc.

This completed our tour of the Ballroom so we repaired to the other end of the building, where in Parlors A, B, C, and D, were set up the balance of the exhibits.

As we entered the end door we came to the exhibit of The Joseph P. Kessler Co. which was displaying Alfol aluminum foil insulation, fol-Door, a folding door of plastic material, and Mills Office Movable Walls and Partitions. On the job here to help the architect were Jos. P. Kessler, Bob Leininger, Jim Henahan and John Krauschaar, Alfol representative from New York.

One of Mr. Kessler's products which he handles in the Toledo territory was in the booth next to him. The Ohio Radiant Glass Heating Co. of Akron, Ohio headed by John Stottler, President. This exhibit featured 2 projected type radiant glass heating panels and literature describing this comparatively new method of heating, a story on which was carried in the last issue of "Ohio Architect." Assisting Mr. Stottler in acting as host to the architects was John Hostettler, Director of Engineering for the Company.

The next two booths were devoted to a display of Knightsware acid proof equipment and Permanite acid and alkali proof pipe and Fume Ducts. Maurice A. Knight also manufactures Chemical and Laboratory

equipment and in charge of the exhibit was Mr. Knight, in person.

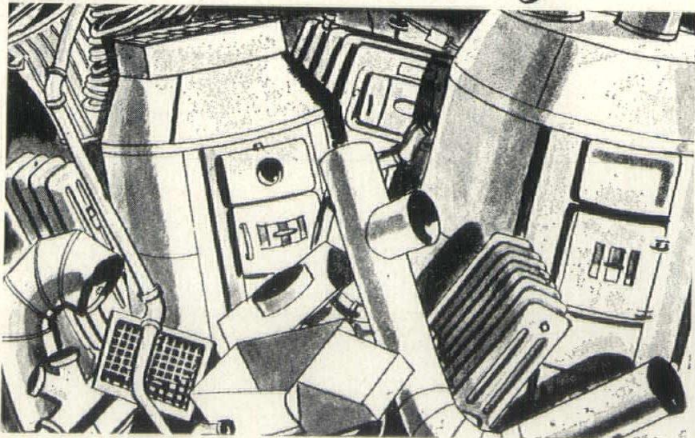
Next to Knightsware was an exhibit of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—an aluminum door frame unit showing a glass door controlled by a hydraulic equipment with the new Pittcomatic Hinge. This door has many advantages, one of the principal ones being the fact that the control mechanism may be placed far away from the door and controlling the door through pipes carrying the hydraulic fluid only. Also on display here was Glass Block, Pittco Store Front Metal, etc. The men in charge for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. were J. H. Perry, K. J. Wernli, E. R. Crick, Jr. and Ed Stein.

Adjoining this was the booth of The Meta Kote Corp. of Toledo, who in the person of President Vernon G. Kibby was featuring the Dorflo Sliding Door mechanism. The ease of movement and lack of vibration or friction in the door was astonishing to those of us who think of a sliding door as moving on rollers or slides. The Dorflo holds the door suspended and it moves in and out of the wall effortlessly.

Next to Metakote was the Janson Industries display. This company located in Canton, are stage equipment contractors and their display featured Janson Airline aluminum track which comes in 7 styles of track and along which scenery and stage curtains move (even around corners) effortlessly and quietly. Hosts here were Richard W. Janson and his father Wilford S. Janson.

The International Business Machines exhibit was next and this was a most elaborate and interesting display. A model illustrated the IBM nurse's call system, the last word in convenient hospital call equipment. Also shown were the IBM self-regulating clocks. With these clocks the master may be installed in the principal's of-

RADIANT *Glassheat* — INSTALL IT...SET IT...FORGET IT



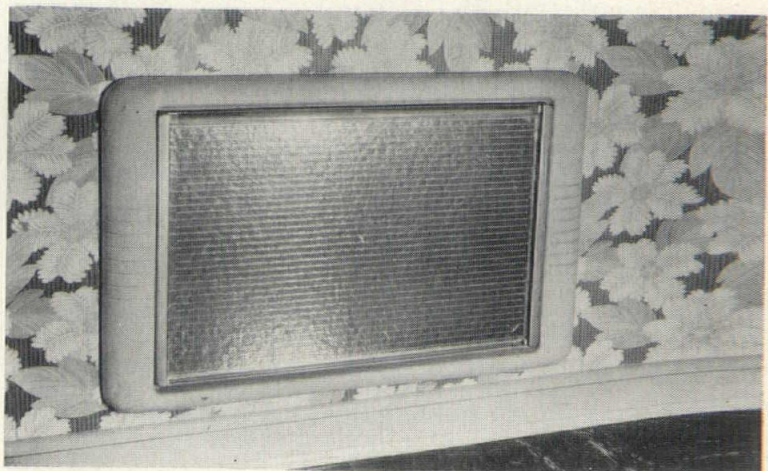
The system that makes furnaces and boilers museum pieces!

Information concerning GLASSHEAT can be obtained by writing our home office in Akron, Ohio.

GLASSHEAT is distributed in Ohio by THE OHIO RADIANT GLASSHEAT CORP. thru its own dealer organization.

- Economical to Install!
- Economical to Operate!

Here at last is a heating system that is capable of giving your customers real body comfort. Something they have dreamed of—no danger of fire or explosion—no dust or dirt—a thermostat in each room—clean, healthful infra-red rays. Every home, you as an architect design, is somebody's dream home. Don't take the chance of it becoming someone's nightmare caused by fire. Help to make it safe by specifying GLASSHEAT—for no heating system is safer.



THE OHIO RADIANT GLASS HEAT CORP. 5 E. BUCHTEL BLDG., AKRON, OHIO

Phones: BL. 9818 and BL. 7105

fice in a school for instance and the other clocks in the study rooms, being merely plugged in the regular 110 volt lighting circuit. They are all regulated by the master clock without any additional wiring by means of a familiar electronic principal along the 110 volt line. Call bells, predetermined, may be present and are automatic until changed. Very courteous and helpful were A. J. Conrad of Cincinnati, T. W. Cummins of New

York and B. Lindendall of Toledo who were in charge of the exhibit.

In the next two booths was an exhibit by the Libby-Owens-Ford Co. of Toledo who displayed here for the first time to architects their Solarmeter, a unique and clever device that determines and graphically shows the position of the sun at various times of the year at any spot on the globe in relation to architectural structures. This was part of the Thermopane display of Libby-Owens-Ford which featured a back panel display on which were four back-lighted enlarged photographic studies of typical Thermopane installations. Always ready to show the solarmeter and talk Thermopane were T. A. Clarke and Claud Harr who were in charge of the display.

In the corner, last but not least, was the display of Cam Norton Co. of Toledo and Gary Roof Co. of Dayton. Displayed were Prescolite recessed lighting fixtures by Presteel of Berkley, California as well as Swivoltite by the same company, both handled by Cam Norton. He also displayed Leader lighting equipment and the Sportsliter, manufactured by Steber of Illinois.



- Individually designed to match your home
- Radio control available
- "Woodlife" dipped to resist rot
- Time payment plan

THE
Crawford Door Sales Co. of Ohio
Call EXpress 1-7000
Visit Our New Display Room, Office and Warehouse
2066 EAST 70th ST.

EDMUND PURVES ATTACKS ADMINISTRATION POLICY

Stating that the government bureaucrats are forsaking the paths of scientific progress to pursue political whims, Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of The A.I.A. criticizes the off-again, on-again policy of Congress regarding housing research. He criticizes the war emergency measures, which, if adopted by the Congress would drastically cut down the almost a million and a half worth of research projects by private research agencies and universities. These projects, which include such items as building code simplification and standardization, the standardization of building materials and inquiries as to what makes basements damp, why concrete blocks crack, etc. Purves feels, are remedies to the many ills of the building industry such as rising prices and material shortages.

"Technical research" says Mr. Purves, "can produce more building, faster and more economical building and conserve building materials."


**FOR QUALITY...
ALWAYS SPECIFY**

BRYANT HEATER CLEVELAND SALES BRANCH
2110 East 21st Street, CLEVELAND 15, Ohio. Phone MAin 1-5732

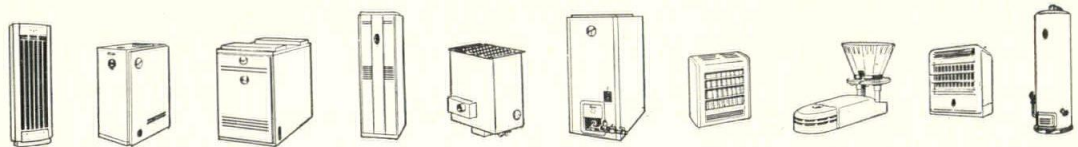
BRYANT-MILLER CO.
Gas Company Bldg., Center & High Sts., SPRINGFIELD, Ohio. Phone 52488

BRYANT-KINNARD CO.
1201 Miami Savings Bldg., DAYTON 2, Ohio. Phone Adams 9706

BRYANT GAS HEATING CO.
1649 Blue Rock Ave., CINCINNATI 23, Ohio. Phone Dunbar 5210



**Let the pup be
furnace man
... and water boy, too!**



THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT IN THE NATION

"FISHIN" — "RESTIN"

By RALPH KEMPTON

Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examining Architects

You know nothin' rests you so much as digging out and repairing a lot of old fishing gear, buying some new fangled sinkers, hooks and plugs, patching up the old boat, overhauling the outboard motor, having the car checked and filled and packed, driving like a fire truck, 500 miles, "eatin" cold sandwiches, "drinkin" bad coffee, "sleepin" in bad beds, "buyin" bait along the way and upon arrival unloading the boat, unpacking the car, hooking up some tackle, loading up the boat with anchor, rods, cushions, landing net (needed once in a while) bait, canteen, "minnie" bucket, gas can, oars (also needed once in a while) compass, pliers, wrench, lantern, wife, stringer, tackle box, flattened can, sponge, water bottle, almond bars, chewing gum, hunting knife, etc.

