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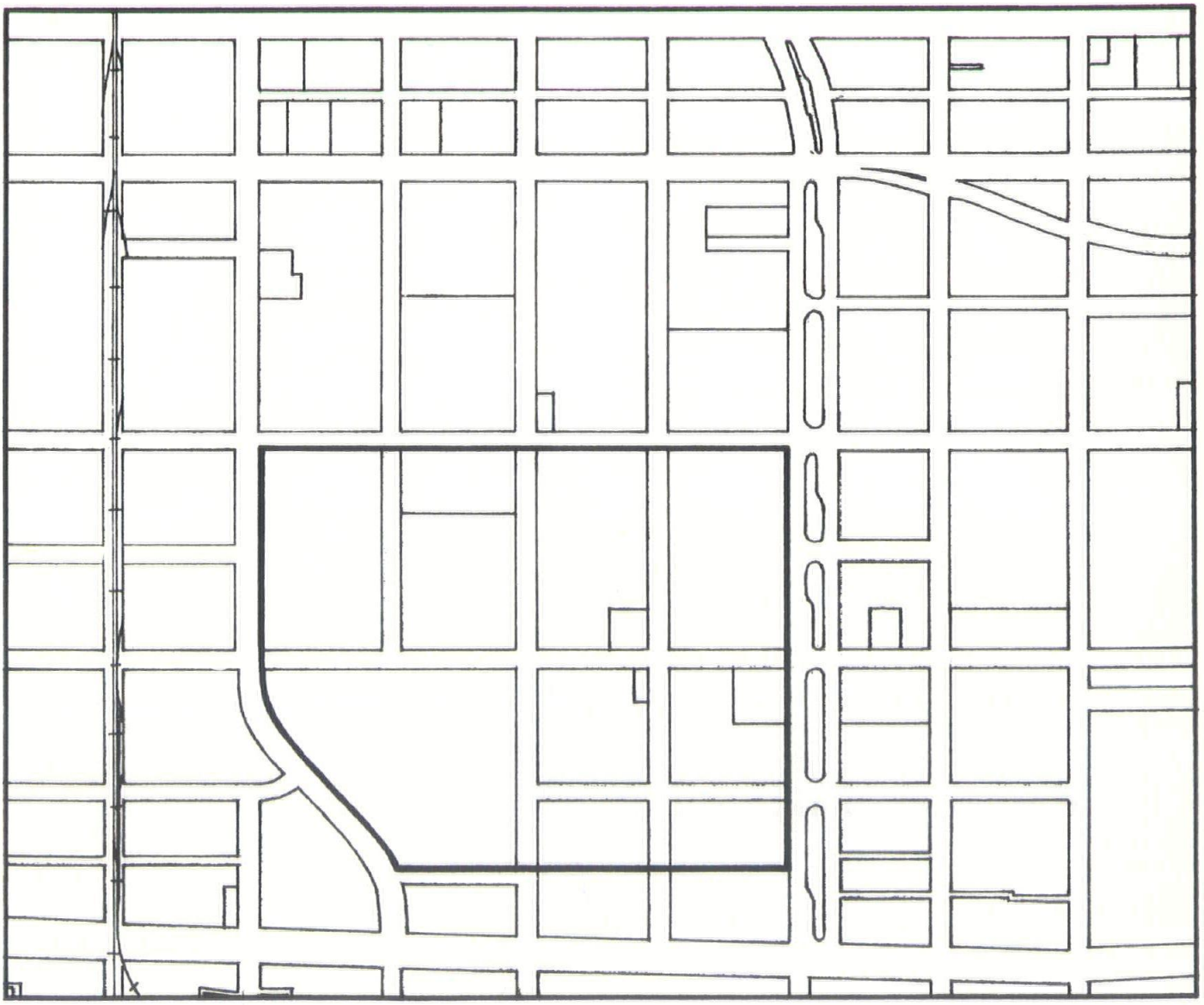
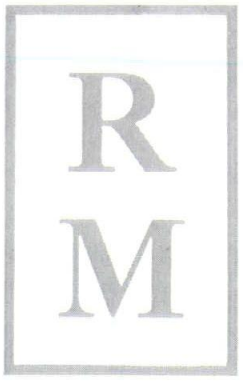
The Kentucky Architect / JUNE, 1965



● URBAN RENEWAL



STATEMENT OF POLICY

It appears to us that there is a growing tendency among General Contractors to usurp the traditional functions of independent Architects and Consulting Engineers. This "Package Builder" approach does not, in our opinion, serve the best interests of the client. We do, however, actively solicit the opportunity of meeting with an Owner and his Architect before working drawings and full specifications are completed. We feel that in this manner we can provide a valuable service to the Owner without infringement upon the role of the Architect. The concept in which we firmly believe is that of the Owner-Architect-Builder team. We shall continue to strive to execute, with the utmost precision of which we are capable, plans provided to us by Architects.

Rommel-McFerran Company firmly believes in, and uses, the Critical Path Method of construction scheduling. We feel this to be the most accurate tool yet devised to assure maximum coordination between the various construction trades and to permit the completion of a project in the minimum practicable time. Inquiries regarding the application of Critical Path scheduling are solicited.

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• graphics and illustrations by todd hoon •

The Kentucky Architect

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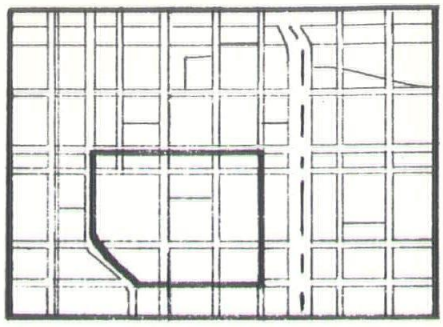
THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the use and control of space.

COVER STORY



The cover for June depicts the area designated for redesign in the recent Louisville Urban Renewal competition. Repeated above, the drawing locates the exact neighborhood as the inner bold rule.

The jury for the competition met in Louisville first on December 11 and 12 to review the thirty-one entries which complied with the legal financial and architectural qualifications, and again May 7 and 8 to select the winning design from those five entries which qualified from the first stage judgment.

The winning architect, McCulloch and Bickel is featured on page 11 and their entry "Village West" on page 12 and 13, with the finalists. ■

Recent news-making events have shown the great value of cohesiveness among professional people. Tomorrow's news will reflect the growing strength of most well-organized professions. What architects do now will determine in large measure the ultimate successful growth of the profession.

These statements are true. Merely repeating them from time to time will accomplish nothing solid. This solid foundation on which architects can build for the future will be formed only by group coordination.

What are some of the things needing cohesiveness of group effort in the near future? The number is large and growing each year--but to mention a few: Stronger registration laws; professional liability (statute of limitations); minimum fee schedules. These few are worthy of immediate consideration for action. Indeed, some architects are doing more than thinking, some are studying professional problems with a view toward constructive action. Others can find time for little except design of their next project.

Several courses of action are open for individual architects to contribute to elevation of the profession. Basic to any course of action, surely, is the real desire of the majority for improvement. Just the desire alone, however, will accomplish exactly nothing.

