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Contents

President's Message

7 Hawaii Council Greets
New Year, New Leadership
The state organization prepares to meet the challenges and
rewards facing architects in the Year of the Sheep.
by Arthur Kohara, AIA

Floor Coverings

8 Tile Technology
Computer-aided design capabilities are prompting the
re-emergence of Venetian glass tile as an important design
element.
by Carl A. Steadly

12 Rolling Out the Carpet
Available in a variety of constructions and grades, carpeting
remains a top choice in floor coverings.
by Karren Barozzi, ASID

16 Pools in a Package
A new swimming pool choice for Hawaii homeowners solves
the dilemma of varying soil conditions.
by Monte Morris

UH School of Architecture

18 Building for the Future
A place to call home is on the drawing boards for UH architecture
students.
by Barry Baker, AIA, FRAIA

22 A Time of Transition
Amidst a tapestry of change, faculty, students, alumni and the
professional community consider future plans, activities and
academic direction for the state's decade-old school of
architecture.
by Barry Baker, AIA, FRAIA

20 HC/AIA Design Awards
28 News
36 Letter to the Editor
37 New Products
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President's Message

Hawaii Council Greets New Year, New Leadership

by Arthur Kohara, AIA
President, Hawaii Council/AIA

Happy New Year to all readers of Hawaii Architect magazine, including members of the profession, those in the construction industry and others from affiliated organizations.

I am certain almost all of you have had a banner 1990, and as we head into the second year of the decade leading to the year 2000, we look forward to the same.

Our sincere appreciation goes to all immediate past officers and directors of the Hawaii Council, the Honolulu and Maui chapters and the Hawaii Island Section, as well as the many committee chairs and members who labored long and hard and served with distinction and dedication during the past year.

Your combined efforts on behalf of all members of the Institute, though many times unnoticed and sometimes even unappreciated, have been noteworthy and not in vain. We thank you all very much.

Congratulations to all new officers, directors and committee chairs on your election and appointment. The challenges for improvements in service to our membership and in programs and projects for them are many. I am certain you all will be up to the challenges and collectively will do a great job.

For its part, the council will continue the legislative mandate of its charter and, using the framework installed by immediate past president Dennis Toyomura, FAIA, will actively introduce, pursue and monitor design profession related legislation.

Another matter the council will attempt to carry to fruition this year will be the gaining of parity in the disparate fee structure between engineer and architect consultants that now exists at the state government level.

Last, but certainly not least, the pleasant — though time consuming — task of writing this column will be rotated among chapter and section presidents and vice presidents/presidents-elect from month to month. Look forward next month to an article by Honolulu Chapter President Glenn Mason.

In conclusion, I thank all of you in advance for your kind advice, cutting chides, even your occasional scoldings, but mostly for your generous support as we confidently face and meet the challenges and rewards that await us in this brand new Year of the Sheep. Mahalo.  

Arthur Kohara, AIA

The Hawaii Architect is a monthly journal of the Hawaii Council/American Institute of Architects. Subscriptions are $24 per year. Opinions expressed by authors do not necessarily reflect those of either the Hawaii State Council/AIA or the publisher. The appearance of advertisements or new products and service information does not constitute an endorsement of the items featured.
Floor Coverings

Tile Technology

Mosaics and CAD combine to create state-of-the-art Old World style and elegance

by Carl A. Steedly

Marriage of the ancient art of mosaics and enhanced computer-aided design technology is giving designers and architects new opportunities to realize higher levels of creativity, beauty and value in their product.

The ancient art of glass mosaics employs Venetian glass tile, and perhaps nowhere else is its impact being felt more than right here in Hawaii. One of the newest products to hit the Hawaii construction market is Bisazza glass mosaics, the last true Venetian glass.

The re-emergence of Venetian glass tile as an important design medium isn’t happening only because computer-aided design (CAD) capabilities add levels of refinement and exactness not previously possible. There is one other factor: willing and able Japanese customers who want only the very best.

What this combination of Venetian glass, computers and willing customers results in is a virtual bonanza for designers who are constantly seeking new materials or new ways of utilizing traditional materials to enhance their work. After all, it’s critical to provide clients with both proprietary and easy-to-work-with materials.

The CAD element is not only important for providing the benefits of speed, impressive style of presentation and virtually unlimited design possibilities. Computer technology also allows the manufacturer to customize the end product to exact customer specifications, resulting in perfect custom artwork and a completely satisfied customer.

Today, the designer can create shapes and patterns with countless revisions and, thus, without compromise to the original design intent. It costs no more to attain this level of design excellence, thanks to CAD and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM).

The CAD-CAM process is quite simple.

At the Gruppo Bisazza Mosaic factory in Vicenza, Italy, the only true Venetian glass tile...
Computer technology allows a product to be tailored to exact client specifications, resulting in perfect custom artwork and satisfied customers.

manufacturer in the world, the design staff takes computer input in the form of dimensions, design graphics and colored renditions of the original design.

The digitized work is maneuvered on screen to take into account questions regarding background colorization, relative positioning of the design with the background, color contrasts, shading and more. Digital colorized printouts then show the final design for customer approval. Adjustments, changes or complete redesigns are easily accommodated and can be performed in a matter of hours or, if extensive, in a day or two.

