Concrete Conference

Concrete’s versatility for the expression of new and progressive ideas in architecture has been demonstrated by many of the world’s most famous architects and builders since the cement formula was first discovered. This was the theme of a historical discussion of concrete’s function by Dr. James Phillip Noffsinger, Phd., banquet speaker at Kentucky’s first Concrete Conference at the University of Kentucky December 7 and 8.

Dr. Noffsinger with narrative and slides described to the conference audience of 150 persons the first uses of concrete, contemporary architectural uses and gave them a peek at what is in store for the future. The speaker, holder of two architectural degrees, substituted for O’Neil Ford, noted San Antonio architect, whose appearance was cancelled due to illness. Dr. Noffsinger pointed out that imaginative uses of concrete will be limited only by man’s capacity to derive and create new and exciting forms.

A concrete conference will be held again next year attesting to the success of this first conference staged by the University of Kentucky Department of Extended Programs, the U. of K. Department of Architecture and U. of K. Department of Civil Engineering. With the exception of the banquet, which was held at the Phoenix Hotel, the conference was conducted at Carnahan House Conference Center at Lexington.

Dean R. E. Shaver, U. of K. College of Engineering, in welcoming the conference stressed that it is an obligation of a university to work with industries and professional groups to bring forth discussions of technique and application.

D. K. Blythe, head of the U. of K. Dept. of Civil Engineering; Charles P. Graves, head of U. of K. Dept. of Architecture; and W. R. McIntosh, head of Dept. of Civil Engineering, lead open discussions at the conference.

Emphasis on the importance of following the basic requirements in mix designs for quality concrete was made by L. C. Pendley, associate professor, U. of K. Department of Civil Engineering. David L. Arnall, chief geologist, division of materials, Department of Highways, displayed a map of Kentucky aggregate source locations while discussing specimens of good and bad aggregates in relation to concrete performance.

“Admixtures—A Key to Concrete Versatility” was the topic of John S. Hamilton. Hamilton is concrete field engineer for the E. W. Zimmer Construction Chemicals Co., Inc., of Chicago. Hamilton spoke principally on air entraining agents and the properties and characteristics of air entrained concrete. He impressed upon the conference that there is not now in existence a successful anti-freeze agent for freshly placed concrete (Continued on Inside Back Cover)

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The Kentucky Architect

is the monthly official magazine of the East Kentucky Chapter, Inc., and the West Kentucky Chapter, Inc., of the American Institute of Architects, Inc. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Chapters or the Institute.

Send all manuscripts, photographs, letters and advertisements to KENTUCKY ARCHITECT, Marvin Gray, Executive Secretary. Editorial and Advertising office: Telephone 635-7327, P. O. Box 8026, Station E, Louisville 8, Kentucky. Design, layout and printing by Editorial Services Co., 445 Baxter Ave., Louisville, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY ARCHITECT is available at a subscription cost of $4.00 each year or 50¢ each issue.

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ON OUR COVER

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The cover photograph by William Blackwelt shows the Methodist Evangelical Hospital which has a more than 300-bed capacity. The building is located in the Louisville Medical Center at Broadway and Floyd Streets.
Over 200 students from 72 of the 74 existing architectural schools across the nation attended the eighth Annual Student Forum, November 18-21, at the Octagon in Washington, D.C.

The A.I.A.-sponsored forum had as its title "Human Factors in Environmental Architecture". It was presented as part of the Institute's continuing educational program to give students added insight into the practical aspects of a professional career.

The students heard lectures by a number of prominent speakers from the different fields pertaining to architecture. They also participated in workshop sessions, toured Washington's southwest redevelopment area and the newly completed Dulles Airport, conducted a business session and elected national officers.

Harvard Professor Walter Bogner, F.A.I.A., acted as moderator of the forum. Other speakers included M.I.T. Dean of Architecture, John Burchard; Rhode Island School of Design President Albert Bush-Brown, F.A.I.A.; Anthropologist Dr. Edward Hall; Acoustical Consultant Robert Newman; Developers' Consultant James J. Hurley; City Planner Barclay Jones; Presidential Consultant August Heckscher, and Architect I. M. Pei.

The students were broken into work groups, following each lecture for the purpose of discussing the lecture, raise questions and formulate ideas for discussion with these lecturers during the evening seminar session.

Kentucky Student Chapter representatives included Mark Steele, Paul M. Pinney, Michael Estel and Warren Van Hoose. They were successful in arranging for several exchange programs with the University of Cincinnati, University of Miami, Ohio State and Kent State to be held later in this academic year. These programs have been held in the past and have proved to be most informative and advantageous to all involved.