Some definite steps toward putting this desire to work are necessary. For a good many architects who are long-standing dues-paying members of the AIA, the first step toward a constructive program of improvement would be to attend their local professional meetings. There are many more who "don't" than there are who "do". To illustrate this--when committees are named in our local chapters the names keep recurring on the rosters. Why? Because most times there are not enough active members to avoid this duplication. Therefore, some of our members do most of the work. There is a physical limit of activities in which even an avid worker can participate. The AIA is in great need of more members becoming active members--not just dues-paying members.

No matter how many times "unity in numbers" is used persuasively, it none-the-less remains true. There lies the real strength of a professional organization. Therein is potential strength to accomplish many objectives for the profession. Advancement of the profession will mean elevation of the lot of the individual architect.

A foundation for a tremendously strong architectural organization in Kentucky has been placed. Objectives of the future are seen clearly in their proper perspective. These objectives can be attained only by "active unity" of purpose achieved by coordination and personal participation.

That first step for many can be attendance at local AIA gatherings. Your part then will become evident. Your action then will be rewarded. Your profession will begin to advance. You then will be an integral part of your profession.

You are needed now because you need a strong AIA now.

Marvin Gray

The subject I have been given today is "An Architect Looks at Tomorrows Schools". Since the Architecture of school buildings generally is the end result of an Educational program, perhaps it is putting the cart before the horse for me to attempt to describe the shelter before the activity to be sheltered is more fully defined. However, I will do my best to anticipate the situation as we architects see it.

AN ARCHITECT LOOKS AT TOMORROWS SCHOOLS

B. F. Romanowitz

Perhaps the most permanent characteristic of our society is its constant pattern of change and development. Education, being an integral part of this society, while at the same time serving it, inevitably reflects this pattern of change and development, and will continue to do so in the future. Buildings, being static in time, tend to be relatively permanent reflections of the values of a society at a particular stage of development; however, if buildings are to successfully serve society's ever changing needs they must be designed in such a manner that they will not be outmoded easily as time progresses and our needs change.

This is, I think, the most important single fact to be dealt with in designing todays educational buildings. We must plan and build buildings which not only permit and support the evolving educational function as we know it today, but will be easily adaptable and flexible to whatever changes and developments the future will bring.

The best way to anticipate the future is to try to understand the forces at work today which are shaping it. It might be said that certain basic trends in education which are affecting the architects design of our schools are now evident. With what we know about our society to guide us, it should be apparent which of these trends will become influential in the future, and thereby we should gain some insight into how they will affect the shape of school buildings to come. For example, it seems logical that we should be able to expect:

1. A greatly increasing number and mass of students to be dealt with; yet at the same time, we realize a need to increase attention given to the individual student in specific areas.

2. An increasing number and variety of disciplines to be taught, yet at the same time we reaffirm the need to emphasize the basic unity and relatedness of all disciplines.

3. A tremendous rate of growth of accumulated knowledge; for instance, I've heard it said that 90% of all the scientists that ever lived are alive today.

These few basic tenets, and they are by no means all of them, have had quite an effect on the design of school buildings.

Since the time when it became apparent that the traditional building program as expressed by "X number of classrooms plus a library" no longer provided the best learning environment, educators have presented the architectural profession with a real challenge and a great opportunity.

In order for our school buildings to be valid today and in the future, we architects must provide certain facilities which have been directly a result of the trends previously mentioned.

We must be able to provide big unobstructed spaces for large groups of one hundred or more students who will be instructed by the mass media techniques of

(Continued on page 17)

Grady Clay Named to Planning Force

Grady Clay, Hon. AIA, has been appointed to an eleven member group under AIA President Arthur Gould Odell FAIA. Mr. Clay is editor of Landscape Architect Quarterly and real estate and building editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The group, designated as the Potomac Planning Force, was organized by the AIA to assist the Interior Department in comprehensive planning for the Potomac River in the Washington area met in the capital April 27-28.

The meeting was primarily for orientation but some output was reported by Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, who had asked the Institute to organize the group, and Odell, task force chairman, in a shared press conference. The force will come up with a model plan for the river and its surroundings by November 1, it was said. In the meantime, a decision on plans for a series of dams on the river and tributaries will be made. President Johnson has directed the Department of the Interior to develop a sweeping model plan for the Potomac. ■

J. E. Johnston Elected KSPE President

In their convention at Louisville the week of April 22, the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers elected J. E. Johnston, Portland Cement Association as Paving Engineer.

The new president is a native of Greenville, Ky. Graduating from Greenville High School, he entered the University of Ky. and graduated from there in 1949 with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Formerly an engineer with the Kirk Coal Company of West Kentucky, he served the Portland Cement Association as general field engineer for the West Kentucky area. A past president of the Green River Chapter of the KSPE, he was elected as KSPE state vice president in 1964. ■

NEXT

The Kentucky Architect Magazine will feature college buildings and hospitals in the next two issues. Send your material to the Kentucky Architect today.

KENTUCKY CHAPTERS NEWS FROM

EAST

This program is being vigorously prepared by Helm Roberts, AIA, Chairman of our Urban Design Committee and co-ordinator of the "AIA-Lexington Downtown Group". Helm's talk will include slides from Knoxville, where a renovation of a portion of downtown has been successfully undertaken and also Franklin, Tennessee and Lexington where redevelopment is proposed. The talk will be followed by a question and discussion period on downtown redevelopment in general and the Lexington project in particular.

The July meeting (Friday, July 9) will be held in Covington and a good turn out from all the membership is hoped for this date on your calendar.

Subscriptions to the AIA Journal are available to Professional Associate, Associate, and Student Associate members at $2.50 per year. Contact R. E. Olden if interested.

The following new members were accepted to the Chapter:

Corporate: Wilson Bond, Jr., AIA; William R. Rinehart, AIA; Donald B. Shelton, AIA.

Associate: William H. Qualls, Joseph H. Clark, and D. Lyle Aten.

Student Associate: Charles A. Wiechers, Jr. and William A. Pool, Jr. ■

WEST

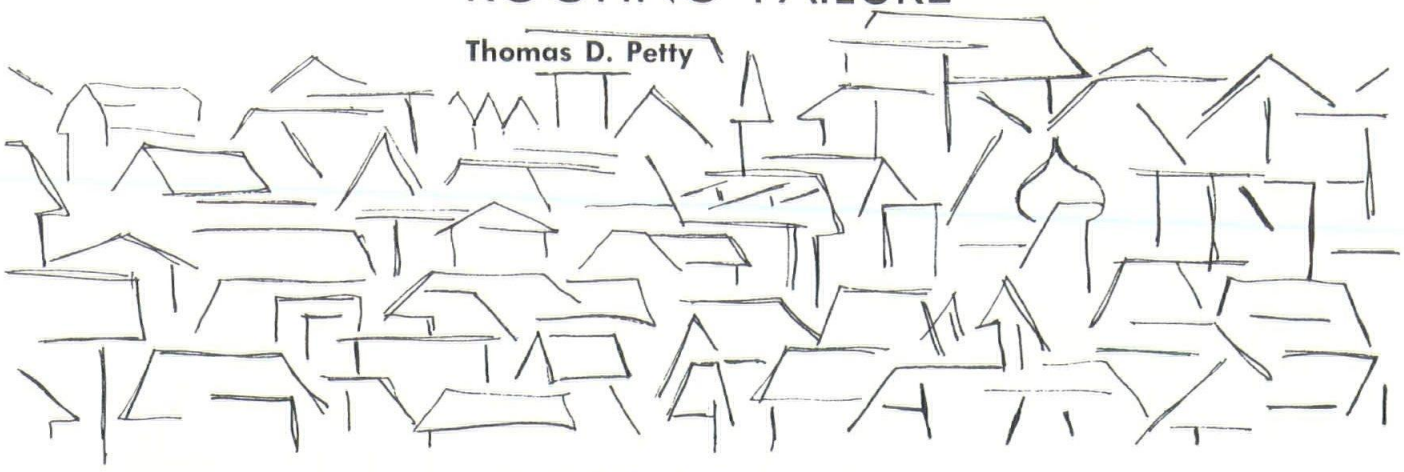
The June Meeting for the West Kentucky Chapter has been changed to Thursday June 24 and will be a luncheon meeting. A report will be given covering the National AIA convention.