Do some "fishin," clean the fish, "eating," enjoy the beautiful sunsets, inhale the balmy fragrance of the swaying pines and when old sol has departed behind the distant shore try to find sufficient clothes to keep you warm enough for sleeping until the grand sunrise of several tomorrows when you unload the boat, load and pack the car, load the boat, bid good-bye to some fine folks, drive to the ferry, eating very little so you won't be too seasick on the three hour boat trip, get on dry land, hook up the boat trailer and scoot for Ohio "hell-bent for election" going through customs at Sarnia, trying to skirt Detroit traffic on Saturday P. M., crossing the state line on Telegraph Road, grabbing refreshments at the Crow's Nest, cutting Maumee right through the middle, (Sorry J. R.) going over a 6-mile (yes every inch that long) detour, stopping for a good hamburger and a

cup of coffee at Findlay and then on the home stretch with too darn many auto transport trucks in the way, thru Kenton, Marysville—Dublin and then that grand and glorious feeling of being home again. Oh sure, there was some unloading to do, tackle to repair, etc. but that could wait until tomorrow.

Did we catch any fish? Never ask a fisherman (?) that question—just say how many did you get? The answer is the same to both questions—all we wanted. Any big ones? Well naturally the big ones get away, but this time we fooled one of them at least, when he jumped over the boat his shadow weighed two pounds as measured on the "deliar" scales lying on the seat, so we had some verification as to size anyway. P. S. Still "restin" up.

THIS IS THE LAW

(Continued from page 9)

or alteration thereof, where any lot or land has been purchased for the erection or equipment of such public building or where the contract for the construction, erection or equipping of which has been let or entered into prior to the date at which this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283) takes effect; nor shall the provisions prescribing the minimum distance at which buildings or structures, or parts thereof, shall be located from any lot line, or the provisions relating to open courts and fireproof passageways, apply when the provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283) are, or can be, complied with by or with the use of adjoining property, and when such adjoining property affords the widths and areas as prescribed by this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283), and is available for the purposes intended,

(Continued on page 40)

Wooster Dedicates a New Memorial Hospital



Architect — Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati.

General Contractor — The Hunkin Conkey Construction Co., Cleveland.

EQUIPMENT BY

Porter

CABINETRY

COMPLETE KITCHENS — CAFETERIAS
FORMULA ROOMS — UTILITY ROOMS
INDUSTRIAL — CHEMICAL AND DAIRY
LABORATORIES — PHARMACIES

ENGINEERED and INSTALLED BY

THE PORTER EQUIPMENT CO.

6505 EUCLID AVENUE

Phone UTah 1-8700

CLEVELAND, OHIO

and when such adjoining property is so situated, used, dedicated or deeded, as to preclude the erection of any building or structure or part thereof on the widths and areas so used, during the existence of the building or structure erected under the provisions of this act (G. C. sections 12600-1 to 12600-283).

Sec. 12600-279. Whoever being the owner or having control as an officer, or as a member of a board or committee or otherwise of any opera house, hall, theater, church, schoolhouse, college, academy, seminary, infirmary, sanitarium, children's home, hospital, medical institute, asylum, memorial building, armory, assembly hall or other building for the assemblage or betterment of people in any municipal corporation, township or county in this state, violates any of the provisions of the foregoing act or fails to conform to any of the provisions thereof, or fails to obey any order of the state fire mar-

shal, unless the court shall sustain the appeal, the department of industrial relations; unless on appeal the court shall set aside such order, or building inspector or commissioner in cities having a building inspection department, or the state board of health in relation to the matters and things in this act contained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and stand committed until said fine and costs be paid or secured to be paid or until otherwise discharged by the due process of law.

Sec. 12600-280. Any architect, civil engineer, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason, contractor, sub-contractor, foreman, or employe, who shall violate or assist in the violation of any of the provisions of this act or any order issued thereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and to stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or secured to be paid or until otherwise discharged by due process of law.

Sec. 12600-281. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal or fire chief of municipalities having fire departments to enforce all the provisions herein contained relating to fire prevention.

It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of workshops and factories or building inspector, or commissioner of buildings in municipalities having building departments to enforce all the provisions herein contained for the construction, arrangement and erection of all public buildings or parts thereof, including the sanitary condition of the same, in relation to the heating and ventilation thereof.

It shall be the duty of the state board of health or building inspector or commissioner, or health departments of municipalities having building or health departments to enforce all the provisions in this act contained, in relation and pertaining to sanitary plumbing. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt any other officer or department from the obligation of enforcing all existing laws in reference to this act.

Sec. 12600-282. A justice of the peace, mayor or police judge shall have final jurisdiction within his county in a prosecution for a violation of any provision of the foregoing act.

Sec. 12600-283. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after sixty days from the date of its passage. Passed May 31st, 1911.

BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS AN ACT

To regulate the construction, alteration and repair of buildings and structures, to establish a board of building standards, to define its powers and duties, and to amend section 12600-277 of the General Code, relating to building regulations.

Knowledge + Facilities = SERVICE!

Let Mid-West help you keep your clients quiet with the best Acoustical Products.

★ ★ ★

SIX CONVENIENT LOCATIONS WHERE YOU MAY GET ASSISTANCE IN SELECTING THE PROPER ACOUSTICAL AND PARTITION MATERIALS

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

AKRON419 Locust St.JE 7934
CLEVELAND ...1209 W. 69th St.....OL 1-4701
COLUMBUS ...1550 W. Mound St.RA 8497
DAYTON16 Eaker St.MI 1643
TOLEDO1605 Hoag Ave.FA 7402
SPRINGFIELD ...264 Dover Rd.4-4503

"Specify Mid-West for Products of the Best"

The Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co.

SOUND CONDITIONING ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

General Offices & Warehouse: 1209 W. 69th St., Cleveland, O.



Used and endorsed by leading Architects, the DOX SYSTEM is an established construction method that meets all building requirements within its designed load limits. Used in schools, apartments, churches, industrial buildings and other buildings. We invite your inquiries.

COLUMBIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1904

2401 CONSAUL ST.

TOLEDO, OHIO

PHONE TA. 2456

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

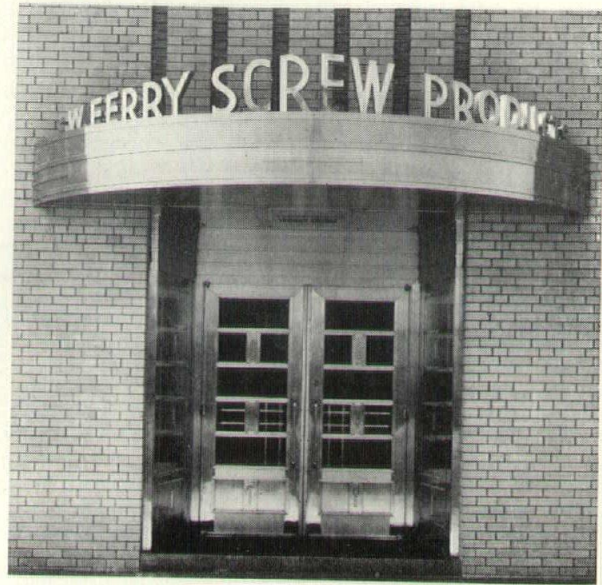
Sec. 12600-284. The purpose of this act is that all public buildings or parts and appurtenances thereof, wheresoever erected, that are to be used or that may be used as a place of resort, assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, trade, manufacture or repair, storage, traffic or occupancy by the public, and all other buildings or parts and appurtenances thereof erected within the limits of any city or in any territory laid out in town lots within three miles of the corporate limits of any city, whether within a village or not, shall be so constructed, erected, equipped and maintained that they shall be safe and sanitary, for their intended use and occupancy, except that this act shall not apply to single and two family dwelling houses.

For the purpose of this act a building is any structure consisting of foundations, walls, columns, girders, beams, floors and roof, or a combination of any number of these parts, with or without other parts or appurtenances. A building shall be considered safe when free from danger or hazard to the life, safety, health or welfare of persons occupying or frequenting it, or of the public and from danger of settlement, movement, disintegration or collapse, whether such danger arises from the method or materials of its construction or from equipment installed therein, for the purpose of lighting, heating, the transmission or utilization of electric current, or from its location or otherwise. A building shall be considered sanitary when it is free from danger or hazard to the health of persons occupying or frequenting it or to that of the public, if such danger arises from the method or materials of its construction or from any equipment installed therein, for the purpose of lighting, heating, ventilating or plumbing.

Sec. 12600-285. There is hereby established in the department of industrial relations a board of building standards which shall consist of seven members. The chief of the division of workshops and factories and public buildings shall be a member and secretary of the board; but the director of industrial relations may designate an employe of his department as assistant secretary. An employe of the department of health, who is a sanitary engineer, to be designated by the director of said department, shall be a member of the board. The other members shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Within thirty days after this act takes effect, three such members shall be appointed for a term of two years and two shall be appointed for a term of four years; thereafter as the terms of the members so appointed so expire, their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years. Vacancies otherwise occurring shall be filled in like manner for the unexpired term. Of the members so appointed by the governor, one shall be an attorney-at-law, admitted to the bar of this state; and the others shall be persons of recognized ability, broad training and large experience in problems and practices incidental to the construction and equipment of buildings. Each member of the board, not otherwise required to take an oath of office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Each member appointed by the governor shall receive as compensation ten dollars for each day's attendance at the meetings of the board, but not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any year; and shall receive his actual and necessary expenses in the performance of his official duties. The amount of such compensation and expenses shall be certified by the secretary of the board and paid in the same manner as the compensation and expenses of employes of the department of industrial relations are paid.

(Continued on page 42)

ARCHITECT



Stainless Steel Entrance of E. W. Ferry Screw Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. Architects and Engineers: McGeorge-Hargett and Associates. General Contractors: The Hadlock-Krill Co., Incorporated.

Architectural Metal Work

BY

THE A. H. MARTY CO.

6900 UNION AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

Phone Michigan 1-8950

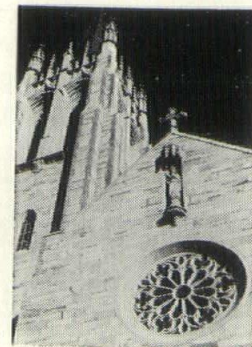
Insure Beauty through the Ages with CRAB ORCHARD STONE

MARBLE • GRANITE

TERRAZZO

TILE • SLATE

CRAB ORCHARD
STONE



over quarter century experience
in permanent materials

The Interior Marble & Tile Co.