Other Chapter News

During this academic year, the chapter has held bi-monthly meetings with programs directed toward the profession of architecture. The chapter is also responsible for the weekly architectural professions class for the entire student body of the department. Recent programs included one by the U.S. Gypsum Company, a lecture on European architecture, illustrated with slides by Joe Clark of Lexington, with the Portland Cement Association.

Running concurrently with the forum, and continuing through December 27, was the second annual exhibition of architectural student theses in the Octagon galleries. Represented in the exhibition were theses from 13 architectural schools selected by the deans. Through a series of four such annual exhibitions, all architectural schools will be assured of the opportunity to exhibit.

Student Chapters are divided into 13 regional groups, with Kentucky being a part of the Great Lakes Region along with Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.
NEW BOOK INCLUDES KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

A project designed by Jasper D. Ward, faculty member of the University of Kentucky Department of Architecture, is included in John Dixon's new book, "Architectural Design Preview, U.S.A." Ward is the only architect from Kentucky represented in the book.

Dixon’s book includes 140 projects by 111 architects. The list reads like a "Who's Who" of contemporary architects. Some of the other architects and firms are Walter Gropius, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Minoru Yamasaki, Edward Stone, Eero Saarinen and Richard Neutra.

The section allotted Ward concerns his design of the Cancer Center at the University of Louisville. The structure will have one floor, a basement and, at a lower level, treatment rooms to enclose betatron and cobalt machines. A landscaped mound of earth in a garden will serve as a radiation shield for the treatment equipment. The building is designed to cost under $250,000 ($500,000 including equipment).

Ward, who has a practice in Louisville, is a visiting critic in architectural design in his third year teaching at U. of K. two afternoons per week. While in a practice in New York, he was a visiting critic at Pratt Institute and at Columbia University.

In 1956, Ward won an award of merit in architectural design from A.I.A. for a house done in New Jersey in partnership with Reginald Knight. The house was included in a book, "Mid-Century Architecture in America." Ward was commissioned to design portfolio House No. 8 for the "Ladies Home Journal" in 1958. The creation was also printed in "House and Home." Last year, he was presented the first honor award of the East and West Kentucky Chapters of the A.I.A. for a branch office design, Universal C.I.T. Credit Corp., Fritz Drybrough owner.

Ed. Note: Ward's Proposed Cancer Center is included in the feature section of this issue of "THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT."

STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS

As announced in the last issue, the next session of examinations for applicants for license to practice architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky will be held January 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1963 in the offices of the State Board at the Department of Architecture, 2nd Floor, Reynolds Building, South Broadway, Lexington.

BEAUX ARTS BALL

Plans are now being formulated for the Beaux Arts Ball for the Department of Architecture, University of Kentucky, to be held sometime during the early part of the second semester.

A sketch problem on the theme for the ball, is being conducted in all levels of design in the department and much interest is being shown by the students.

NEWLY REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

The following out-of-state residents have recently been registered to practice architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Thomas Charles Dorste, 1210 E. 71st Street, Indianapolis, Indiana; Pat Yates Spillman, 725 Southland Center, Dallas, Texas and Eiland Keith Dean, 913 5th Ave., Huntington, West Virginia.
GOVERNMENT & DESIGN: TWO CITIES HEARD FROM

Newspapers in two U. S. cities have published strongly worded editorials about the failure of their city governments to recognize the need for good urban design.

The New York Times, in an editorial titled "No Architect", noted that not a single architect was among the 21 persons appointed by Mayor Wagner to the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Housing and Redevelopment Board. " 'No architect,' until very recently seems to have been the single consistent policy in New York's less-than consistent planning and urban renewal practices," the Times observed. "Good business without good design does not make good cities. The city with the best urban redevelopment record to date - Philadelphia - has an architecture-oriented, architect-headed City Planning Commission...."

"Needed: A Design Plan for the City," was the title of an editorial in the San Francisco Examiner, which attacked what it called a "piecemeal approach to a big problem San Francisco has not been willing to confront." The editorial named two suggested solutions - one of them by Architect George Rockrise calling for the creation of "a strong department of development to take over the functions of city planning, redevelopment, renewal, code enforcement and related fields," plus the enhancement of the Mayor's powers. "We don't know whether these are wise proposals," the editorial stated. "We do know they indicate how far ahead of City Hall some private citizens are in recognizing and thinking about the problem. We also know that San Francisco will go on dealing with these issues on a futile 'crisis to crisis' basis until city officials stop their piecemeal thinking and start concerning themselves with a total concept for the future San Francisco."

40,000 sq. ft. of Dolt & Dew White Textured Finish Pre-Cast Concrete Wall Panels are being used on all new facilities of Central State Hospital.