The entire design is laid out on the factory floor in actual full size. The computer even tells factory personnel what colors go where in the square-foot paper sheets. The sheets are laid out in numbered sequence to create the shop drawing which, in turn, becomes the installation plan.

Not surprisingly, pretenders find it hard to penetrate the high quality, high-end Venetian glass tile market. Mexican producers try but can’t provide such qualities as “sparkle,” clean-finished edges and uniform sizes and shapes in their product. Attempts by manufacturers in the Far East remain embryonic.

Thus far, local installations of the Bisazza Venetian glass tile include two private residences on the Big Island and Maui, and a high-end condominium development in Honolulu.

The swimming pool at the

Design of this vaulted ceiling incorporates gold.
Uracu Towers project will showcase a design which features two plumeria flowers. The mosaic measures 625 square feet. The surrounding field tile adds another 500 square feet.

Evolution of mosaic tile began hundreds of years ago. Yet its definition, if you will, continues to be subject to interpretation. The American consumer has not had extensive experience with mosaic tiles. Most tile in typical American bathrooms, for example, is 4-1/4 inch square wall tile which is absolutely uniform in size and shape. By virtue of its U.S. manufacturing process, each tile is identical.

Not so in the Far East, where interpretation is that mosaic tiles are any tile under 4 inches square. They also intentionally come in a medley of shades, introducing the variable of subtlety in contrast to what the American consumer expects. But that is changing, and the palette for transition exists right here in Hawaii, due in no small part to the heavy Japanese influence.

Not only does the influence of Japanese interpretation play heavily on color, it expands beyond the bounds of color and shape to embrace environmental elements, particularly water elements.

In addition to swimming pools, water features may take the form of cascading waterfalls, reflection pools, fountains or even a seamless flow of water over a mosaic well. Each offers a new and different way to touch the human psyche. The desired effect may be cooling. Or soothing. Perhaps the presentation of a unique texture is the objective. Or simply a different look.

In developing high-end condominium projects, hotels, resorts and corporate retreats, Japanese investors seek no shortcuts. Instead, they desire to express a sense of space and European elegance. That means marble tile walls, combinations of expensive European glazed tile with marble, mosaics employing Venetian glass tile, and so on.

A typical example is the condominium project at Mauna Lani on the Big Island. Bisazza tile laced with copper, combined with Germany's Villeroy & Boch ceramic tile, will soon grace walls. The kitchens feature 16-inch-square marbled porcelain tile.

Spurred largely by the Japanese influence here, quality is demanded in Hawaii. There prevailing attitude seems to be to let the Third World manufacturers provide for the mass market. Right now, Old World style and elegance are serving Japan's so-far insatiable appetite for the best right here at home.

Carl A. Steadly is sales manager for International Tile Design, Inc.

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January 1991  Hawaii Architect  11
Rolling Out the Carpet

Still a leader in floor coverings, carpeting is available in a variety of grades and constructions

by Karren Barozzi, ASID

Although architects and designers consider a wide range of hard and soft flooring materials in interior projects, carpet still remains a leader in floor covering for aesthetic and functional reasons.

In addition to providing softness underfoot and a feeling of comfort, aesthetically, carpet harmonizes with furniture, adds personality and luxury to the interiors, alters the apparent size of a space and unifies areas and defines spaces by adding borders or changing patterns.

Functionally, carpet is sound absorbant, adding acoustical value to a space. It also is a good insulator against cold hard floors, is safer than hard surfaces, which can be slippery, and is easy to maintain. Vacuuming and spot-cleaning a carpet have been shown to be easier than sealing, mopping, waxing and buffing hard surface flooring.

Points to consider before specifying carpeting include budget, traffic loads, life expectancy requirements, maintenance levels after installation and the type of surface texture desired. Architects also should consider whether or not the colors, textures or patterns will be compatible with possible types of soiling, stains and wear.

Another important consideration is whether the carpet construction meets the needs of the job, for example, will it:

- eliminate static shock?
- have sufficient tuft bind strength?
- meet local flammability requirements?
- have pilling and fuzzing resistance?
- be suitable if subjected to rolling traffic?
- have enough bond strength between primary and secondary backing?
- have crush and wear resistance?
- have adequate resistance to sunlight?
- have attached backings that are properly constructed?
- meet sound absorption requirements if needed?

Thus, the question remains, how do you specify the right carpet for the job? In evaluating a carpet, five areas should be considered: type and grade of fiber, construction (woven or tufted), depth and density of pile, dye process and type of backing and padding.

Type and grade of fiber

Wool, a natural fiber, has long been considered a standard of excellence in carpet. The advantages are its soft, hard, matte looks and the fact that it is resilient to crushing and soil. A disadvantage of wool carpet is its higher cost.

A manmade fiber that has gone through several generations to improve crushing and soil resistance, nylon is durable and available in thousands of colors, styles and textures. About 90 percent of today’s carpets are nylon.

Polyester has high bulk and provides a thick feeling. However, it has matting problems in traffic areas. It’s generally priced lower than nylon.

Polypropylene is a water-resistant fiber ideal for indoor or outdoor use. It is generally solution-dyed, which allows for good color retention. Polypropylene has been shown to have poor appearance retention when compared to nylon. This type of carpet usually is priced lower than polyester and nylon.