Four new associate members welcomed to the West Kentucky Chapter are:

Charles Pierce
George Henry Steigner
Mitchell Dean Sanders
John David Zuern ■

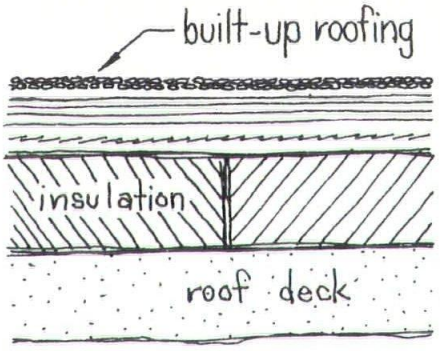
ROOFING FAILURE

Thomas D. Petty



A BUILT-UP ROOF is subjected to every conceivable form of punishment that a building experiences. It must withstand the effects of outdoor weather, indoor weather, human traffic, and structural movement. It must withstand the direct impact of rain, ice, hail, snow, and alternate freezing and thawing. It must undergo tremendous changes in temperature from below zero to as high as 150 to 160°F surface temperature. The application of heavy equipment on flat roofs has caused increased vibration, settlement, and traffic damage. Inferior workmanship and materials have added to the failures. Poor masonry work in parapets and improper flashings have caused innumerable roofing failures. However, in my experience, the one item that is the least well-defined and the least capable of accurate determination in the field is the failure due to water vapor and condensation.

Mr. Petty studied engineering at The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina. He has been a Maintenance Consultant and New Construction Specialist for Tremco Manufacturing Company within five years work in constructing and maintaining buildings.

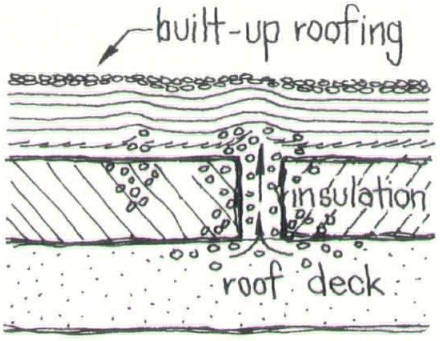


Proper mopping; joint sealing.

The following facts are not intended to pertain to all roofs but only to those calling for vapor barriers, insulation, and flat roofs where the possibility of water build-up on such roofs is present. Also the following facts, steps, and procedures should be adhered to quite rigidly to insure optimum results in the application of new roofs.

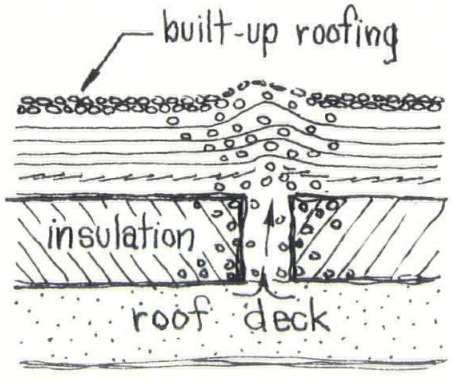
VAPOR BARRIERS should be included in all roofing systems, a solidly mopped vapor barrier over

the roof deck is the best solution to the control of water vapor transfer from inside the building



Failure do to poor mopping.

into the insulation. The following are two typical sources for interior moisture: (1) When a building is closed in during the winter months, the building is not allowed proper ventilation during the period of drying-out of the concrete and plaster so that this large quantity of water vapor will remain within the roofing structure. (2) In a school building, each person in a classroom gives off approximately one-sixth of a pound of water per hour. The problem of condensation because of a lack of a vapor barrier, or



Poor mopping of succeeding layers.

one that is misapplied usually occurs the first or second winter after construction. How many contractors worry about a vapor barrier?

A true vapor barrier should be applied prior to the application of any insulation, and should consist of two plies of 15 pound felt, asphalt saturated, to be half-lapped. Said plies of felt shall be installed by being bonded together with a 30 pound per square layer of hot asphalt between plies; to be followed with a 30 pound per square layer of hot asphalt on the final top ply.

INSULATION: To understand why an ever increasing number of roofs are being insulated and why they pose more problems than uninsulated roofs, some background information is required.

People work better when they are comfortable, so, many more buildings are air-conditioned. During the summer, a hot roof can appreciably raise the temperature within the building and make the cost of operating the air-conditioning equipment considerably more expensive. Also, a cold roof in winter can lower the temperature within a building; again raising the heating costs. Insulating the roof, while costly, saves more than it costs if the insulation remains dry and does its job.

Expansion and contraction of a steel roof deck is so great that a built-up roof cannot be bonded directly to it. The roof mat cannot withstand such movement. All insulation shall be run perpendicular to the direction of the flutes in the metal deck, thus eliminating splitting of the roofing felts during low temperatures as a result of the extreme movement from contraction of the metal decking.

There are many different types of insulations used today, but they all depend upon the imprisoned or trapped air contained within the insulation for their insulating value. When roof insulation becomes wet, the water displaces the imprisoned air and if the insulation becomes saturated, there would be no insulating value left. Sometimes the insulation will absorb and hold a great deal of water so that leaks in the mat go unnoticed until the insulation is so

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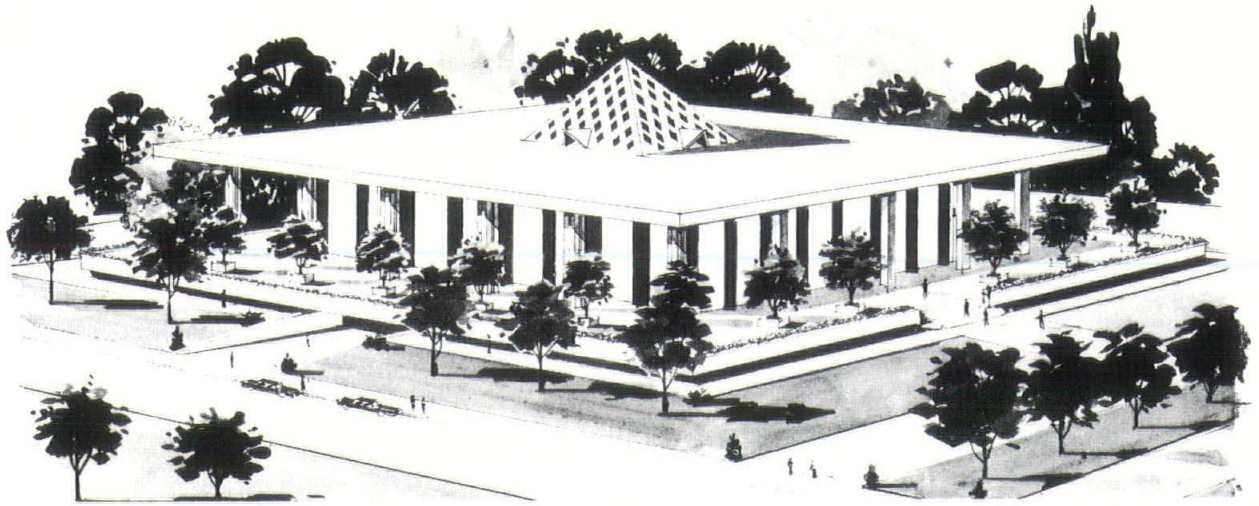