4300 EUCLID AVE. • Henderson 1-1660 • CLEVELAND 3, O.

Sec. 12600-286. The board of building standards shall organize by choosing a chairman who shall serve for a term of two years. The department of industrial relations shall provide and assign to the board of building standards, such stenographers, clerks, experts and other employes as may be required to enable the board to perform the duties and exercise the powers imposed upon or vested in it by law.

Sec. 12600-287. The board may adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this act and may change the same from time to time in its discretion. The votes of a majority of the members of the board shall be required for the adoption of any rule or regulation, amendment or annulment thereof. A full and complete record of all proceedings of the board shall be kept which shall be open to public inspection and authenticated in the manner provided in section 154-18 of the General Code.

Sec. 12600-288. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 1 of this act, the board of building standards shall have and perform the following powers and duties:

(1) To formulate and report to the general assembly from time to time, such amendments in existing statutes relating to the purposes declared in section 1 of this act as public health and safety and the development of the arts may from time to time require.

(2) To formulate and report to the general assembly from time to time such additional legislation as it may recommend with a view to carrying out fully, in statu-

tory form, the purposes declared in section 1 of this act.

(3) To determine by rule or regulation on application to it made in the manner herein provided, that any particular fixture, device, material, system or method of construction is equivalent, having regard to its adaptability for safe and sanitary construction, to that described in any section of the General Code, wherever the use of a fixture, device, material, system or method of construction which is equivalent as regards such standards, to that described in such section of the General Code, is permitted by law; and on like application to amend or annul any such rule or regulation.

No department, officer, board or commission of the state government other than the board of building standards hereby created shall have power to determine such equivalents in any case, nor to permit the use of any fixture, device, material, system or method of construction at variance with what is described in any such section of the General Code.

(4) To recommend to the industrial commission of Ohio, the public health council or any other department, officer, board or commission of the state, and to municipal councils and building departments, the making, amending, fixing or ordaining by such appropriate action as such state or municipal authorities may be empowered by law or the constitution to take, of such rules, regulations, codes or standards as shall tend to carry out the purposes declared in section 1 of this act, with a view to securing uniformity of state administrative ruling and local legislation and administrative action with respect to such purposes.

(5) To conduct such hearings, in addition to those required by this act, and to make or cause to be made such investigations and tests, and to require from other state departments, officers, boards and commissions such information as the board may deem necessary or desirable in order to assist it in the discharge of any duty or in the exercise of any power mentioned in this section or elsewhere in this act.

Sec. 12600-289. From and after their effective dates as fixed by the board, the rules and regulations adopted by the board shall be prima facie reasonable and lawful and shall be in force until modified or set aside by the board or in an action brought for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of this act. The construction, alteration and repair of buildings and the materials and devices of any and all kinds used in connection therewith and the heating and ventilating thereof and the plumbing and electric wiring therein shall conform to the statutes of this state and the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the board of building standards, and to provisions of local ordinances not inconsistent therewith. Any building, or structure, or part thereof, constructed, altered or repaired not in ac-

Specify

AMLITE

Lightweight Concrete Aggregate

FOR

Floor — Roof Fill

AND

Masonry Units

Economical
Insulating
Fireproofing
High-Sound Absorbing
Low Sound Transmission
Light Weight

AMERICAN MATERIALS CORP.
HAMILTON, OHIO

GEM CITY BLUE PRINT & SUPPLY CO.

"Dependable" Blue Print and Drafting Supplies

28 N. Patterson Blvd. DAYTON 2, OHIO ADams 9174



ALFOL Aluminum Building Blanket Insulation

Provides a Positive Vapor Barrier
Reflects 95% Radiant Heat . . .

The J. P. KESSLER Co.
1519 ELEANOR AVE. — TOLEDO 12, OHIO

IN 1 OPERATION

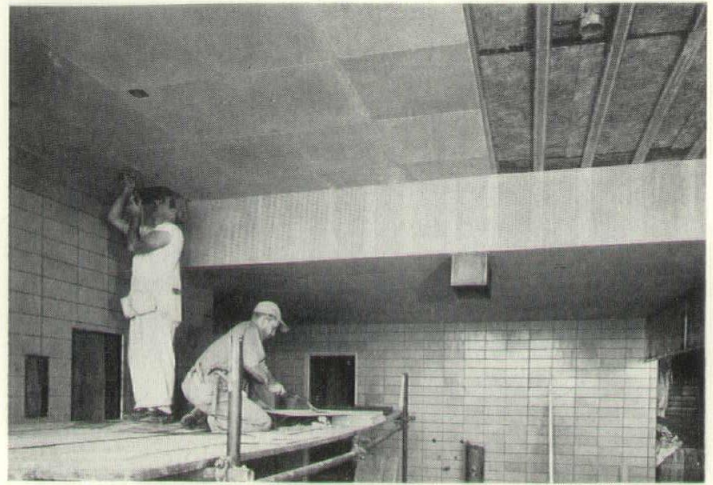
ROSS LOTTRIDGE CO.
961 NORTHWEST BLVD. — COLUMBUS 12, OHIO

DISTRIBUTORS
CONTRACT APPLICATORS

cordance with the statutes of this state and with the rules and regulations of the board, and any building or structure or part thereof in which there is installed, altered or repaired any fixture, device and material or plumbing, heating or ventilating system or electric wiring not in accordance with such statutes, rules and regulations, shall be deemed a public nuisance.

Sec. 12600-290. Any person may petition the board for the adoption, amendment or annulment of a rule or regulation permitting the use of any particular fixture, device, material, system or method or manner of construction or installation as the equivalent, as regards the purposes declared in section 1 of this act, of the fixtures, devices, materials, systems or methods or manners of construction or installation described in any section of the General Code relating to said purposes, where the use of such equivalent is permitted by law. If the board, after hearing, shall deem it advisable to adopt the rule or regulation or amendment or annulment thereof petitioned for, it shall give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place of a public hearing thereon, which notice shall state in full the proposed rule or regulation to be adopted, amended or annulled, or the proposed amendment, and shall be advertised in at least five newspapers published in different counties and of general circulation in the state. No such rule or regulation shall be adopted, amended or annulled until after such public hearing. A copy of every such rule or regulation and every amendment or annulment thereof signed by the chief of the division of workshops, factories and public buildings and sealed with the seal of the department of industrial relations, shall, after final adoption by the board, be filed in the office of the secretary of state and shall be published in such manner as the board of building standards may from time to time determine. Any such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment thereof, shall not take effect until a date fixed by the board and stated therein; and in case of amendment or annulment such date shall not be less than ninety days after the same is filed in the office of the secretary of state. No such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment shall apply to any building the plans or drawings, specifications and data of which have been approved prior to the time such rule or regulation or amendment or annulment takes effect. All hearings of the board shall be open to the public. Each of the members of the board for the purposes of this act, shall have the power to administer oaths.

Sec. 12600-291. Any person interested, either because of ownership or occupation of any property affected by any such rule or regulation, or as the producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor, of any building material, plumbing, heating or ventilating system or device, or any other device or equipment, the use of which is not provided for by any such rule or regulation, so adopted or amended, may petition for a hearing on the reasonableness and lawfulness of any action of the board of building standards, adopting, amending or annulling or refusing to adopt, amend or annul such rule or regulation, in the manner provided in this act. Such petition for hearing shall be by verified petition filed with the board setting out specifically and in full detail the action of the board upon which a hearing is desired, and the reason why such action is unreasonable or unlawful, and every issue to be considered by the board on the hearing. Such petition shall be filed within thirty days after the record of the action of the board is filed in the office of the secretary of state, in cases wherein such record is required to be so filed; otherwise within thirty days after the action is taken. Upon receipt of said petition, after hearing, which shall be held within thirty days thereafter, and of which notice has been given the peti-



Under construction — acoustical tile being erected with screws on "Screwlock" metal furring in typical kitchen area, O.S.U. Medical Center project, Columbus. Architect — Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

The George P. Little Company, Inc.

Cleveland • Pittsburgh
Akron • Columbus • Toledo

Sound Conditioning with **ACOUSTI-CELOTEX**

for **QUALITY UNEXCELLED**

It's Klear-Vu

IN STAINLESS STEEL — ALUMINUM — BRONZE — ENAMELED STEEL

- Eye Appeal
- Maximum Visibility
- Modern Design
- Easy Operation
- Low Maintenance
- Moderate Cost

Choose
Klear-Vu
Doors and Frames

BY



CRAFTSMEN



Write Today for Catalog and Full Scale Working Details

The Reliance Art Metal Co.

593-601 W. McMicken

Cincinnati 14, Ohio

Member of Natl. Assn. of Ornamental Metal Mfgs.



*interiors
furnishings
decorations
Since 1896*

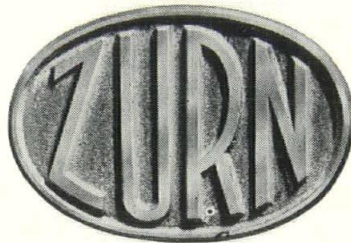
CRAFTSMANSHIP is not defunct. **OUR OWN** cabinet shop is here to cater to the special needs of you and your clients in fine paneling, casework and furniture.

Rorimer-Brooks, Inc.

2232 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

SPECIFY

- ROOF & FLOOR DRAINS
- GREASE, PLASTER & OIL INTERCEPTORS
- POOL EQUIPMENT
- BACKWATER VALVES



Zurn Wall Carriers for Plumbing Fixtures

HAROLD BERGMAN CO.
417 CITIZENS BLDG. MAin 1-1412 CLEVELAND 14

JAMES B. RISHEL CO. — C6 Roselawn Center Bldg.
Telephone Elmhurst 2884 — Cincinnati 37, Ohio

Liberty Printcraft

QUALITY COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
6523 EUCLID AVE. • EX 1-8700 • CLEVELAND 3

PRINTERS OF THE

Ohio Architect

CINDER PRODUCTS, INC.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
STRAUB CINDER BLOCKS
IN CINCINNATI TERRITORY

Este Ave.
VALley 1945

Elmwood Place
Cincinnati 16, Ohio

ROBERT H. PELKEY, INC.