Construction methods

Woven carpet is generally considered superior to tufted carpet because its backing is an integral part of the product. Via
A solution-dyed, plush-cut pile carpet was selected for the reception and waiting area of Straub Clinic at the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center. The tufted herring bone pattern adds to the ease of maintenance of the carpet. Carpet by Princeton Technologies.

Carpeting can alter the apparent size of a space and define an area by adding borders or changing patterns.

This construction, there can be no delamination of the backing.

The fusion bonding process produces a complete carpet by imbedding pile yarns and adhering backing to a viscous vinyl paste which hardens after curing the carpet. It has superior tuft bind and practically eliminates backing delamination. Over 90 percent of the yarn is in the face. The fusion bonding process produces very dense cut pile or level loop fabrics in solid or moresque colors. Fusion bonded carpet is typically available in carpet tiles of approximately 18-inch square.

Tufted carpet is made by inserting face yarn or tufts through pre-manufactured backing by the use of needles, similar in principle to a sewing machine. Yarns are held in place by coating the back with latex. The secondary back is applied to add body and stability.

Tufted carpet is the most common and least expensive construction type. The carpet can be tufted into level loop, multi-level loop, tip sheared, cut pile and frieze.

One problem with tufted carpet is that it has insufficient tuft bind strength to withstand a snag by high heels or shell traffic. Heavy use also can increase the possibility of delamination of the secondary backing.

Two possible solutions to significantly increase the tuft bind and eliminate the problem of delamination would be to specify a unitary or enhanced back. These are special backing methods which are custom produced and generally require a minimum of 200 square yards or more of carpet.

Unitary backing adds seven additional layers of latex to the primary back.

Enhancer backings are reaction bonded non-plasticized, polycellular cushion flowed onto a prescribed latex precoated woven fabric.

They are defined as class III products for heavy duty use in cafeterias, lobbies and public corridors, airports, supermarkets, bank teller stations, sports club
locker rooms and restaurants.

Enhancer backings provide the following benefits:

- Pilling and fuzzing resistance. Each filament is locked securely into the polymer. Individual filament ends cannot surface and cause unsightly fuzz.
- Edge panel resistance. Edges can be cut cleanly and carpets and borders can be installed with ease.
- High tuft bind capability.
- Soil and moisture resistance. Spills can be easily removed because the precoat barrier keeps dirt, grit and liquids on the surface, allowing for the most rigorous cleaning and maintenance programs. Additionally, the backing does not support the growth of mildew.
- Appearance retention and comfort. The backing acts as a shock absorber and cushions the impact of foot or roller traffic, creating less fatigue and a less stressful work atmosphere. The cushion increases the carpet's ability to wear well and retain its fresh, new appearance in a direct glue-down application.

Dye processes

**Piece dyeing.** Dyes one roll or piece at a time. It also is called Beck or Vat dying because a piece of carpet is dyed in a large tub. This in an economical way to color small amounts of carpet because the colors can be changed for each order simply by changing the tub of dye.

**Continuous dying.** Used for larger amounts of tufted carpet, as with commercial orders, the carpet is fed onto a conveyor belt that travels in and out of dye-filled troughs and steam chambers.

With piece and continuous dyeing, color matching of dye lots and streaking can be a problem. In addition, these methods are more prone to sun and ozone fading.

**Yarn dyeing.** This is the method of dyeing the fiber after it is spun into yarn. The process provides good color matching and color retention as compared to piece dyeing.

**Stock dyeing.** The roll feeder is dyed before being spun into yarn. It is easily color matched and has low streaking potential. Multiple blending can be used to produce solid or heather colors.

**Solution dyeing.** Color pigment

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AUGIE SALBOSA PHOTO

A multi-colored cut and loop carpet combines luxury and durability in the reception and waiting area of Straub Clinic Hualalai in Kona, Hawaii. The woven carpet is part solution-dyed, part space-dyed. *Carpet Thornwood by Mohawk.*

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**Solution dyeing.** Color pigment
is introduced directly into the polymer and locked into the yarn during extrusion. Thus, the color is spread uniformly throughout the entire yarn and locked in for the useful life of the carpet.

Solution-dyed carpet offers many advantages to other dye methods.
- It virtually eliminates dye lot variation which can cause side-to-side and end-to-end color matching problems.
- Stains can be removed with virtually no color loss because the dye is resistant to solutions of strong chlorine and ammonia-based cleaning agents.
- The light-fastness values far exceed industry standards to meet all indoor color fastness needs.
- It also means exceptional resistance to ozone and airborne gas fading. Since Hawaii has this ozone problem, solution-dyed carpet is a real advantage.

Caution should be used in choosing solution-dyed carpets because some are not 100 percent solution dyed. Part of the carpet may contain space-dyed yarns, which means that dye spots of various colors are introduced into the yarn phase. Carpets that are part space or yarn dyed and part solution dyed may block out color for that portion that is not solution dyed.

Another disadvantage is that although solution-dyed carpets have increased their color range, styling and texture, they are still somewhat limited in styling.