THE PADUCAH CITY HALL

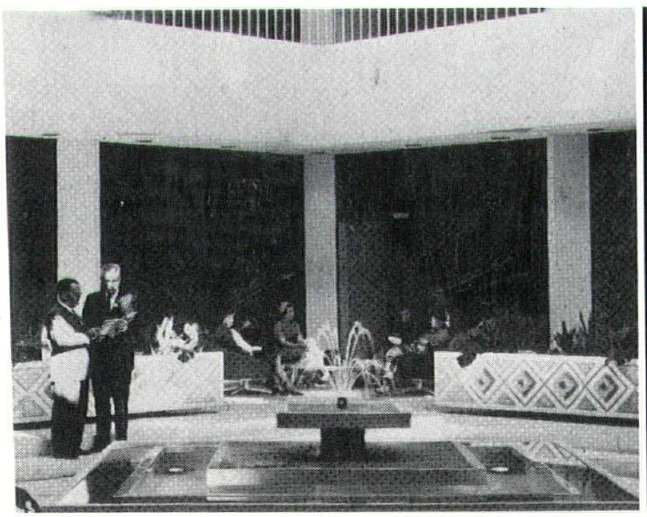
Designed by the noted architect Edward Durell Stone, the Paducah City Hall is composed of three floors and encompasses an entire city block. The lower floor is contained within a broad podium, on which the colonnaded building rests. A wide overhang dominates the building and from the center of the roof rises a pyramidal "lantern" which projects 20 feet above the flat roof line.

The lantern's interior contains a pierced window pattern allowing light to flood the large interior court; the focal point of the building design. In passing through the court a large pool with splashing fountains and planting is seen, entirely washed by the light and shadow pattern cast by the pyramidal roof.

The first floor contains general city offices. On the upper floor there is a balcony for circulation offering a most impressive view of the lower court which is used as a waiting area. The Executive Offices located on the second floor include the Mayor's office. The lower floor within the podium includes the Police Court, City Jail, parking and related facilities.

The building is surfaced with white precast aggregate panels which echo the white soffit of the overhang which is richly patterned. The pattern repeats the decorating triangular motif of the building. The fascia repeats the triangular pattern of the soffit.

The well proportioned interior spaces are unique, due to the ample ceiling height and triangular bay windows. The floors are of white and terazzo and most interior walls are painted a soft off-white. The walls of the large court are of wood.



Lee Potter Smith & Assoc. AIA, Assoc. Arch. / Seth E. Giem & Assoc., General Contractors

McCULLOCH & BICKEL: WINNER

LOUISVILLE URBAN RENEWAL NATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

The winning design in the National Design Competition for the best possible design for the redevelopment of 34.4 acres of land within the West Downtown Urban Renewal Project Area for a neighborhood residential and commercial complex was submitted by Architects, McCulloch and Bickel. Donald L. Williams headed the Design Team of James Gibson, Stow Chapman, and George R. Rolfe, all of Louisville, Kentucky. The General Contractor is Whittenberg Engineering and Construction Co., Louisville, Ky. and Sponsors are Taylor Hurley Assoc. Inc., and David Rosen Assoc. Inc., both of New York.

The firm of McCulloch and Bickel, Architects, which expanded into a partnership in 1955 is well grounded in the housing field. It has executed projects, ranging from the five million dollar Agricultural Science Research Center at the University of Kentucky, to small churches. A state park lodge with living units and a three-quarter million dollar housing for the elderly project are included in the firm's record. Ten million dollars of work has been constructed by the firm over the past five years.

This firm has a concern for Urban Planning in Louisville. Mr. McCulloch's elaborate study for "Louisville - Year 2,000" was well publicized in 1950/51. He has been active as a director in Historic Homes, Inc., a local civic preservation and restoration organization. He has served as planner, consultant, and technical advisor to various government agencies. Mr. McCulloch is the Technical Director of the local chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute.

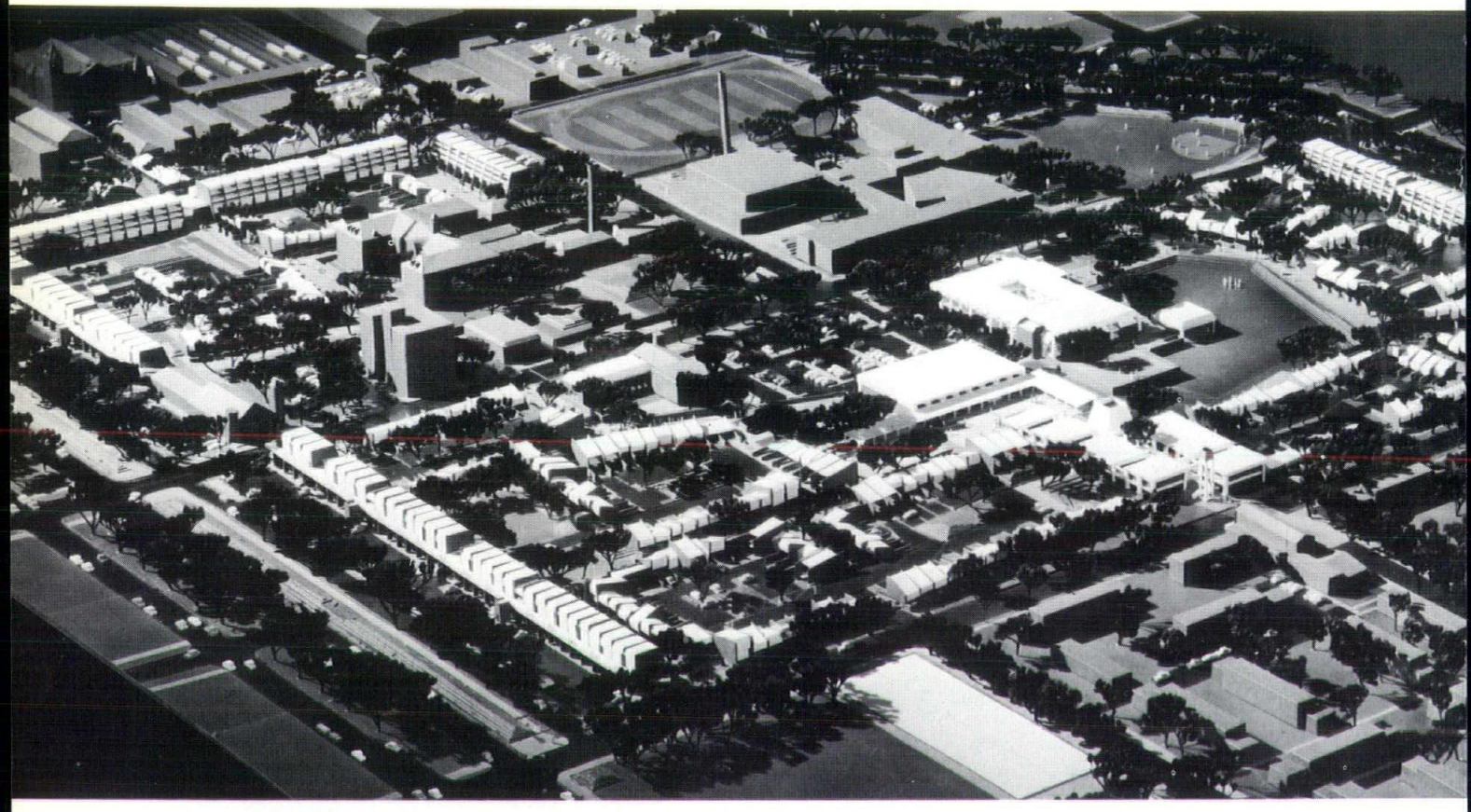
Mr. Bickel was the formation president of Louisville's Citizens Metropolitan Planning Council, and Mr. McCulloch, one of the founders. The organization of the Louisville Central Area (Downtown Planning sponsored by local business men) was a timely concept nurtured by CMPC. Currently Mr. Bickel is Vice-chairman of the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Committee for Community Development. McCulloch, Bickel, and Warner are all past presidents of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, while Williams is a former National President of the AIA Student Chapters.