PAINTING • DECORATING

COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL
BRUSH OR SPRAY

Residential Painting and Decorating

5706 CEDAR AVE.

CLEVELAND

EN. 1-4870



SPECIALISTS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES

THE MIDLAND HARDWARE COMPANY

1839 EAST 18th STREET, CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

PRospect 1-6190

tioner, the board may determine that such action is unreasonable or unlawful and annul any rule or regulation forthwith, or it may confirm its prior action forthwith, or it may proceed to re-enact or amend any rule or regulation in the manner provided in section 7 (12600-290 G. C.) hereof. If the matter in hearing is not determined by the board within two weeks after such hearing, the action may at the option of the petitioner be deemed to have been confirmed.

Sec. 12600-292. Any person in interest mentioned in section 8 (12600-291 G. C.) hereof being dissatisfied with any action of the board of building standards adopted and confirmed by determination of the board as provided in said action, may commence an action in the common pleas court of Franklin county against the board as defendant to set aside, vacate or amend any such provision on the ground that the provision is unreasonable or unlawful and the said court is hereby authorized and vested with exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine such action. The board shall be served with summons as in other civil cases. The answer of the board shall be filed within ten days after service of summons upon it and with its answer it shall file a certified transcript of its record in said matter. Upon the filing of said answer said action shall be at issue and shall be advanced and assigned for trial by the court, upon the application of either party, at the earliest possible date.

Sec. 12600-293. The construction, use or occupation of any building which is declared by this act to be a public nuisance may be enjoined in a proceeding instituted in the name of any department or officer mentioned in section 12600-281 of the General Code in the court of common pleas of the county in which said building is or will be situated.

Sec. 12600-294. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting any of the powers now existing in the public utilities commission of Ohio, the industrial commission of Ohio, or the department of commerce, division of fire marshal, or the department of health, excepting as herein specifically provided, nor as exempting any officer or department from the obligation of enforcing all existing laws nor shall anything contained in this act be construed as limiting any of the powers conferred upon municipalities by the constitution or the laws of this state.

Sec. 12600-295. The board of building standards may require the department of industrial relations to make such investigations, reports and tests and to submit such information as it may deem necessary to assist it in the determination of any question coming before it, and may utilize for such purpose the services of the engineering experiment station at the Ohio State University.

Sec. 12600-296. Before entering into contract for the

Toledo Cut Stone Co.

OFFICE AND PLANT: 903 DEARBORN AVE.

Toledo 5, Ohio

Fabricators of

INDIANA LIMESTONE and SANDSTONE

Various Kinds of Split Face Ashlar,
also Flagstones of all descriptions

Phone TAYlor 1845

THE MELBOURNE BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
and BUILDERS

Schools, Hospitals

Office & Industrial Buildings

308 MELLETT BLDG.

PHONE 3-2786

CANTON 2, OHIO

THE COLLINWOOD SHALE BRICK & SUPPLY COMPANY

■
FACE BRICK

Ready Mixed Concrete • Building Supplies

16220 SARANAC RD.

IVanhoe 2200

CLEVELAND 10

Stage Curtains



Stage Curtains

Cyclorama

Window Drapes

Asbestos Curtains

Contour Curtains

Counterweight Sets

Ball-bearing Front Curtain Track

Curved Rollaway Cyclorama Track

Spotlights—Border Lights—Dimmers

Stage Engineering Service and Specifications cheerfully provided

THE JANSON INDUSTRIES

1901 FULTON RD. N.W.

CANTON 3, OHIO

construction or erection of any public building to be used or that may be used as a place of resort, assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, trade, manufacture or repair, storage, traffic or occupancy by the public, the owner or owners thereof shall, in addition to any other submission of plans or drawings, specifications and data required by law, submit the plans or drawings, specifications and data prepared for the construction, erection and equipment thereof, or the alteration thereof or addition thereto to the municipal building department having jurisdiction, if such there be; otherwise to the chief of the division of workshops, factories and public buildings, for its or his approval. No owner or owners shall proceed with the construction, erection, alteration or equipment of any such building until said plans or drawings, specifications and data have been so approved.

Sec. 12600-297. Whoever being the owner or owners or having control as an officer, or as a member of a board, or committee, or otherwise of a public building to be used or that may be used as a place of resort, assembly, education, entertainment, lodging, trade, manufacture or repair, storage, traffic or occupancy by the public, violates the provision of section 13 (12600-296 G. C.) of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Any architect, designer, engineer, builder, contractor, sub-contractor, or any officer, or employe of a city building inspection department who violates the provisions of section 13 (12600-296 G. C.) of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 12600-298. A justice of the peace, mayor or police judge shall have jurisdiction in prosecution for the violation of any provision of this act.

Sec. 12600-299. Wherever in sections 12579 to 12592, both inclusive, and 12600-1 to 12600-282, both inclusive, of the General Code, particular fixtures, devices, materials, systems or methods or manners of construction or installation are described, such description shall be deemed to prescribe minimum standards of safety and sanitary condition exemplified by such particular fixtures, devices, materials, systems or methods or manners of construction or installation. Where the use of another fixture, device, material, system or method or manner of construction or installation is desired at variance with what is so described, such use shall be permissible, anything in any of said sections to the contrary notwithstanding, if such other fixture, device, material, system, method or manner of construction be the equivalence of that described in such section as measured by the standard of safety, or sanitary condition so indicated, and the equivalence thereof be described in such section as measured by the standard of safety and sanitary conditions so indicated, and the equivalence thereof be determined by rule or regulation adopted and promulgated by the board of building standards as provided in this act.

Passed April 6, 1923.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

AND

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RELATING TO BUILDINGS

Sec. 871-21. The industrial commission of Ohio is vested with the power and jurisdiction on and after the first day of September, 1913, to have such supervision of every employment and place of employment and of every other building and establishment in this state as

Einheit Electric Construction Co.

- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- POWER
- RESIDENTIAL

TUxedo 5-1600

5641 PEARL ROAD CLEVELAND, O.

THE FELDMAN BROS. CO.

PLUMBING — HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS

WESTINGHOUSE  DISTRIBUTORS

MAin 1-1467

2332 PROSPECT AVE. CLEVELAND 15

« CITY BLUE »

The Open Sesame for
BLUE PRINT and PHOTOSTAT SERVICE

In Cleveland Since '93

CHerry 1-7347

209 SWETLAND BLDG. ★ CLEVELAND

HAMILTON DISPLAYS, Inc.

Cold Cathode Lighting

EXPERIENCED ENGINEERING
FROM BLUEPRINT TO INSTALLATION
CUSTOM FIXTURES

UNDERWRITERS LABEL SERVICE

ELECTRIC SIGNS

1869
E. 79 St.

RA. 1-4100

Cleveland
Ohio

may be necessary adequately to enforce and administer all laws and all lawful orders requiring such employment and place of employment or building or establishment to be safe, and requiring the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of every employe in such employment or place of employment, and every frequenter of such place of employment, including the power to regulate the hours of labor of employes in such employments and places of employment, with regard to the health and welfare of such employes to such extent as the nature of the employment will reasonably permit, not inconsistent with law.

Sec. 871-22. It shall also be the duty of the industrial commission, and it shall have full power, jurisdiction and authority:

(1) To appoint advisors, who shall without compensation, assist the industrial commission in the execution of its duties; to retain and assign to their duties any or all officers, subordinates and clerks of the commissioner of labor statistics, the chief inspector of mines, the chief inspector of workshops and factories, the chief examiner of steam engineers, the board of boiler rules, chief inspector of steam boilers, the state board of arbitration and conciliation, and the state liability board of awards.

(2) On and after the first day of September, 1913, to administer and enforce the general laws of this state relating to mines, manufacturing, mechanical, electrical, art and laundering establishments, child labor, employment of minors, explosives, printing, telegraph and telephone offices, railroad depots, hotels, memorial buildings, tenement and apartment houses, schoolhouses, colleges, opera houses, halls, theaters, churches, infirmaries, children's homes, hospitals, medical institutes, asylums, and other buildings used for the assemblage or betterment of people in the state, bakeries, employment offices, stores, intelligence offices and bureaus, manufacturers of cigars, sweat shops, fire escapes, and means of egress from buildings, scaffolds, hoists, ladders, and other matters relating to the erection, repair, alteration or painting of buildings and structures, employment of females, hours of labor, licensed occupations and school attendance, and all other laws protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employment and places of employment, frequenters of places of employment or relating to the health and safety of persons occupying or assembled in the structures named above, on and after the first day of September, 1913.

(3) To investigate, ascertain, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to declare and prescribe what hours of labor, safety devices, safeguards, or other means or methods of protection are best adapted to render the employes of every employment, and place of employment and frequenters of every place of employment, safe,

Architctural, Miscellaneous and Ornamental Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals

RAILINGS — GRATINGS — FIRE ESCAPES
STAIRWAYS — SIDEWALK DOORS — LADDERS
WIRE MESH WORK

Maintenance on Fire Escapes and Outside Stairs



The Armetal Fire Escape & Iron Co.

12369 EUCLID AVE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

and to protect their welfare as required by lawful orders, and to establish and maintain museums of safety and hygiene in which shall be exhibited safety devices, safeguards and other means and methods for the protection of life, health safety and welfare of employes.

(4) To ascertain and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to fix such reasonable standards and to prescribe, modify and enforce such reasonable orders for the adoption of safety devices, safeguards and other means or methods of protection to be nearly uniform as possible as may be necessary to carry out all laws and lawful orders relative to the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of employes in employment and places of employment or frequenters of places of employment.

(5) To ascertain, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, fix and order such reasonable standards for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment as shall render them safe.

(6) To investigate, ascertain and determine such reasonable classifications of persons, employments and places of employment as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(7) To adopt reasonable and proper rules and regulations relative to the exercise of its powers and authorities, and proper rules to govern its proceedings and to regulate the mode and manner of all investigations and hearings; such rules and regulations shall not be effective until ten days after their publication. A copy of such rules and regulations shall be delivered to every citizen making application therefor, and a copy delivered with every notice of hearing.

(8) To do all in its power to promote the voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation of disputes between employers and employes and to avoid the necessity of resorting to lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, discriminations and legal proceedings in matters of employment. In pursuance of this duty it may appoint temporary boards of arbitration, provide the necessary expenses of such boards, order reasonable compensation not exceeding five dollars per day for each member engaged in such arbitration, prescribe rules of procedure for such arbitration boards, conduct investigations and hearings, publish reports and advertisements, and may do all other things convenient and necessary to accomplish the purposes directed in this act. The commission shall designate a deputy to be known as chief mediator and may detail other deputies from time to time to act as assistants for the purpose of executing these provisions. The deputies may act on temporary boards without extra compensation.