There are many things to consider in specifying carpet. You can find good carpet value in solution-dyed nylon which is constructed as a dense level loop or cut-and-loop pile and multicolored to hide soil. When using tufted carpet instead of woven, increase the tuft binding and delamination potential by specifying a unitary or enhanced backing.  

Karren Barozzi, ASID, is principal designer of Barozzi Design, Inc.
Pools in a Package

The answer to tricky soil conditions, packaged pools offer an option to homeowners

by Monte Morris

Until very recently, swimming pool buyers in Hawaii had no choice. There were about 10 companies who all were able to build a similar type of pool in a price range of $25,000 to $100,000. The pool would be custom built with concrete or gunnite shell and coated with plaster to create a water seal. Some of the pools got fancy and included spas, waterfalls and more depending on the homeowner's budget.

Many Hawaii homeowners would love to have a pool but are afraid to put one in primarily due to the varying soil conditions and the possibility of discovering large rocks and boulders that would make overall cost of pool construction, in the traditional fashion, much more expensive. The more level and ordinary the yard, the lower the pool building cost, but find a level yard in Hawaii!

About three years ago, Hawaii homeowners were given a new swimming pool choice. Several new companies entered the market offering a different kind of pool that solved the soil conditions, rocks and boulder problems and did it at a price the homeowners loved.

These new pools are no stranger to the mainland market. They've been sold all over the continental United States for over 40 years. The swimming pool industry calls them "packaged pools." The packaged pool is pre-designed and prefabricated for a faster build and lower price. The savings a packaged pool can offer the homeowner range from 30 to 50 percent of concrete pool costs. Packaged pools can be built on most sites with much less hassle and expense than any other type of swimming pool.

Packaged pools built in Hawaii are not lined with plaster, they are lined with vinyl. From there, a structural component is built from Fiberglas structural foam or galvanized steel. These materials are used instead of concrete or rebar. Packaged pools can be built fully in the ground, partially in ground, or completely above ground, making them very adaptable to almost any ground and soil conditions.

Packaged pools may not be for every homeowner, but they do offer an excellent option to the homeowner who wants a pool with ease and less money invested in the project. Building a pool is a very big step for any homeowner and, finally, there are more choices available to allow homeowners to swim in their own backyard.

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Building for the Future

Planning and design are under way on a long-awaited place to call home for UH's architecture students

by Barry Baker, AIA, FRAIA

Since the late '60s, the University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Architecture has been housed in a group of portable buildings adjacent to the historic original quadrangle.

While the relative flexibility of these temporary buildings has served us well, they have deteriorated significantly over the years and are now nearing the end of their useful life. Moreover, these temporary facilities have always lacked many resources and spaces required for compliance with National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) accreditation criteria. The school also has reached the limit of what we can accomplish by supplementing these facilities from our own resources. It is fortunate that a new building is presently being designed, as continued school accreditation is closely linked to the procurement of new facilities that will satisfy the latest NAAB criteria published on Aug. 1, 1989.

Commencing March 10, 1991, the school will be visited by the following distinguished accreditation team: Dean Wilmot Gilland, AIA, of the University of Oregon, NAAB and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA); Betty Landress, AIA, representing NCARB; David A. Pugh, FAIA, representing AIA; Dean Robert S. Harris, FAIA, of the University of Southern California, ACSA Distinguished Professor, representing ACSA; Douglas Bailey, representing the American Institute of Architecture Students (AIAS); and Professor Don Schlegel, FAIA, of the University of New Mexico, invited by the School of Architecture as a team observer.

The maximum available accreditation period is five years. The school presently has a two-year accreditation term, which is considered probationary. The school is on probation because of its inadequate physical facilities that do not remotely measure up to the minimum criteria for accreditation.

Following the visit, the accreditation team will make a recommendation to NAAB in Washington, D.C. NAAB will in turn either renew or revoke accreditation of our bachelor's of architecture and master's of architecture professional degree programs.

Because of our present probationary status, we must either receive a maximum five-year reaccreditation term or lose accreditation.

The faculty, students and I have started planning for this important visit. We look forward to meeting the visiting team and making a strong case for reaccreditation because of the quality of our student body, educational programs and alumni.

A critical part of the visit will concern the presentation of architectural documents to the visiting team that will demonstrate that the procurement of adequate physical facilities for our school is well under way.

In 1989, the state Legislature supported the school and our programs by appropriating $14.086 million for design, construction and equipping of a new building on our present site. These facilities will be designed to house both the School of Architecture and a new parking structure.

Ernest H. Hara, FAIA, John Hara, AIA, and Dennis T. Toyomura, FAIA, were selected as joint venture, associated architects for the project.

Preliminary planning commenced in 1989 and a soils investigation was initiated. This study revealed difficult soil conditions on the site which led to a careful review of proposed building arrangement, systems and methods of construction. In July 1990 the architects issued a project report that recommended the school move from its present location to new interim facilities prior to the start of construction of the new building and before demolition/removal of the existing, dilapidated temporary buildings.

New interim facilities have been designed and construction documents prepared, and are expected to be built during spring semester 1991 adjacent to the Newman Center and the Korean Studies Center. The school will move into this temporary home during the summer of 1991 and occupy it until construction is complete on the new building. We look forward to offering classes in our new facilities for the first time during fall semester 1993.