The four principals and associates in the firm all have degrees in Architecture. Mr. A. B. McCulloch has both Bachelor and Master Degrees in Architecture from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and a Master of Urban Planning degree from the Cranbrook Academy of Art. Mr. John Bickel has a Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Michigan and was awarded the Booth Fellowship in Architecture for extensive study and travel in Europe in 1949, studying community reconstruction planning and housing in Western Europe. Mr. Clyde K. Warner, Jr., carries degrees from the University of Louisville in Civil Engineering, and from Clemson College in Architecture. The Associate-in-Charge-of-Design, Mr. Donald L. Williams, with a Civil Engineering Degree from the University of Kentucky, a Degree in Architecture from the University of Illinois, and a Certificate from Ecole De Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France, has concentrated his post-graduate design work in mass housing. He is the recipient of the following honors:

National Grand Prize, 1962, Rubberoid Design Competition for
"Improved Environment Thru Urban Renewal"
Dester-Richey Traveling Scholarship (Europe) 1962
Biddle Scholarship for Study Abroad, 1962
Ryerson Traveling Fellowship (Extensive study of mass housing in Europe) 1964.

VILLAGE WEST

The Jury stated the winning entry, titled "Village West" holds t
providing qualities of good living within a coordinated neighborhoo
ticular, the Jury commented on the skillful separation and control
destrian circulation. The winning design allows access to the pr
and Chestnut Streets only, following a scale reduction from th
streets, to parking courts and finally to individual parking spaces

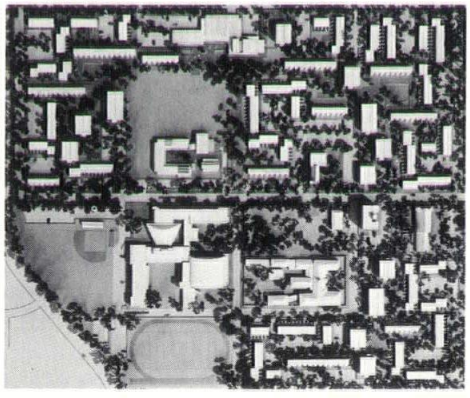


The Design proposes 712 living units in the area in a variety
the periphery is a group of terraced apartments organized ar
which provides access to apartments located on the third and fou
sign proposes "Cluster Housing" to provide small scale individua
onable density. They employ the same brick masonry details
structures, but are predominantly two-story buildings. The co
includes a number of small apartments designed specifically for
a number of three-bedroom units for larger families.

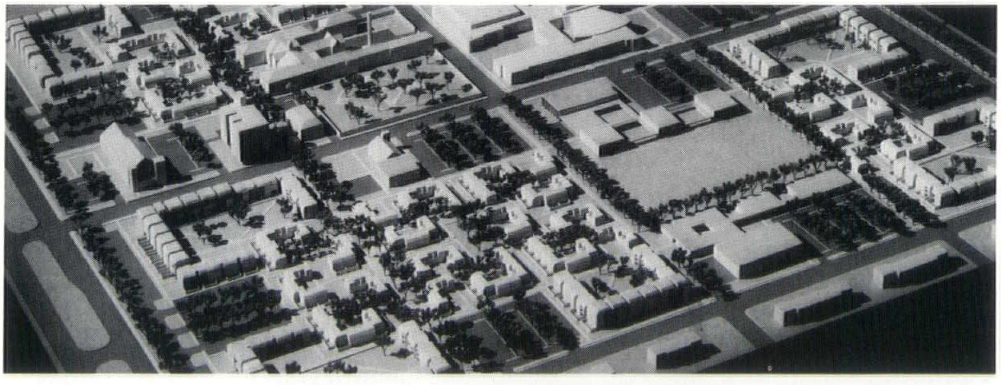
The schedule of rental ranges will be set by the Louisville Ur
munity Development Agency and a rental agreement will be execu
and the developer at the time the contract for sale of land is ex
rental range is between $65.00 per month for a one-bedroom uni
for three bedrooms (not to include utilities). The rental ranges
221-d-3.

FINALISTS

Cerny - Gilyard - Martinson, Minneapolis, Minn.

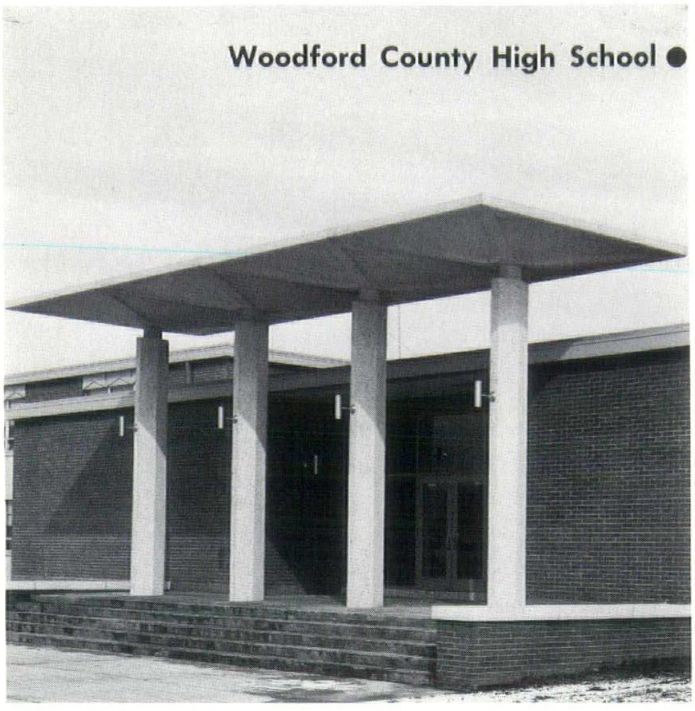


Cerny Associates, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.