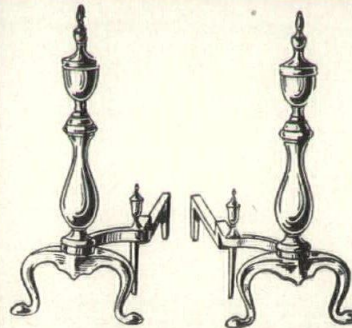
(9) To establish and conduct free employment agencies, and on and after the first day of September, 1913, to license and supervise the work of private employ-

MOORE & GLASS

Engineering Sales

REPRESENTING
CRITTALL, INC.
MACOMBER, INC.
MOESCHL-EDWARDS CO.
STERLING WINDOWS, INC.
WILLIAMSBURG STEEL PRODUCTS

Kenmore 7443
 18609 ST. CLAIR AVE. CLEVELAND 10, OHIO



**"Everything For
 the Fireplace
 Since 1914"**

Information regarding our Special Curtain Screen sent on request.

D. M. KEENEY CO.
 8416 Carnegie Ave. CE. 1-0164 Cleveland 3, O.

MARK SWISHER, Inc.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
**INDUSTRIAL - COMMERCIAL
 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**
 NEW CONSTRUCTION - ALTERATIONS

Founded 1926

1600 EAST 25th ST. Tower 1-6630
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

DISTINCTIVE LIGHTING FIXTURES

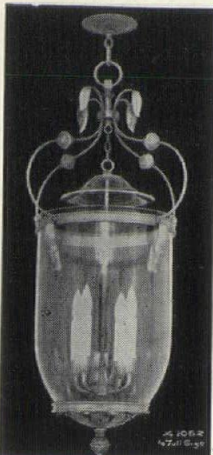
57 years serving architects

Most beautiful lighting
 fixture display in Ohio.

ENGINEERING AND DESIGNING SERVICE

ENTERPRISE ELECTRIC CO.

6511 Euclid Ave. - Cleveland - EN. 1-4220



INSUL-WOOL
 BONDED
INSULATION

FOR
BONDED INSULATION
 Get the facts about...

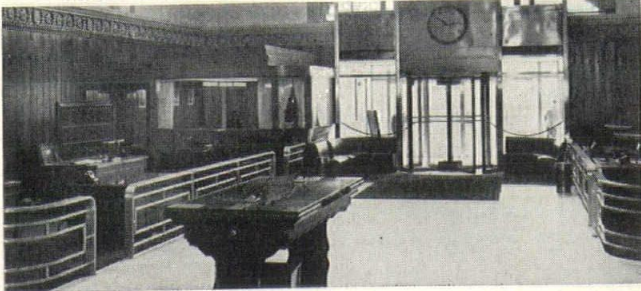
INSUL-WOOL INSULATION installed by our approved applicators is BONDED FOR LIFE to be resistant to moisture, fire, and rodents, and guaranteed not to pack or settle.

STATE-WIDE FACILITIES TO SERVE YOU
 We Invite Your Inquiries

INSUL-WOOL INSULATION CORP.

PHONE: ENdicott 1-6874
 3820 ST. CLAIR AVE. CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

THE A. G. STAFFORD CO.
ORNAMENTAL IRON, SHEET METAL
AND BUILT-UP ROOFING CONTRACTORS



Phone 2-0450 CANTON, OHIO 2006 Allen Ave. S.E.

Ornamental Iron

Handsomely designed wrought iron to enhance the beauty of residential and commercial architecture, interior and exterior. Stock and special designs. Also residential and commercial FENCE of all types, cellar doors, gratings, railings, etc. Write for FREE CATALOGUE.

The DAVIS & SIEHL CO.
Fence & Ornamental Iron Specialists Since 1882

4032 HAMILTON AVENUE, CINCINNATI 23, OHIO

MARTINA MOSAIC & TILE CO.

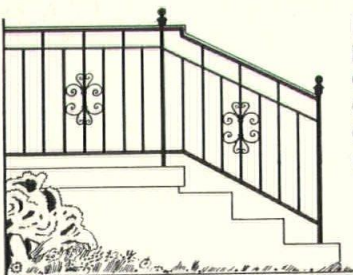
**MARBLE TILE TERRAZZO
CONTRACTORS**

**PLANNING SERVICE TO
ARCHITECTS & CONTRACTORS**



**561 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI 2, OHIO**

DECORATIVE WROUGHT IRON



Interior and Exterior
Iron Railing, Window
Guards, Ladders, Area
Gratings, Cellar Doors,
Overhead Arches, Porch
Columns, Pipe Railing.

Write for latest folder.
Estimates based upon
the individual requirements.

Office & Factory: 2100 Florence Ave. — Phone WO. 4583

CINCINNATI IRON FENCE CO. INC.
CINCINNATI OHIO

ment offices to do all in its power to bring together employers seeking employes and working people seeking employment to make known the opportunities for self-employment in this state, to aid in inducing minors to undertake promising skilled employments, and to encourage wage earners to insure themselves against distress from unemployment. It shall investigate the extent and causes of unemployment in the state of Ohio and the remedies therefor in this and other states and countries, and it shall devise and adopt the most efficient means in its power to avoid unemployment, to provide employment and to prevent distress from involuntary idleness.

(10) To collect and collate all statistical and other information relating to employes, employers, employments and places of employment and such other statistics as may be necessary.

(11) On and after September 1, 1913, to examine and license persons who desire to act as steam engineers, and persons who desire to operate steam boilers and persons who desire to act as inspectors of steam boilers; to provide for the scope, conduct and time of such examinations, to provide for, regulate and enforce the renewal and revocation of such licenses, to inspect and examine steam boilers and to make, publish and enforce rules and regulations and orders for the construction, installation, inspection and operation of steam boilers and all appliances connected with steam boilers and to do and require and enforce all things necessary to make such examination, inspection and requirement efficient.

(12) To rent and furnish offices as needed in cities in this state for the conduct of its affairs.

Passed March 12th, 1913. Approved March 18th, 1913. Amended 106 v. 510 (1915).

Sec. 1031. The department of industrial relations shall cause to be inspected all schoolhouses, colleges, opera houses, halls, theaters, churches, infirmaries, children's homes, hospitals, medical institutes, asylums, and other buildings used for the assemblage or betterment of people in the state. Such inspection shall be made with special reference to precautions for the prevention of fires, the provision of fire escapes, exits, emergency exits, hallways, air space, and such other matters which relate to the health and safety of those occupying, or assembled in, such structures.

Sec. 1032. Upon inspection of such structure, the inspector shall file with the department of industrial relations a written report of the condition thereof. If it is found that necessary precautions for the prevention of fire or other disaster have not been taken or that means for the safe and speedy egress of persons assembled therein have not been provided, such report shall specify what appliances, additions or alterations are necessary therefor. Thereupon the department of industrial relations shall issue an order in writing stating what necessary appliances, additions or alterations shall be added to or made in such structure and shall send a copy of such order to the owner or persons having control of such structure and thereafter shall publish in some newspaper of general circulation in the neighborhood of such structure, a copy of such order or a brief statement of the contents of such order. If such structure is located in a municipality a copy of such order shall be mailed to the mayor or chief executive thereof, otherwise a copy of such order shall be mailed to the prosecuting attorney of such county.

Sec. 1032-1. Any board of education, board of trustees, board of county commissioners, council of a city or village, city commission or owner or person having control of such structure may appeal from such order to the court of common pleas of the county in which such

structure is situated by filing an appeal with the clerk of such court within twenty (20) days after such publication of a copy of such order or such brief statement. The clerk of said court shall forthwith notify the department of industrial relations shall be plaintiff and the appellant shall be defendant. Within twenty (20) days after the filing of such appeal the department of industrial relations shall make a complete transcript of industrial relations shall make a complete transcript of the proceedings had before it and certify the same together with all the original papers filed in its office and transmit them to the clerk of said court. Within ten days after filing such transcript the department of industrial relations shall file a petition in the ordinary form against such appellant as defendant and further pleading shall be had in such case according to the rules of civil procedure. The court shall hear the matter upon such evidence as may be introduced by either party, and determine the right of the appellant. If the court find from the evidence that such order should be set aside, such order shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect. If the court find in favor of such department of industrial relations and that such order should not be set aside, such order shall be continued in full force and effect. So far as consistent with the rights of others such appeal shall by the trial court be given precedence over other matters and the decision of such common pleas court shall be final.

Sec. 1033. If no appeal is taken or if the court sustains the order, the mayor or chief executive with the aid of the police or the prosecuting attorney with the aid of the sheriff, as the case may be, shall prevent the use of such structure for public assemblage until the appliances, additions or alterations required by such notice have been added to or made in such structure.

Sec. 1034. Upon receipt of such notice, if no appeal be taken or if the court shall find in favor of the department of industrial relations the owner or person in control of such structure shall comply with every detail embodied therein, and upon completion thereof report such fact in writing to the department of industrial relations and to such mayor or prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 1035. The plans for the erection of such structure, and for any alterations in or additions to any such structure, shall be approved by the department of industrial relations, except in municipalities having regularly organized building inspection departments, in which case the plans shall be approved by such department.

Sec. 1036. Whoever, being an architect, builder or other person, alters the plans so approved or fails to construct or alter a building in accordance with such plans without the consent of the department that approved them, or without the court of common pleas finding that such order should be set aside, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 1037. Whoever, being a person, firm or corporation or member of a board, and being the owner or in control of any building mentioned in section ten hundred and thirty-one of this chapter, uses or permits the use of such building in violation of any order prohibiting its use issued as provided by law, unless the common pleas court has made a finding setting aside such order, or fails to comply with an order so issued relating to the change, improvement or repair of such building, unless the common pleas court shall make a finding setting aside such order, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day that such use or failure continues shall constitute a separate offense.

VERY IMPORTANT VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

A very recent survey made here in Central Ohio revealed the fact that a very large percentage of several upper bracket groups had never registered and voted.

Communities which have for years held their heads high because of alleged civic activities and the participation therein by their citizens should have red faces.

Such a situation in any enlightened community, endowed bountifully with everything nature and money can provide is disgraceful. There is no need to mince words in describing such negligence, where men and women with far less of these finer things of life have fought and died so that such communities everywhere might have and enjoy them.