Our existing facilities have approximately 17,500 square feet of assignable space; the proposed new interim facilities will have approximately 9,000 square feet of assignable space. The
substantial reduction of area available for instruction during the two years of construction will probably mean a significant change in the way we teach design studio and may also require a temporary reduction in the number of students accepted into the program.

The school has agreed to smaller temporary facilities for this short two-year period to conserve financial resources. Additionally, the site available for development of interim facilities is small and difficult to plan and develop, and the cost of procurement of interim facilities comes from the available appropriated CIP funds.

In the latest round of planning for a new school of architecture, the first building programs prepared during the administration of the former dean, Elmer E. Botsai, FAIA, included space for growth and development of a new first professional degree program in architecture, together with additional academic programs in landscape architecture with construction administration. The program and approach was reviewed and modified and two alternative building programs developed. The first was a desirable program with approximately 44,000 square feet of assignable space, the second was a minimal but acceptable program of approximately 32,000 square feet of assignable space.

During the summer of 1989, in response to budgetary reviews and a request from the university administration and the Department of Accounting and General Services, the interim school administration prepared a new “bare bones” minimal program for the proposed building with approximately 29,000 square feet of assignable space.

Ongoing discussions regarding our preferred building program, available budget and present estimates of construction cost resulted in a final program and building area smaller than we would like, but adequate for immediate needs. The interim school administration, in consultation with the school finance and facilities committee, in October prepared the latest and final edition of a building program which we believe addresses our needs and most of the issues of importance regarding this project. This final program does not, however, offer any opportunity for growth of student population or future program initiatives.

We have developed a basic building program of approximately 25,000 square feet of assignable space together with two additive alternates which, if built, would bring the area up to 32,000 square feet.

The university intends to have designed, documented and bid this last proposal. The associated architects are presently at work on the schematic design of the building. By the time of our accreditation visit, we expect that design development will be near completion.

In the summer of 1993, market forces willing, we are looking forward to moving into excellent new facilities, designed by Hara/Hara/Toyomura, Associated Architects, that will serve us well into the 21st century.

The school sincerely thanks all our friends in the professional community and construction industry who worked so hard on our behalf to get the appropriation for our much-needed new facilities. The school administration and faculty are dedicated to service to the profession and community through excellence in architectural education. We expect that our new building will serve us well for years to come. HA
JURY COMMENTS:

"The entire redevelopment team went to extraordinary lengths in restoring the elegance of the old Moana."

"The jury was impressed by the physical and cultural accessibility of the completed project. It restores the connection of the social fabric between Kalakaua Avenue and Waikiki Beach and offers itself as a place that the public can enjoy."

"Such a project must incorporate the technological demands of modern building systems and meet the requirements of building codes. The successful integration of these design parameters with the historic fabric of the Moana is outstanding."
On March 11, 1901, the Moana Hotel opened on Waikiki Beach. Hawaii's first resort hotel, she was greeted as "Rivaling the best of beachfront hostleries in California and on the continent." Guests included the Prince of Wales and Amelia Earhart.

The Moana's fame and popularity grew up to, and through, World War II. Then, the rush of development following statehood dwarfed the six-story colonial structure. Two major "modernizations" were attempted in the mid-30s and mid-50s, during which she lost her historic interiors and distinctive facade.

In 1983, the hotel's management, on behalf of the owner, commissioned architect Virginia D. Murison, AIA to evaluate the options for the future of Moana as a functional hotel.

The study was to include scenarios ranging from demolition and redevelopment of the site, through "fix-up" solutions, to a complete restoration. An historic structure survey confirmed that the original structure was sound, contained the potential for unique public spaces and could be readily adapted to the functional requirements of a contemporary hotel. The Rehabilitation Tax Credit program was studied and found to be well suited to this project, thus reinforcing the commitment to restore the hotel to its original grandeur.

In 1986 the project was approved. The project team was expanded. The firm of Chapman, Desai, Sakata, Inc. was brought in as a joint venture partner and construction documents were prepared. Lacking original drawings, architects prepared details from a few historic photographs. Teams measured "ghosts" and shadows in paint built to confirm dimensions and profiles of missing elements. The majority of the street exterior and the lobby interiors were reconstructed following this method. Following the rules of classical proportions, the final dimensions of the lobby columns evolved from the footprint discovered in the wax buildup on the original wood floor (itself buried below four subsequent layers of "modern" flooring).

In 1987, the 20-month construction period began. On March 29, 1989, the Moana reopened — once again the proud "First Lady of Waikiki."

CREDITS:
Architect
Virginia D. Murison/
Chapman Desai Sakata
Joint Venture Architects
Structural Engineer
Martin Bravo Brancher, Inc.
Mechanical and Electrical
Syntech, Ltd.
Landscape Architect
Walters, Kimura & Associates
Interior Design
Virginia D. Murison, AIA
Historic Conservation Advisor
The Preservation Partnership
Food Service Consultant
George Matsumoto & Associates
Elevator Consultants
Lerch Bates & Associates
Acoustical Engineer
Darby & Associates
Graphic Design
Urano Communication
International
A Time of Transition

Changes are in store for Hawaii's decade-old school of architecture

by Barry Baker, AIA, FRAIA

The accredited baccalaureate program at the University of Hawaii School of Architecture at Manoa was 10 years old at the end of last spring semester. The first bachelor of architecture degrees were granted to 20 students in May 1980. By May 1991, we will have granted over 320 baccalaureate degrees; in the same period 20 graduate students will have earned masters' degrees.