Allan Chapman and Harold Goyette, Architects & Planners, Cambridge, Mass.

Lorenz, Paski, Begrow and Brown, AIA, Detroit, Mich.



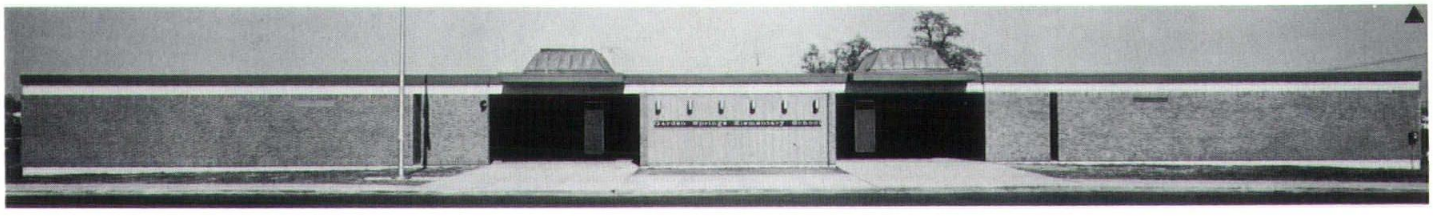
Woodford County High School ●

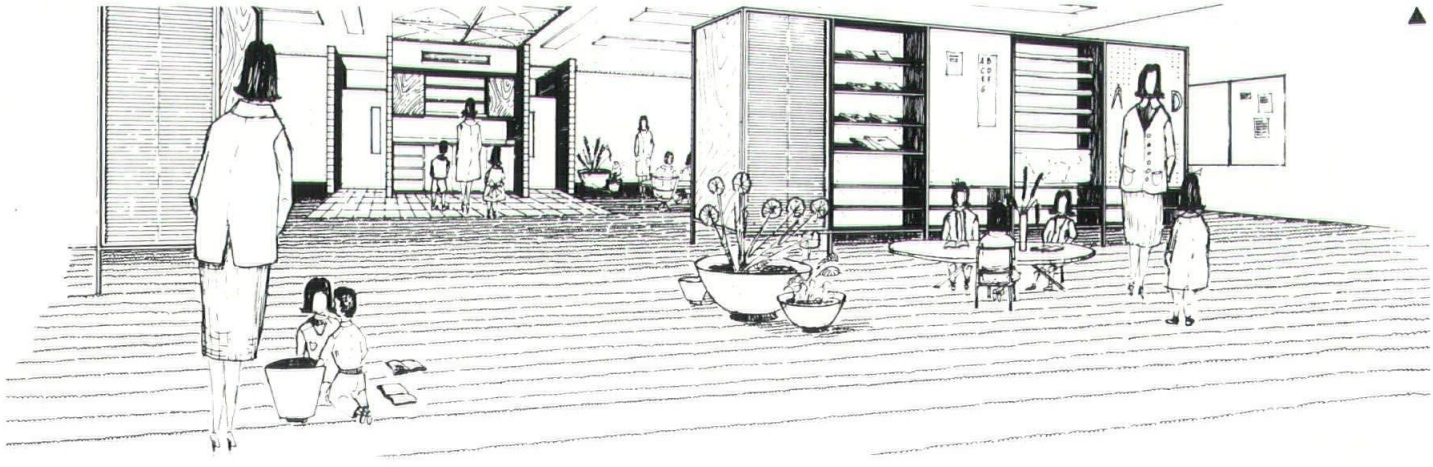
1965 SCHOOL BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT

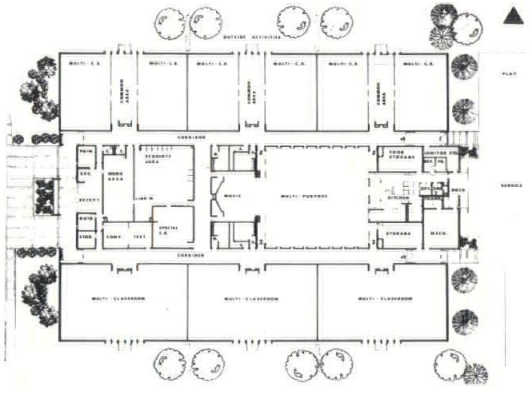
This year marked the 16th annual AASA School building architectural exhibit. This exhibit was developed through cooperation between the American Association of School Administrators and the American Institute of Architects.

Preliminary entries were submitted by individual architectural firms and were screened by a jury of architects, School Superintendents, and School Plant Specialists before acceptance. Accepted were 316 buildings from 39 States entered by 249 architectural firms.

Two of the three accepted Kentucky entries are shown here. Above and on upper half of facing page, the Woodford County High School, Versailles, Kentucky, Luckett & Farley, Inc. AIA, Louisville, Architects. The experienced staff and architectural consultant of Luckett & Farley recommended the site and assisted in the educational program. The school accommodates 1100 students with allowance made for a future academic wing to accommodate an additional 500 students. Total area 105,034 sq. ft. Total volume 1,581,891 cu. ft. Total cost $1,244,061 at $11.85 per sq. ft.







Garden Springs Elementary School ▲

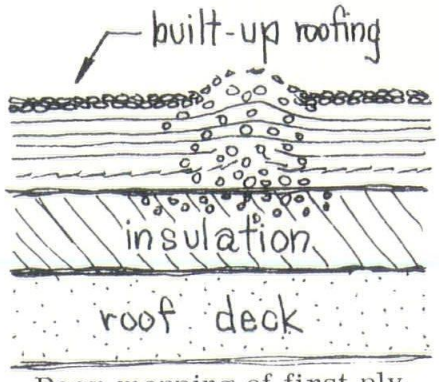
Architect Chrisman-Miller AIA, is designer, developer of the Garden Springs elementary school. Located in Lexington, Kentucky the school has a well thought out interior concept. The primary feature is the multi-classroom, rendered below, which serves multiple functions in primary education. "Stuay coves" and open, loosely defined areas comprise the "classrooms". 10 of these rooms permeate the structure. 3 large and adjacent, form one wing, while the opposite wing is made up of 6 smaller, sharing common areas.

(Continued from page 9)

soaked that it will hold no more water. When this happens, the leaks show up in the area below.

Insulation is costly and the money spent has been wasted if it is not insulating. Insulation is never covered in a bond or guarantee. If it must be replaced, the roof mat has to be torn off even if it is basically sound; and with labor rates steadily mounting, the replacement will undoubtedly cost more than the original.

When it has been demonstrated that water has gotten into roof insulation, it is not enough to find the sources and seal them against future leaks. A means must be found for the trapped moisture to escape, or it will vaporize and create its own exit -- often right through the mat. Then we have more openings for water to enter, thus starting the cycle over again. Methods of installing vents at strategic points have proven successful in most instances.



Poor mopping of first ply.