Architect: Hartstern, Louis & Henry, A.I.A.

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The Mayfair Square Professional Building was designed and built in 13 months time. This was accomplished by building the "shell" and finishing the suites as they were leased. The low bid for the 27,750 sq. ft. "shell" was $161,000.00. Finished, the building will cost $16.20 per sq. ft. An extension is planned to increase the area to 45,000 sq. ft.

Exterior finish consists of brick, porcelain enamel and glass. The steel frame makes much use of cantilevers. A large parking lot is screened from view by a brick serpentine wall 6 ft. high. Interior public areas have terrazzo floors, brick walls and acoustical plaster ceilings. The lobby is on a mid-level and either floor may be reached by ramp. Heating and cooling is by means of hot and chilled water piped to fan-coil units in each suite.
The Medical Building in Corydon, Indiana, houses the offices of Dr. W. J. Brockman and Dr. David Dukes and a pharmacy. The structure is brick veneer over frame, with plywood box beams and shell roof over the waiting room area. Construction was handled by the owner at a completed cost of slightly over $18.00 per sq. ft.

The floor plan was designed to provide a separate traffic flow for patients and staff. In the final scheme, except for X-Ray, the two traffic patterns meet only in the examining rooms. The heating and cooling system is equipped with an electronic filter to minimize spread of bacteria.
The University of Louisville Cancer Center is intended partly as a teaching and research facility for the university medical school, but its primary function is to offer clinical treatment not available elsewhere in the community.

The modular structural design facilitates future changes or expansion. Precast T-sections, 5 feet wide by 2 feet deep, span the entire depth of the building to support the floor and the roof. The 8 by 10 inch exterior columns rest on the cantilevered ends of the floor members. All interior partitions are movable.

The center was designed to cost under $250,000.00.

The design was honored by Architectural Design Preview, U.S.A., in 1962.
The Medical Towers Building consists of eight floors, basement and a penthouse. The basement and first floor contain commercial and service activities. Second through eighth floors contain 55 suites for doctor’s offices. The penthouse houses mechanical equipment.

The structure is made of a reinforced light weight concrete frame and pan joist floors. The curtain wall consists of vertical aluminum mullions, glass and blue porcelain enamel panels.

The building features optimum space flexibility, air-conditioning and easy access to all areas.

The parking facility contains ninety percent customer parking for 440 cars on ramps and level areas.

The Medical-Dental Research Building is the first section of a development which will ultimately be expanded to house the University of Louisville School of Medicine & Dentistry. It is designed to permit this expansion in a manner which will integrate the completed Medical & Dental Schools into the overall design of the Medical Center.

The building contains 120,000 sq. ft. in 7 stories and a basement. Mechanical and electrical work are run exposed so as to be readily accessible for changes dictated by changing types of research. The building is completely air conditioned and due to the nature of the research requires almost 100% outside air.

Noteworthy are the animal quarters which are designed for the ultimate in cleanliness and for ease and economy of maintenance. Also noteworthy is a four table operating suite.
New facilities at Central State Hospital are being built in a $3,500,000.00 campus plan complex of seven buildings. Color and some pitched roofs are being used to help give a more "residential" and "lighter" touch. A colorful mosaic 12 ft. by 22 ft. appears over the entrance to the main building.

Facilities include a complete 65-bed hospital; normal dormitory facilities for 38 "progressed" patients; central dining area connected to other buildings by covered walks; trade and craft shops; an all purpose auditorium and stage fitted for physical recreation, entertainment and church services.

Reception and rehabilitation, limited privilege, dormitory and power plant buildings are of concrete frame construction with textured precast exterior panels of white cement. Dining, therapy and social and recreational buildings are framed with heavy timber and laminated arches. The exteriors use similar precast panels. Brightly colored porcelain panels below windows and colored glass in the monitor type skylights add a sparkle to the building complex.
The Jewish Hospital was designed to be constructed in stages, the last of which is yet to be added. It is designed on a vertical service system within a central core, with wings projected in the shape of an offset cross.

The first stage consisted of 4 stories and a basement providing a total capacity of 118 beds and 18 bassinets. Plans included the addition of 2 more floors and air conditioning in patient areas in a second stage.

The second stage increased the bed capacity to 264 and the bassinets to 26. Services were also expanded by additions to the north and west wings. The hospital operated at practically full capacity and without loss during the second stage of construction and remodeling.

Rehabilitation Center, Inc.