Approximately 30 new graduates enter the architectural profession from our school each year; a large majority stay and practice in Hawaii. Many of these graduates have moved rapidly into positions of leadership and influence in our profession and community.

Toward the future

Now is an appropriate time for faculty, students, alumni and the professional community to review the accomplishments of the School of Architecture and consider future plans, activities and academic direction. It is a time for continuity, to reinforce and build on strengths and to consider future change.

The role of the school will continue to be one of service to the profession and community. The school's primary goal will be the pursuit of excellence in liberal
and professional education. It is our expectation that graduates will be able to successfully pursue professional practice at the highest level anywhere in the United States and in many foreign countries.

This is a particularly exciting time for the school. 1990 was an important year, as it marked a point of significant transition for the school.

Professor Elmer E. Botsai, FAIA, who led the school since 1977, first as department chairman and later as dean, stepped down from his position of leadership at the end of June. I am sure all of you will join me, the faculty, students and alumni in thanking him for a job well done and in wishing him well in the future. He is presently on leave; we look forward to his return for the fall semester 1991, when we can again enjoy his professional skills and wisdom as a valued senior professor of architecture.

Search for a new dean

UH President Albert J. Simone has commenced the complicated process of a national search for a new dean. We expect the Dean Search Committee to be composed of approximately 10 people representing the university administration, faculty, students and the profession and alumni. My role as interim dean during this period is one of maintenance and consolidation as the university searches for a man or woman of distinction to lead the school into the next century.

Outreach

The School of Architecture has initiated discussions with other university divisions to explore ways it can support campus programs. As a first step, we have reached agreement with the Department of Civil Engineering regarding reciprocal student enrollment. Commencing with spring semester 1991, civil engineering students will be able

Continued
The leading modular downdraft cooktop has been around for years. So it wasn't too hard to think of ways to improve on it.

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to enroll in several professional courses offered by the School of Architecture and architecture students will be able to enroll in similar courses in the Department of Civil Engineering. We hope this arrangement will be beneficial to both units and be the harbinger of similar arrangements with other departments and colleges.

New course proposals

We are looking at ways to offer our students more choice in their academic programs. More professional coursework electives are planned, and all faculty will be asked to teach one new architectural elective in every fourth semester.

New degree proposals

A previous proposal to offer a new doctor of architecture (DArch) first professional degree as a substitution for our present baccalaureate and graduate degrees was not favorably received by a campuswide faculty committee and has since been withdrawn. It is ironic that this should happen at a time when the idea of a DArch as the only first professional degree is receiving significant discussion and consideration by both NAAB and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA).

It is my expectation that this degree will become standard in our profession by turn of the century and that our school, once leading with this proposal, will follow other better-placed schools with the implementation of this degree. The profession will then join the ranks of medicine, law, optometry, pharmacy and veterinary science in requiring a professional doctorate (not to be confused with a doctorate of philosophy) as a first professional degree.

I believe that the school should not embark on any significant program changes immediately prior to the appointment of a new
dean, who should be given the opportunity to provide leadership in these academic matters. We will, however, continue to consider and plan for new degrees in landscape architecture and construction administration.

The school also has been struggling with the difficult task of implementing new university-mandated general education core requirements, including the addition of foreign language coursework. The task of offering a satisfactory liberal and general education together with an adequate professional education within the constraints of a five-year baccalaureate is becoming extremely difficult. The new dean, together with the school curriculum committee, will need to wrestle with this difficult problem and resolve the issue as soon as possible.

For this reason alone, we may in the immediate future have to move to a six-year master of
architecture as the only first professional degree offered. This would probably be only an interim step on the road to a DArch.

Student population

The student population continues to change and evolve, continuing to be more representative of the larger community. More women, non-traditional students, second degree candidates and students embarking on a second career are entering the school. This will mean significant demographic changes for our profession in the near future. We can expect that older graduates, often successful in other fields, will have different professional goals and more demanding salary expectations.

School governance

New procedures have allowed school governance to be more widely shared between the administration and faculty. The school has formed a formal committee structure to handle the many important day-to-day and long-range issues. My faculty and colleagues are working collegially and well on committee assignments and offering valuable assistance in the administration of the school.

Fund raising

Since fall semester 1987, community members have graciously supported us with donations totalling $375,500. Of this amount 69 percent has been expended, 24 percent has been placed into an endowment account for future growth and 7 percent is still available.

The UH School of Architecture looks forward to continuing the fine traditions of our programs, excellence in professional education, positive change, service to our profession and to continuing support from the professional community as we move ahead becoming second to none.
Annual Meeting Kicks Off International Relations Committee

by Theodore Garduque, AIA

On Nov. 9 and 10 at the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the Honolulu Chapter/American Institute of Architects conducted its annual business meeting and conference. This unique event also combined the inauguration of the Institute's International Relations Committee. The two-day affair was well attended by members and guests as well as important people from the institute including Donald J. Hackl, FAIA, past national president and chair of the International Relations Committee.