It is hoped that no such survey is taken at this time of the Architects of Ohio so that, for the time being at least, they may enjoy the benefits of doubt as to their acceptance of this priceless privilege and bounden duty.

If there is an architect in the State of Ohio who has for any reason not voted in the past, let him or her stand up and be counted now. What is good for the boss is good for the draftsman and every adult member of his family.

There comes a time in the rush of events when it is too late to turn back or to stop the onward rush of such events, when we can't go back to firmer ground and a future of promise and genuine prosperity for all.

We hope that such a time is not facing us right now. Nevertheless, it is never too late to try to do one's share and there never was a more important place or time than Ohio on Nov. 7th.

VOTE!

VOTE!

VOTE!

THE
**KUHLMAN BUILDERS SUPPLY
& BRICK COMPANY**

919 NICHOLAS BLDG.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Stone Contractor

Established 1888

All Kinds of
CUT STONES

for

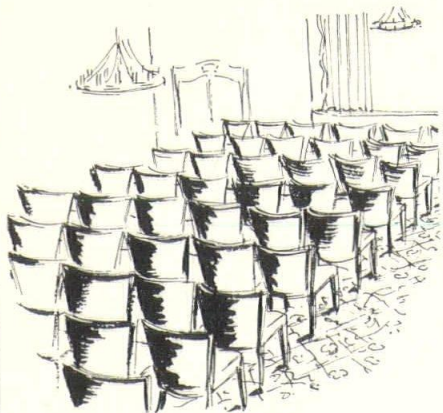
**HOMES and BUILDINGS
SIDEWALKS — STEPPING STONES
MANTELS**

KIENTZ CUT STONE CO.

464 WEST STATE ST.

ADams 2925

COLUMBUS 8, OHIO



Public seating is our business

Consult our experts for your individual needs. Chairs for auditoriums, chairs and tables for restaurants, hotels. Call CHerry 1-5959

Sterling & Welch

contract sales division of Sterling Lindner Davis

YORK-SHIPLEY

OIL-FIRED EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRY

STEAM-PAK GENERATORS

- Low and high pressure, automatic, 15 to 100 h.p., for No. 3, 5, and 6 oil.

YORK-SHIPLEY INDUSTRIAL BURNERS

- Direct and belt-drive, 45 to 400 boiler h.p., manual to automatic control, for No. 3, 5, and 6 oil.

ALLIED OIL CO., INC.

Standard Bldg. — PR. 1-3400 — Cleveland 13

The Mogg Cut Stone Co.

Indiana Limestone — Amherst Sandstone
12405 Marston Ave. WA. 1-2223
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Tell the Advertiser
you saw his Ad in
"OHIO ARCHITECT"

WALTER J. THIES DIES AT AGE 61

Walter J. Thies, a Dayton architect for 41 years, died September 14th.

Mr. Thies had gained a national reputation as a designer of small homes and had won national competitions in that field.

He had also designed schools, hospitals, factories and group housing projects. In recent years, Mr. Thies had designed the addition to the Stillwater Sanatorium and the Our Lady of Mercy school.

For many years he had been associated with Thies and Thies, architects, a firm operated by his father, the late John Thies, and his brother, Urban Thies.

A native of Dayton, Mr. Thies attended the University of Dayton. He died at 5 a. m. at his residence, 3117 North Main street, at the age of 61.

He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Architects Society of Ohio.

Surveying are his wife, Margaret M.; a daughter, Mrs. William Kroger; two sons, John A. and James E.; a sister, Mrs. Garfield Puls; a brother, Urban Thies, and three grandchildren, all of Dayton.

FRANCIS CROSBY, ARCHITECT, DIES

One of Cleveland's best known architectural and industrial designers, Francis Wyman Crosby, died September 18th in Lakeside Hospital of a heart attack.

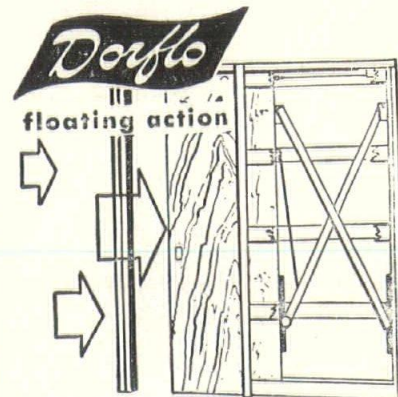
Since 1946 he had been a member of the architectural firm of Hubbel & Benes. Previously for many years he had been its chief designer. He had designed the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Ohio Bell Telephone Building, the Masonic Temple and other buildings.

A native of Brattleboro, Vt., Mr. Crosby was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before coming to Cleveland he had been associated in the architectural profession in Boston and New Orleans.

In 1928 he was sent to Russia by the Austin Co. to plan a manufacturing plant and adjoining city for the Soviet government.

Long a member of the Orpheus Choir, he made the trip with it to Wales, where it won the Eisteddfod—Welsh Congress of Bards—in the 1930s.

Mr. Crosby was a member of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and of the Shrine in New Orleans. He was a member also of the American Institute of Architects.



DOOR HANGERS

A child can easily operate a Dorflo Floating Action Door, because it floats in and out on a silent cantilever suspension. Completely concealed within the wall, Dorflo has no dirt-catching tracks, no noisy overhead rollers.

Dorflo saves living space normally wasted by swinging doors — up to 14 square feet for a 3-foot door — and provides a more modern appearance at the same time.

Write or phone for information

The META-KOTE Corp.
517 Gardner Building Toledo 4, Ohio
Phone FAirfax 3311

It is a Distinction to have been selected as Sub-Contractor on many of Ohio's Better Buildings for

FINISHING HARDWARE
ST. CHARLES CUSTOM KITCHENS
BARBER-COLMAN OVERDOORS

▼
CARL D. HIMES, INC.
ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING MATERIALS
317-319 S. MAIN DAYTON, OHIO
Phone ADams 2208

CONCRETE SEPTIC TANKS

COMPLYING WITH SPECIFICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF OHIO & MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HYGIENE PRODUCTS COMPANY

4960 MONROE ST.
TOLEDO, OHIO
PHONE KI. 5512

Tell the Advertiser
you saw his Ad in
"OHIO ARCHITECT"

**ALERT ORGANIZATION PLUS
ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS SPELL
PROGRESS FOR GRAHAM
OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY**

Continuing a pace with its constant "progressive expansion" program the Graham Overhead Door Company recently announced the acquisition of Kenneth E. A. Smith, Jr. as a member



K. E. A. Smith Jr.

of the firm. In joining Graham, Smith assumes the position of General Manager. He brings with him a wide and diversified knowledge of the overhead door business, as well as an excellent reputation with architects and building contractors. He is well known for his friendly humor, pleasant personality and good, common sense, an unbeatable combination in any business man.

Norman P. Fink, who has been the "sparkplug" of the Graham sales staff, has been promoted to Sales Manager. Although Fink has been associated with the concern for only slightly over a year, his contribution to the company's tremendously increased sales volume has been great. He works on the logical theory that making the sale is only half of the salesman's job. Service and personal contact constitute the other important half, according to Fink. Contractors have come to believe that "if a door problem can be solved, Norm Fink will do it." He has been variously referred to as "a bundle of nerves" and "a bomb with a short fuse." As far as Fink is concerned, personally, he doesn't care what they call him, just so they call him for doors.

In further connection with the "progress expansion" program comes the announcement that Graham has been appointed exclusive distributor for the famous McKee Overdoor and the Morrison steel "Roly" door. These lines will supplement the company's own doors, providing large additional outlets.

McKee, in addition to a full line of residential garage doors, has been nationally acclaimed for its high quality commercial and industrial doors. Among their many outstanding features are the "twin rollers," which double the number of track rollers used on other doors. This fea-

ARCHITECT



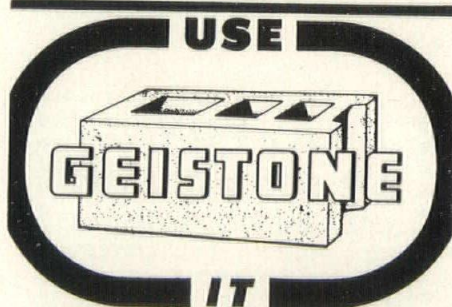
SILASEAL, a colorless Silicone liquid, adds long lasting water repellency to the exterior of above-grade masonry walls. Invisible after application, Silaseal preserves the natural beauty of masonry and coats the interior of each pore with a thin water-repellent film, thus becoming an integral part of the wall. Dirt and grime do not adhere to areas treated with Silaseal.

For complete information about Silaseal call or write for literature.



The CLEVELAND BUILDERS SUPPLY Co.

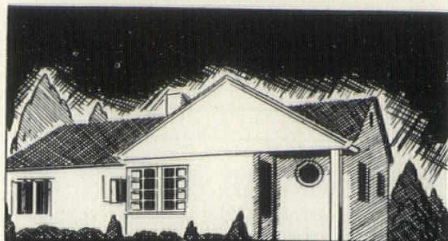
MARION BLDG. • MAin 1-4300



Insulates

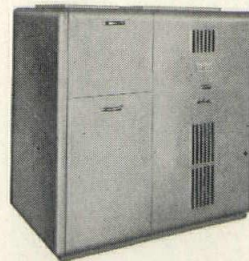
**WARM IN WINTER,
COOL IN SUMMER**

Something you *must* think about when building.



THE GEIST COAL & SUPPLY CO.
3540 WEST 73RD STREET • CLEVELAND 2, OHIO

The new deluxe
NIAGARA "Fifty"
GAS-FIRED
WINTER AIR CONDITIONER



Occupies 1/3 Less Space [in cu. ft.] than Previous Niagara Furnaces of Equal Capacity

• Here's a truly modern Winter Air Conditioner — a beautifully modern, compact, streamlined unit with the same heating capacity as former larger Niagara units. Performance has been improved in the De Luxe Niagara 50 with a 3-speed blower, a larger capacity humidifier, a push-button lighter, and other refinements that provide better circulation of clean, humidified heated air for greater comfort. With this unit you are assured of low gas bills for which furnaces with the exclusive Niagara-made cast-iron heat exchanger have long been famous.