Architect: Joseph & Joseph Architects & Engineers

This building, although a separate organization from Jewish Hospital, will be connected to the hospital on all floors to avoid duplication of diagnostic and therapeutic services.
The Valley Medical Clinic houses the offices of Drs. Zimmerman and Word. It provides a colorful, restful atmosphere for patients coordinated with efficient treatment areas. The structure includes exposed steel frame with Tectum roof deck in the waiting room area. Wall bearing using bar joists and metal deck are in the clinic area. Exterior walls are face brick with concrete block back up. Roof overhang eliminates the use of shades or draperies on the glass areas.

Interior walls of the waiting room are face brick and glass. Floors in these areas are 5/8 in. monolithic terrazo. The ceiling of the waiting room is exposed Tectum and other ceilings are metal pan acoustical with solid back.
JURY NAMED FOR REYNOLDS COMPETITION

Three prominent architects have been named by The American Institute of Architects as the jury for the 1963 third annual Reynolds Aluminum Prize for architectural students.

The jury members are: Philip D. Creer, F.A.I.A., director of the department of architecture of the University of Texas and a principal in the firm of Creer & Roessner, Austin, Texas; Robert Anshen, F.A.I.A., a principal in the firm of Anshen & Allen, San Francisco, designer of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Sedona, Arizona, and the Visitors' Center at the Dinosaur National Monument, Vernal, Utah; and William W. Eshbach, A.I.A., a principal in the firm of Eshbach, Pullinger, Stevens & Bruder, Philadelphia; and a regional director of The American Institute of Architects.

The jury will meet January 9-10 at A.I.A. headquarters, Washington, D.C., to select the 1963 student prize winner. The national prize confers $2,500 to the student submitting the "best original design of a building component in aluminum", and $2,500 to the school attended by the winner. The student's cash prize must be used for further education, either formally enrolled in a school or engaging in other type of planned study activity.

The Reynolds Aluminum Prize for architectural students was established by Reynolds Metals Co. to encourage creativity in architectural design and to foster interest in the design potential of aluminum.
and that admixtures should be used only for the purpose of meeting specific job requirements.

Also discussing air entrained concrete with emphasis on testing was H. F. Hedderich, vice president, Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa. On concrete testing and inspection Hedderich made the point that one of the major problems of the American Society for Testing Materials is to determine what is the proper test. Wet and dry tests of concrete vary as much as 15 to 22 per cent, said Hedderich, in indicating what might be the characteristics of the final product. He included proper sampling as another of the most important steps in proper testing.

Design in lightweight concrete still makes use of the basic principles of concrete design, said Daniel P. Jenny, chief engineer, Expanded Shale, Clay and Slate Institute of Washington, D.C., in his discussion of concrete weight reduction. "It merely behooves the engineer to acquaint himself with the various properties of structural lightweight concrete and use this knowledge intelligently and logically," said Jenny. The chief engineer's presentation included discussion of lightweight aggregates; strength-cement factor-unit weight; modulus of elasticity; shear capacity; creep and deflection plus ultimate strength design and fire resistance.

Milton Evans, Jr., manager of Epoxy Resin Applications of the H. B. Fuller Co., Cincinnati, explained the importance of epoxy resins and polysulfide sealants and used slides to illustrate specific applications.

The twin-towered Marina City project in Chicago, recently completed on a three and one-tenth acre site on the Chicago River, was used in illustration of J. H. Banker's talk on New Developments in Form Work and Reinforcing Steel. Banker recently retired as a structural specialist with the Portland Cement Association. The project at this time is the highest concrete structure in the United States and is also the highest apartment building in the nation. Banker said the construction was made easier through use of plastic forms. He outlined problems encountered during planning and construction using slides to show solution and results in the 588 ft.-tall structure.

Long-lasting concrete floors on ground can be obtained through proper design, specifications, and construction, emphasized A. H. Gustaferro, supervisor of construction engineering for Portland Cement Association in Chicago. Gustaferro said it is recommended that industrial floors on ground never be less than five inches thick. Some of the more important do's and don'ts touched upon by Gustaferro were the following: placing techniques should be aimed toward achievement of minimum segregation by placing the concrete as close to its final position as possible; concrete should be adequately consolidated but not overworked; to minimize bleeding and segregation, low-slump, air-entrained concrete should be used.

Color may be introduced in the surface finish of concrete by any of several methods, including exposure of special colored aggregates, by the use of integral color in the concrete mixture, by the use of coloring stains, and by painting, said conference speaker T. W. Hunt of the Portland Cement Association's structural bureau. In his discussion of color and concrete, Hunt said that in order to produce clean, clear shades the use of white portland cement is recommended and that the use of white portland cement is a "must" in the production of the lighter shades of most colors. A caution to observe, as expressed by Hunt, is "The blending or mixing of color materials to produce other shades is something that should be left to the manufacturer of pigments."

Frank Dickey, president of the University of Kentucky, spoke briefly prior to Friday's luncheon.

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