The amount of pressure exerted by water vapor is directly related to temperature. At a high enough temperature it becomes steam and can furnish the power to drive a locomotive. Vapor is low pressure steam, but still powerful. If trapped, pressure will increase as the temperature rises, and will de-laminate felts, raise blisters and explode through the roof mat if there is no other means of escape. Few people realize that when moisture turns to vapor and reaches a temperature of 150° F - not unusual on a hot summer day--it expands 1500% in volume and exerts 3.4 pounds per square inch of pressure.

It is possible to find evidence of moisture in roof insulation where no source of water entry or vapor migration can be located. Too often, the insulation has not been protected from the elements before or during installation. It is not unusual to see insulation uncovered on a truck or at a job site even during a rainstorm. If any moisture is in it when sealed under the roof mat, trouble is assured. On newer buildings, some specifying authorities are making provisions for vapor to escape through vented flashings or roof edgings.

It is doubly important to check every possible source of water entry where insulated roofs are concerned, because there is so much more space for water to accumulate, and because wet insu-

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 5)

T. V., films, etc. A variety of small, private spaces will be needed for individual study. Seminar and group meeting spaces will be needed with access to workshop areas for self expression. All spaces must be interrelated in such a way that free exchange of ideas and influence is encouraged, yet sufficiently isolated from each other that one activity does not detract from another either in an acoustical or visual manner.

We must design the school building to accommodate the greatly increased use of all manner of technological devices to store and disseminate accumulated knowledge. This has become vastly more complicated than designing a single library; for example, in addition to the requirements of a library, the materials and communications centers of the future will have facilities for T. V., radio production, microfilm storage and presentation, films, tapes, computers for sorting and finding information, and for problem solving. In addition we must provide for whatever else our technologically oriented society is able to devise in the future to increase both the quantity and quality of our educational effort.

We must, in addition to these requirements, provide these spaces in such a manner that they are flexible and can be changed to meet specific needs. Partitions or portable instructional units must be capable of movement; some at a moments notice, some on a day to day basis, but all economically, and without loss of acoustical privacy between spaces. Flexibility also includes ability to change lighting levels, freedom of location of electronic gadgets, and adaptibility of the mechanical system to a variety of conditions of occupancy. By the way, I'm referring to flexibility in the best sense of the word, rather than implying that design flexibility should be provided as a substitute for intelligent planning. Many varied means to solve these problems will be used. We will see an increased use of structural frames where partitioning is completely independent of the function of roof support.

Long span systems will be used increasingly in order to get rid of columns, these will include tensile structures, and possibly air supported membranes. We may see geodesic domes covering entire campuses with a climate controlled envelope where we will need partitioning only where required for privacy between spaces. Schools of the future should have better methods of controlling acoustical environment without use of walls, more sophisticated and interrelated mechanical, electrical and communications systems, and of course, a variety of flexible wall systems, and other prefabricated components.

And we will more than likely be asked to do it all on a tight budget, using simple, direct planning and construction methods.

We architects, in addition to attempting to solve some of the problems posed by the complex educational requirements mentioned previously, have imposed some requirements upon ourselves.

We earnestly endeavor to provide a building which is more than passive framework for learning.

Intelligence and skill along on the part of your architect will produce a functional, but bland, characterless answer to an educational program. Talent and sensitivity plus a genuine regard for people, applied in addition by the same Architect can give you a building that is a positive stimulation to the student; a building that will give the student a richness of experience which will linger with him all his life.

New school buildings are being designed in a wide variety of forms; some have expandable classroom clusters located tightly around a central utility core, others are designed as small campus buildings linked together, still others are designed as loft space under a single large roof. Generally speaking, most successful school buildings, regardless of the final shape of the building, are the result of a perceptive inquiry into educational requirements, a clear statement of program intent to the architect by the client, and then sufficient freedom given to the architect to allow him to find his own solution to the problem. With educational programs becoming more rather than less complex, it will become even more important to follow this procedure in the future in order to produce significant buildings.

The truly valuable building is the one that is planned thoughtfully for the present and future, built substantially out of good materials, and designed with such talent that to be in contact with it lifts the spirit.

Winston Churchill is credited with saying "we shape our buildings, and our buildings shape us". Let's not forget the last part of his statement. ■

(Continued from page 16)

lation cannot insulate. Copings, flashings, edgings, and gravel stops are always suspects. The areas adjacent to drains and projections of all kinds must be checked thoroughly. These items are not covered in Roof Bonds. The Koppers Company, Inc., one of the biggest new roofing manufacturers, states the following in their "Built-Up Roofing Specifications Manual":

"The Koppers bond does not cover the installation or replacement of any decking, vapor barrier materials, insulation, or metal work. The Koppers bond is not intended as a substitute for a common-sense roof-maintenance program by the owner, nor is it an effective instrument in the face of abuse from other trades, etc." Therefore, a building owner is much further ahead financially by investing the cost of the Roof Bond in a Planned Preventative Roof Maintenance Program.

A Planned Preventative Roof Maintenance Program is just as important to the owner as the specifications and inspections during the installation of the new roof. A well-defined program of periodic inspections (by a Roof Maintenance Consultant to locate the above mentioned trouble spots before any damage occurs to the roof deck and interior of the building) and maintenance for his roof is just as important for the owner as such programs already adopted for the interior of his building and for equipment, machinery, etc. The roof is probably the most important part of his building in the protection of his property. ■

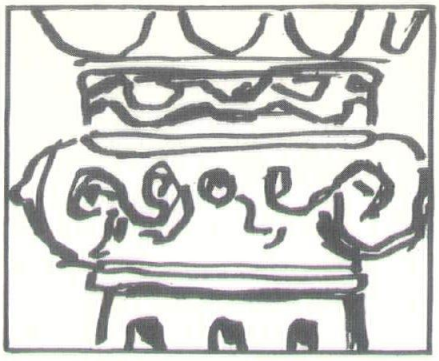
EDITORS NOTE: This is the first of a continuing series on roofs. If you have any questions on the subject please write. Will try to answer.

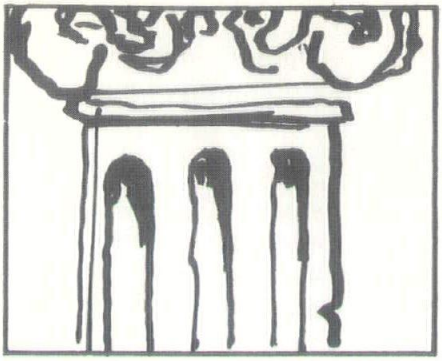
State Plans New Office Building

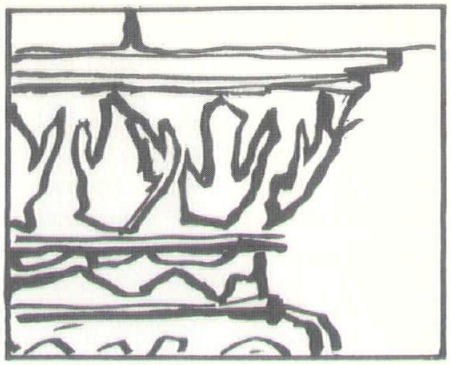
Frankfort--Governor Edward T. Breathitt has announced that the State will construct a multi-story office building in the Frankfort urban renewal area.