NIAGARA
FURNACE DIVISION
THE FOREST CITY FOUNDRIES COMPANY
2500 West 27th St. • (TOwer 1-5040)
Cleveland 13, Ohio

The PARKER ELECTRIC Co.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

ENdicott 1-4170

4502 Prospect Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

The Geo. Rackle & Sons Co.

LARGE QUANTITY BUILDERS SUPPLIES
LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE — ROOF
AND FLOOR SLABS — CAST STONE

VULcan 3-4747 CLEVELAND, OHIO

D. W. RANKIN, INC.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

1836 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O. PR. 1-3825

D. J. SACK

PAINTING AND INTERIOR DECORATING

We are especially interested
in working with Architects

807 E. 157th St. Cleveland 10, O. PO. 1-5446

WE REPAIR ANY MAKE
TRANSIT OR LEVEL

Prompt reliable service

Surveying Instrument Co., Inc.

118 St. Clair Ave., N.E. MA. 1-1692

TAPE REPAIRING



Idealite Building Block

Light in weight, light in color or cinder block

COMPLETE LINE OF BUILDING SUPPLIES

THE IDEAL BUILDERS SUPPLY & FUEL CO.

4720 BROOKPARK RD. SH. 1-1600 CLEVELAND

THE KENNEDY COMPANY

WHOLESALE PLUMBING SUPPLIES

KOHLER OF KOHLER PLUMBING FIXTURES

1849 Prospect Ave. PProspect 1-1440

CLEVELAND, OHIO

KAHN COMPANY

Industrial, Commercial and Apartment

PLUMBING—HEATING—POWER PIPING

2709 E. 93rd St. CLEVELAND RA. 1-1770

The Mooney Iron Works Co. STRUCTURAL STEEL

3319 E. 80th St. DI 1-1414
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ture along with the tapered track also provides an individual section adjustment for weather tight seal against the jamb, as well as increased ease of operation. McKee doors are powered by double, torsion-type springs.

The Morrison "Roly" door is a four sectional steel door built for residential installation. Its horizontal grooving and long narrow glass lites conform to the modern architectural lines. Aside from the grooves, the doors present a flush appearance. No handles of any kind are used; each groove acts as a lift handle and the lock cylinder is set flush with the exterior surface. The "Roly" is delivered with a baked on enamel base coat, and rubber astragal is standard equipment.

With an alert and aggressive organization the Graham Overhead Door Company anticipates an active and prosperous future.

YEAST AS A CONCRETE INGREDIENT

F.H.A. reports use of a yeast ingredient in a concrete mix that causes expansion of the concrete up to three and a half times its regular bulk. They report its use in a new million dollar apartment project in Atlanta, Ga. and it is said to make the building noiseproof. The Atlanta project was the first using this process to qualify for F.H.A. Mortgage Insurance.

IT'S AVERY FOR
AIR CONDITIONING
WORTHINGTON EQUIPMENT
SU 1-2100 1908 EUCLID

Becker-Seidel-Clark, Inc.

HEATING, PLUMBING AND POWER
PIPING CONTRACTORS

UTah 1-3456

3625 Prospect Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

ELEVATORS

ELECTRIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

Oil Hydraulic Elevators
Ash Hoists and Dumbwaiters

The CAPITAL ELEVATOR & MFG. Co.

ADams 2437-3636

W. TOWN & LUCAS STS. COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE EDWARD R. HART CO.

CANTON'S DEPENDABLE BUILT-UP ROOFERS
& INSULATION CONTRACTORS

Phone 55346-7

437 McGREGOR AVE., N.W. CANTON, O.

OXFORD
ELEVEN
BRICK

DURABLE
BEAUTIFUL
ECONOMICAL

THE OHIO CLAY COMPANY
P. O. Box 1776, Cleveland 5, Ohio • Broadway 1-5511

Builders Structural Steel Corporation

VULcan 3-8300

2912 EAST 34th ST. CLEVELAND 15, O.

Dunlop & Johnston, Inc.

General Contractors

FAirmount 1-4876

2138 LEE ROAD CLEVELAND, OHIO

DAVID HENDERSON & SON

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

7808 Kinsman Ave. Cleveland, O. MI 1-7666

John M. Peters Construction Co.

CONTRACTORS — ENGINEERS

INDUSTRIAL — COMMERCIAL — GENERAL

27 Years Experience

3971 Jennings Rd. Cleveland, O. SH. 1-7400

BARCOL OVERdoors

Electric Operating Equipment and Radio
Controls for doors and gates manufactured
by Barber-Colman Co.

G. J. NEWLIN, Distributor

3030 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O. EN. 1-0207

Jones Wrecking & Excavating Co.

All Kinds of Used Building Material

HE. 0065 — MA. 7732

1807 VALLEY ST. DAYTON, OHIO

LIEB-JACKSON CO.

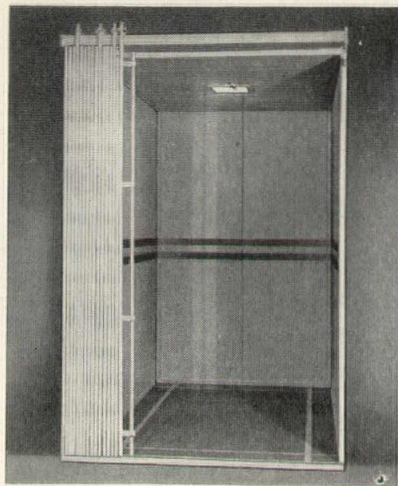
CONTRACTORS — ENGINEERS

HEATING — PLUMBING — POWER

PIPING — BOILERS — PUMPS

COLUMBUS

DAYTON



Electric and Hydraulic ELEVATORS

For Passenger and Freight Service in Factories, Hospitals, Stores, Apartments.

Dumb Waiters For Any Application.

CANTON ELEVATOR & MFG. CO.
1220 5th St., S.W. Canton, Ohio
PHONE 4-3190

ZONOLITE APPOINTS WILLIAMS

Appointment of Emrys L. Williams as architects' representative in the Cleveland Area is announced by the Zonolite Company's Dearborn, Mich. division manager, Dayton L. Prouty.

Williams will call exclusively on architects and serve as an assistant to H. C. Fidler, Zonolite's Northeastern Ohio service representative for the past four years.

"Williams' appointment marks a



Emrys L. Williams

turning point in the Zonolite sales - engineering and marketing program," Prouty said. "In other areas our representatives also call on lumber and building supply dealers, contractors, owners and industrial firms in addition to architects. Because Zonolite products are becoming a regular entry in architects specifications, and because of the large volume of construction and number of architects in the Cleveland Area, it has become a necessity for us to expand our sales-engineering department in order to properly serve the architects on a consulting and job follow-up basis. Williams is well qualified for this job by reason of his educational background and previous experience."

Williams is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin lightweight building construction course, having received his bachelor's degree there in that department. Prior to his four month's instruction and training period at Zonolite he was employed in a retail lumber and building supply yard and as an instructor in architectural drawing at the University of Wisconsin. He has established his residence at 4919 Broadview Road, Cleveland.

Other Zonolite representatives in Ohio, in addition to Williams and Fidler, who resides at Cuyahoga Falls, are William Blaisdell, northwestern counties, with headquarters at Lima; Robertson L. Clark, southwestern, Morrow; and Ronald F. McCormick, southeastern, Coshocton.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS
YOU SAW THEIR AD IN
"OHIO ARCHITECT"



KNIGHT-WARE Acid-Proof Equipment offers permanent PROTECTION

Knight-Ware is a special ceramic that is completely resistant to corrosion* throughout its entire body. It may be installed wherever acids, alkalis or other corrosives are handled—in colleges, hospitals, laboratories, publishing plants, chemical and pharmaceutical plants.

Any Knight-Ware equipment such as sinks, sumps, pipe and fume ducts may be had with standard connections and can be installed by any competent plumber, no special crews are required. Where standard types cannot be used, special Knight-Ware pieces can be made at relatively low cost, because no expensive molds are required in their construction.

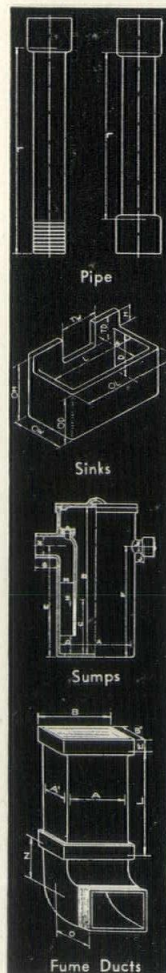
Write for Bulletin No. 5V which contains data on Knight-Ware Laboratory Equipment.

*Only known exceptions—hydrofluoric acids and hot caustics.

**MAURICE A.
KNIGHT**

59 Kelly Ave., Akron 9, O.

KNIGHT-WARE
CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT



For more than a Quarter of a Century, we have specialized in the Design and Manufacture of custom-made ornamental lighting fixtures of all types.



*we also
Produce*

**GENUINE
BRONZE**

Memorials

*Portrait
Tablets*

Signs

Name Plates

Grilles



Write for Illustrated Folder.



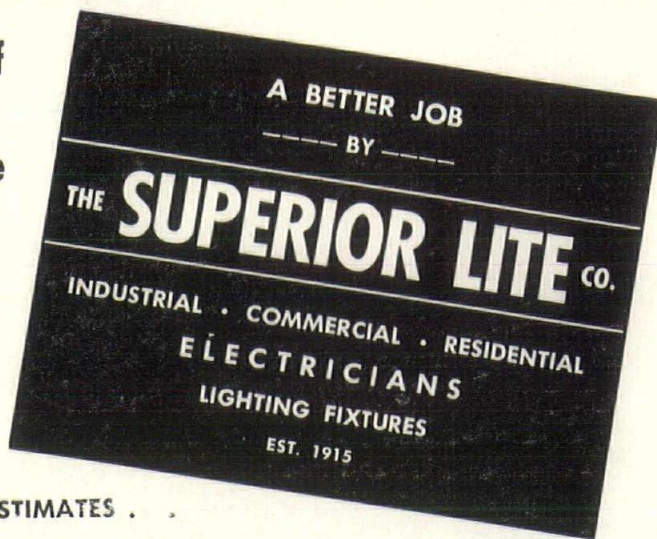
MEIERJOHAN • WENGLER
METALCRAFTSMEN
1102 W. 9th St. CINCINNATI 3, OHIO

The SIGN of
a
trouble-free
electrical
installation

Over a third
of a century
of electrical
"Know-How!"