Also in attendance were delegates from the Japan Institute of Architects and other visitors from as far away as Australia, Boston, Chicago, Texas and Washington, D.C.

For the Honolulu Chapter, the business meeting was an auspicious occasion since it was the first official conference of the newly-formed chapter and it has been at least two years since a formal conference or convention was held.

Topics discussed were relevant to each practitioner. In context of a fast-changing global economy and international relations, our entire perspective of how the world operates is about to change — if it hasn’t already. How the world moves economically, environmentally and culturally no longer affects just the government, but individuals. As architects we need to answer: “Are we prepared for changes?” and “What can we do to assume leadership on world issues?”

These two important questions were addressed at the conference, “International Markets and Practice in the Pacific Rim.”

Panelists discussed customs and cultures, construction practices, development trends, new opportunities and an economic forecast for overseas practice.

The conference was keynoted by Arthur Erickson, FRAIC. His speech, “The Perils of Pauline — The Architect in the International Market,” illuminated the trials...
and tribulations of practicing worldwide.

Following are thoughts and observations which summarize the two-day affair.

There is an old cliche that says the only sure thing in life is death and taxes. To this we can add change. Rapid change. Bits of information and new knowledge are increasing at an exponential rate. We now know that the Earth is a finite microcosm in the universe, and that our natural resources also are finite.

We are living in a world economy. Pete Wendel, an organizational consultant, says: “Many of the companies you’ll be working for will be owned by multi-nationals. This will change the way they operate . . . work that is done in the state will be done overseas, and the product you buy will probably be assembled from parts made in several parts of the world.

“We will move from traditional manufacturing to an economy dominated by information, technology and service industries. Even manufacturing will be knowledge-based, using previously unknown techniques that are high tech based. An offshoot of this will be continued proliferation of new start-up companies, creating a whole new group of prospective clients.”

If architects are to remain leaders in the “international scene,” we must continue to develop sensitivities to the international business language, continue to be innovative, and continue to be responsible for our world environment and resources. We also must become aware and accepting of cultural differences.

The Honolulu Chapter is grateful to all the exhibitors and sponsors who contributed time and resources to make the conference a success, as well as the hard-working committee members who generously donated their time and skills.
The Honolulu Chapter/ American Institute of Architects elected 1991 officers during its recent 1990 Annual Business Meeting & Conference held at the Academy of Arts.

President

Glenn E. Mason, AIA, is a partner in the firm of Spencer Mason Architects.

His involvement with the state organization includes serving as editor of Hawaii Architect, two terms as a director and as an active member on many committees or task forces.

In the community, he serves as a director of the Hawaii Theater Center, Seagull Schools, the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii and has just concluded eight years on the Hawaii Historic Places Review board, five as chairman.

President-Elect/Vice President

N. Robert Hale, AIA, is president and partner in the firm Architects Hawaii, Ltd. Hale, an AIA member since 1975, served on the board of directors in 1984 and for several years was chair of the Design Awards Committee and a member of the Hawaii Architect staff.

In service to the community, he is serving as president of Friends of the Children’s Advocacy Center of Oahu and is on the board of directors for the Chamber of Commerce and the Economical Development Corporation of Honolulu. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Honolulu and a committee chair for the Aloha United Way.

Hale received his bachelor of architecture from Syracuse University.

Secretary

David H. Hart, AIA, is division manager of Daniel Mann Johnson & Mendenhall/Hawaii. An AIA member since 1984, for the past three years he has served on the Honolulu Chapter’s Board of Directors. He currently serves on the National AIA’s Young Architect Committee and will be its chair in 1991.

In service to the community, Hart serves on the Boy Scouts of America Council and is a member of the Rotary Club of Metro-Honolulu. He received his bachelor’s in planning and master of architecture from the University of Utah, where he received the Dean Award scholarship for three years.

N. Robert Hale

David H. Hart

Ann A. Kutaka

Brian T. Takahashi

Anne Theiss
Treasurer

John M. Okita, AIA, is president/principal of Okita, Kunimitsu & Associates, Inc. He has been a member of the Hawaii Society since 1978. He did undergraduate work at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri and received his master’s from the University of Hawaii, receiving several design awards.

In the community, John is a member of the Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce and is on the Board of Directors of the Hawaii Loa Ridge Homeowners Association.

Director

Ann A. Kutaka, AIA, is a project architect in the Honolulu office of Riecke, Sunland, Kono Architects. She became an associate member of the chapter in 1985 and an AIA member in 1988. Kutaka served two years on the chapter’s Public Education Committee.

In the community, she is a member of the Building Industry Association of Hawaii and the National Association of Home Builders. She received a bachelor’s in architecture from the University of Hawaii where she earned the Linda Yanagisawa Memorial Scholarship and a Johnson-Kelley Travel Award.

Director

Brian T. Takahashi, AIA, is a principal in the firm AM Partners, Inc. He joined HS/AIA as an associate member in 1979 and became an AIA member in 1985. He was 1988-90 chairman of the Public Education Committee after serving as a member of the committee. He also was a member of the Continuing Education Committee.