CALL US FOR ESTIMATES . . .

THE SUPERIOR LITE CO. • CEDAR 1-0540
CLEVELAND, OHIO



This is IT!

. . . the Garage Door of the Century

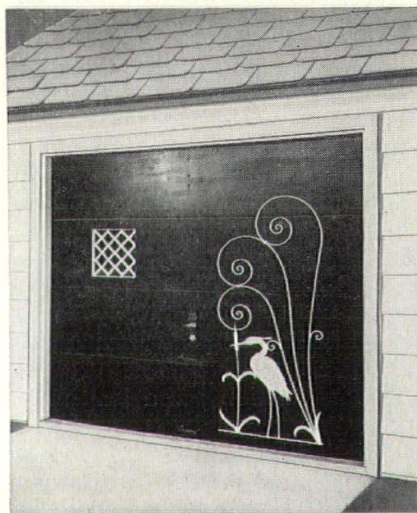
BY *Graham*

The custom-styled flush-type sectional door tailored to the architecture of your particular houses. Also conventional panel-type sectional doors.

Sole Distributor for the "SCIENTIFIC" electric remote control door operator.

The *Graham* Co.

6901 Carnegie EX. 1-0443
CLEVELAND, OHIO



INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allied Oil Co., Inc.	50
American Materials Corp.	42
Armeo Drainage & Metal Prod.	36
Art Metal Co.	3
Artmetal Fire Escape & Iron Co.	46
Avery Engineering	52
Becker-Seidel-Clark, Inc.	52
Bryant Heater Co.	38
Builders Structural Steel Corp.	52
Canton Elevator Co.	53
Capital Elevators & Mfg. Co.	52
Cincinnati Iron & Fence Co., Inc.	48
Cinder Products, Inc.	44
City Blue Print	46
Cleveland Builders Supply	51
Cleveland Quarries	29
D. J. Sack	52
Schieber Mfg. Co.	4
Simpson Logging Co.	2
A. G. Stafford Co.	48
Sterling-Linder-Davis	50
Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Co.	34
Superior Lite Co.	54
Surveying Instruments Co., Inc.	52
Mark Swisher Inc.	47
Toledo Cut Stone Co.	45
Weather-Seal, Inc.	32
Westinghouse Electric Supply	21
R. L. Wurz Co.	33
Youngstown Kitchens	56
J. A. Zurn	44

Columbia Concrete Products	40
Collinwood Shale & Brick	45
Concrete Pipe Mfg. of Ohio	27
Crawford Door Sales Co.	38
Davis & Siehl Co.	48
Dunlop & Johnson, Inc.	52
East Ohio Gas Co.	15
Einheit Electric Construction Co.	46
Enterprise Electric Co.	47
Feldman Bros. Co.	46
Forest City Foundries	51
Framing Systems, Inc.	55
Frigidaire Sales Corp.	17
Geist Coal & Supply Co.	51
Gem City Blue	42
Graham Co.	54
Charles Haas Co.	30
Hamilton Displays, Inc.	46
Edward R. Hart Co.	52
David Henderson & Son	52
Hess Blue Print Co.	54
Carl D. Himes, Inc.	50
Hygiene Products Co.	50
Ideal Builders Supply & Fuel Co.	52
Insul-Wool Insulation Corp.	47
Interior Marble & Tile	41
Irwin & Co.	31
Janson Industries	45
Jones Wrecking & Excavating Co.	52
Kahn Co.	52
D. M. Keeney Co.	47
Kennedy Co.	52
J. P. Kessler Co.	42
Kientz Cut Stone Co.	49
M. A. Knight	53
Kuhlman Builders Supply & Brick Co.	49
Liberty Printcraft Co.	44
Lieb-Jackson Co.	52
Geo. P. Little Co., Inc.	43
Macomber, Inc.	5
Martina Mosaic & Tile Co.	48
A. H. Marty Co.	41
Meierjohan & Wengler	53
Melbourne Bros. Construction Co.	45
Meta-Kote Corp.	50
Midland Hardware Co.	44
Midwest Acoustical & Supply Co.	40
Mogg Cut Stone Co.	50
Mooney Iron Works Co.	52
Moore Glass	47
G. J. Newlin	52
Neo Sales, Inc.	35
Ohio Clay Co.	52
Ohio Radiant Heating Corp.	37
Parker Electric Co.	52
Robert H. Pelkey, Inc.	44
Perfection Stove Co.	19
Permacrete Products Corp.	23
John M. Peters Construction Co.	52
Porter Equipment Co.	39
Geo. Raekle & Sons Co.	52
D. W. Rankin, Inc.	52
Reliance Art Metal Co.	43
H. H. Robertson Co.	28
Rorimer & Brooks Co.	41

HESS
BLUE PRINTS
PHOTOSTATS

HESS BLUE PRINT CO.
(SINCE 1902)
MAIn 4148-4149
132 Opera Place • Cincinnati 2, O.

Buildings go up faster with



Stran-Steel framing is a simplified, efficient framing system. It requires only a few basic members and fittings. Joists, studs and purlins are delivered precision *pre-cut* and *pre-punched* to job requirements; thus time-consuming cutting on the site will be eliminated.

Either self-threading screws or welding can be used for rapid assembly. And collateral materials are attached simply by nailing them to the patented nailing

groove, exclusive with Stran-Steel framing.

This speed of erection, in combination with its other obvious advantages of fire-safety, durability, economy and flexibility of design, makes Stran-Steel framing, the logical material for quality building.

For complete information on Stran-Steel framing, see Sweet's File, Architectural, Sweet's File for Builders, or write to us.

STRAN-STEEL REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



FRAMING SYSTEMS, INC. **Cleveland 17, Ohio**
East 196th St. and Nickel Plate R. R., Phone IVanhoe 1-7764
ARGUS INDUSTRIES, INC. **Cincinnati 17, Ohio**
5184 Broerman Ave., Phone UNiversity 2152
HUME EQUITY EXCHANGE CO. **Hume, Ohio**
Phone Lima 9-7137


THE OHIO ARCHITECT

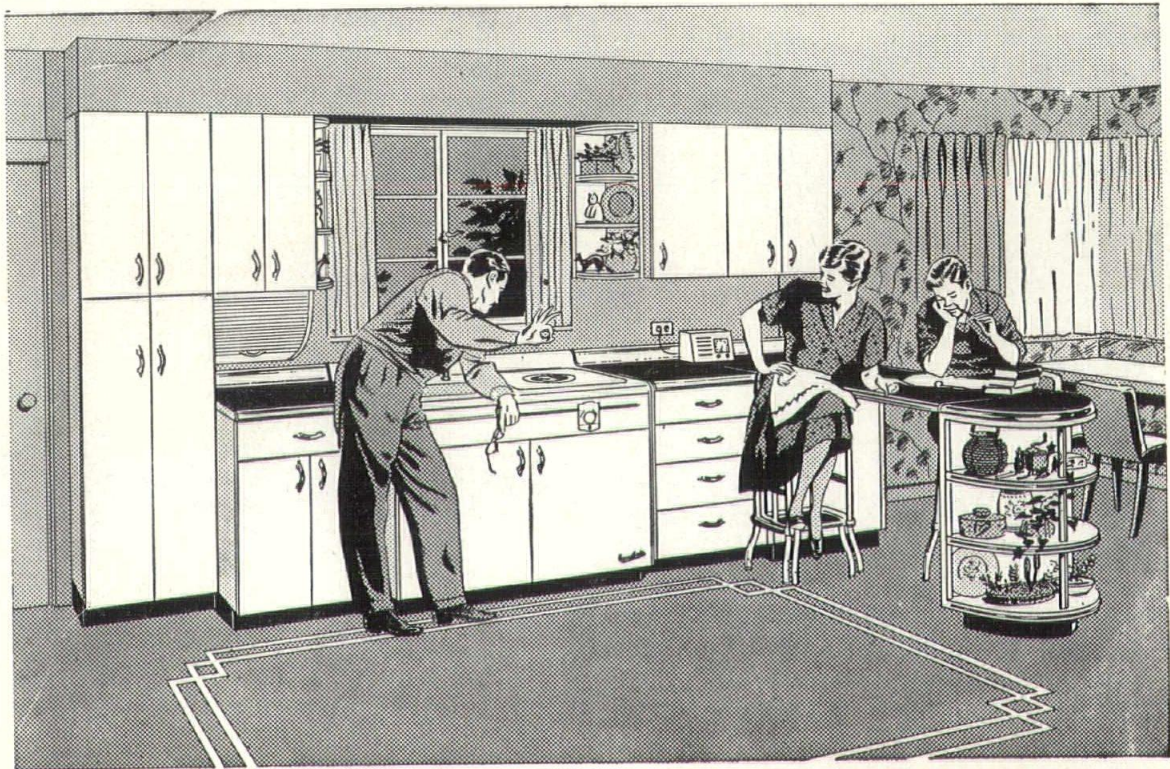
Publication Office
6523 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

John J. White, Jr.
American Institute of Architect
1741 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Sec. 34.64 P.L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Cleveland, Ohio
Permit No. 2136

The Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher has *completely modernized* dish washing!

 *Youngstown Kitchens*
BY MULLINS



Let our men discuss your building plans with you. Let them see the plans of houses now building or still to be built, and we'll show you how the Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher will not only make that home modern but stay modern.

Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwashers are de-

signed to meet the needs and desires of the modern housewife. Every improvement in this Dishwasher is based on exhaustive research and thorough test. The architect who specifies Youngstown Jet-Tower Dishwasher can be sure he is pleasing his client or prospective customer. So it pays to keep your eye on Youngstown.

Complete your kitchens with the Youngstown Food Waste Disposer

CLEVELAND	.....	DUGE DISTRIBUTING CO.	.....	1204 Carnegie Ave. — CH. 1-1445
COLUMBUS	.....	THOMPSON & HAMILTON, INC.	.....	211 N. 4th St. — MA. 2363
DAYTON	.....	THOMPSON & HAMILTON, INC.	.....	118 S. Terry St. — MI. 9051
CINCINNATI	.....	GRIFFITH DISTRIBUTING CORP.	.....	2410 Gilbert Ave. — CA. 4300
TOLEDO	.....	V. J. McGRANAHAN DISTRIBUTING CO.	.....	1920 N. 13th St. — AD. 5266