In the community, he is a member of the Newtown Community Association, the Japan-American Society and is 1990 membership chair and past treasurer of the American...
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Planning Association. He received a bachelor's of art and a master's in architecture from the University of Hawaii at Manoa where he earned several student awards.

Director
Anne Theiss, AIA, is an associate of Group 70 Limited. She became an associate member of the Hawaii Chapter in 1988 and an AIA member in 1989. She is liaison to the National Women in Architecture Committee and chairman of the local committee of Women in Architecture.

In service to the community, Theiss served on the Building & Grounds Committee of the Unity Church and is chair of the “STEP Workshop” Committee of the American Society of Interior Designers. She received a bachelor's degree from Smith College and a master's of architecture from the University of Oregon where she also was a teaching assistant and a National Merit semi-finalist.

Associate Director
Sandra Jean Giblin is on the staff of Daniel Mann Johnson and Mendenhall/Hawaii. Prior to coming to Hawaii from Arizona in 1989, she was a student affiliate member and became an associate member in 1988.

Giblin was a member of both the Professional Practice and House Dedication committees of the Central Arizona Chapter/AIA. In Hawaii, she has been active in Associate Activities.

Giblin attended Universidad La Salle in Mexico City as an exchange student and received a bachelor of architecture degree from the University of Arizona.

Carryover directors are Fred Creager, AIA; Robert Crone, AIA; J. Norman Lacayo, AIA; Robert Luersen, AIA; Kurt Mitchell, AIA; and Darrell (Buck) Welch, AIA.

The Hawaii Island Section director is Eugene E. Leucht, AIA.
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Local Publication Garners National DBED Award

*Hawaiian Design: Strategies for Energy Efficient Architecture* received a first-place national award recently at a reception given by the Honolulu Chapter/American Institute of Architects.

Improving the energy efficiency of new construction in Hawaii is the topic of the book, written by architects Kent Royle, AIA, and Cliff Terry, AIA, on behalf of the Honolulu Chapter/AIA and the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, Energy Division.

The first-place award for Best Energy/Educational Program was presented by DBED Energy Program Administrator Maurice Kaya to 1990 HC/AIA President Ted Garduque, AIA, at a slide presentation based on the book.

Publication of the book and the slide presentation are the first two of a nine-phase educational effort by HC/AIA and DBED to promote increased energy conservation.

*Hawaiian Design* is based on the concept of designing a structure to reduce the need for artificial light and cooling systems and better utilize the benefits of Hawaii's tropical climate. Seven design strategies to decrease energy which were discussed covered orientation and building form, solar control, daylighting, natural ventilation, landscaping, building systems and material selection and equipment efficiency.

"Energy conscious design is a design problem for both architects and their clients, and these tools will be useful in providing solutions," said Garduque. **HA**
Hidano Installed as BIA President

Steven S. Hidano, president of Hidano Construction Inc., has been installed as 1991 president of the Building Industry Association of Hawaii (BIA). He succeeds Ronald H. Kobayashi, secretary-treasurer of A.C. Kobayashi Inc.

Other officers are President-elect Kenneth K. Nakamura, vice president of Herbert K. Horita Realty Inc.; Vice President Robert H. Armstrong, president of Armstrong Builders Ltd.; Secretary Naomi K. Kim, assistant vice president of American Savings Bank; and Treasurer Kenneth C.S. Pai, vice president of First Hawaiian Bank.

Nishikawa Opens Maui Office

Clayton Nishikawa recently opened Nishikawa Architects, Inc. in Wailuku, Maui. The firm specializes in residential architecture and planning.

According to Nishikawa, the firm's goal is to "provide the highest level of design excellence that will set a standard for residential architecture."

A graduate of the School of Architecture at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Nishikawa is a licensed architect in California and Hawaii.

Nishikawa Architects, Inc. is located at 2200 Main Street, Suite 500, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793, 242-6900.
Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I recently relocated to London after 34 years with the Navy in Hawaii.

My Hawaii office has been forwarding Hawaii Architect to me each month. It is greatly appreciated — a splash of blue in an otherwise gray sky. Living in London has many cultural, travel and life-broadening advantages. But, as only a local might understand, it ain't Hawaii!

I enjoyed reading the November issue and really appreciated your editorial message on the homeless. I had to leave a 26-year-old son homeless in Hawaii due to his mental incapability. So, I encourage and second your call for HC/AIA involvement. We, Hawaii and our nation need a break-through in this.

John L. Busekau
New Products

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The NEAL BLAISDELL CENTER PARKING STRUCTURE at 333 Ward Avenue in Honolulu, Hawaii, is a 2-story above ground parking facility. We congratulate the following companies and people in the development of this structure:

Designer: Stringer Tusher & Associates, Ltd.
Mr. David Stringer

Engineers: Mr. Michael Yee
Mr. Yuji Kasamoto

Owner: City & County of Honolulu

Contractor: Albert C. Kobayashi, Inc.

Story Ideas Sought

Hawaii Architect is seeking writers to contribute to the magazine. If you have ideas for articles, or need deadline or focus information, please contact Aimee Holden at 621-8200 or write: Hawaii Architect, 1034 Kilani Ave., Suite 108, Wahiawa, HI 96786.
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