Breathitt said he has asked the Department of Finance to begin preliminary planning for housing a number of State agencies in the new structure, and had contacted an architect to begin making designs of the building.

Expected to cost between $7







and $10 million, the State building will be part of a three-building project in the Capital City's 52-acre urban renewal area.

The Governor said there has been a need for the new building for at least two years. Many State offices are now scattered in rented space throughout Frankfort.

"This is the most inexpensive office space the State can get," he said, "and a new building will bring related State agencies under one roof, something we have needed for a long time.

"I have had this project under careful study for the past few months and am pleased the State can participate in a building project of this scope and magnitude."

Also planned for the urban renewal project are a three-story Federal office building, a convention center and a 400-car parking lot.

The Governor cited the close cooperation among the city, county and State in getting the project under way.

"The governmental leaders of the city and county have been very helpful to us in furnishing information and assistance in our planning. This kind of cooperation among the three levels of government has been most gratifying."

KENTUCKY SOCIETY NEWS

On Friday May 28th, the Kentucky Society of Architects held a Board Meeting at the Louisville Boat Club. Officers and Directors were announced at that time with the exception of President E. J. Schickli, who was elected last November.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY:
President - E. J. Schickli, Jr.
Vice Pres. - Byron Romanowitz.
Sec.-Treas. - A. B. Ryan.

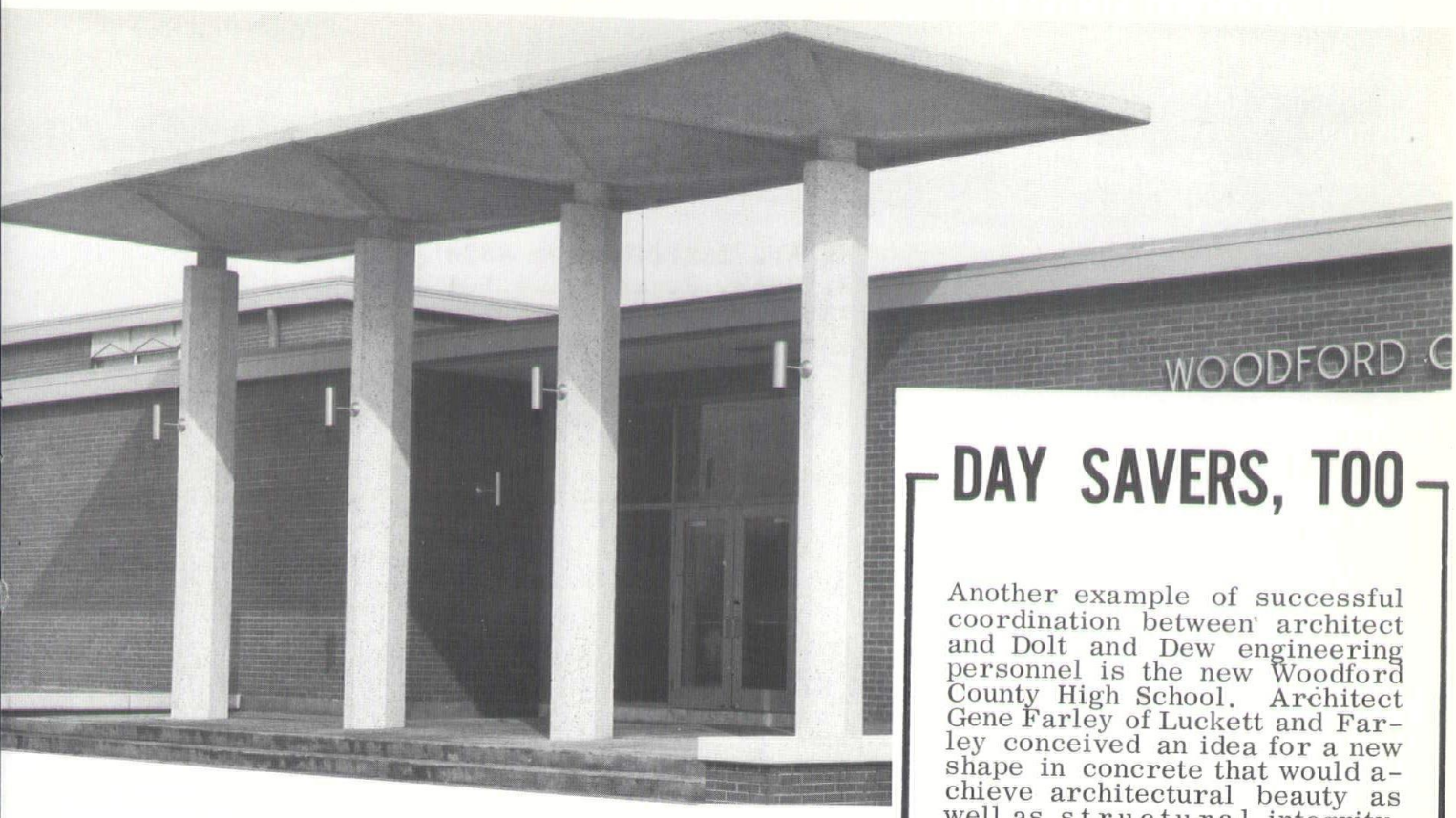
DIRECTORS:
A. B. Ryan - 1965
Ken Miller - 1965
James Frankel - 1965
Lloyd Lotz - 1965-66
Bergman Letzler-1965-66
Byron Romanowitz - 1965-1966.
Robert Olden - 1965-66

It was tenatively decided that the annual meeting for

the Kentucky Society will be in Lexington Saturday, November 6, 1965. This date was considered because the University of Kentucky Architectural student's Beau Arts Ball is scheduled for Saturday evening.

ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY OF QUALITY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

AGGREGATE	**KENLITE DIV. OF OHIO RIVER SAND CO.**, 129 River Rd. (584-6338)	LOUISVILLE
AIR CONDITIONING	**FEDDERS CENTER, INC.**, 3333 Vine St. (961-4611)	CINCINNATI
APPLIANCES, KITCHEN	**GENERAL ELECTRIC**, 4421 Bishop Lane (451-9611)	LOUISVILLE
APPLIANCES, KITCHENS	**TAFEL ELECTRIC CO.**, 330 E. Brandeis Street (636-1381)	LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL METAL SPECIALTIES	**AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.**, 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	ATLAS PLASTER & SUPPLY COMPANY, 2932 Greenwood (776-4621)	LOUISVILLE
BLUEPRINTS	**GEORGE MARR CO.**, 625 S. 2nd St. (583-0657)	LOUISVILLE
BUILDING MATERIALS	**AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.**, 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., 1540 S. 9th St. (635-5261)	LOUISVILLE
CAISSON FOUNDATION	**McKINNEY DRILLING CO.**, 8011 Ashbottom Rd. (366-1069)	LOUISVILLE
CEMENTING COMPOUND	**BERYLEX OF OHIO**, 3529 Edgeview Dr.	CINCINNATI
CONCRETE, READY-MIXED	**AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.**, 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	COLONIAL SUPPLY CO., 1350 S. 13th St. (636-1321)	LOUISVILLE
CONCRETE, TECHNICAL DATA	**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN.**, Commonwealth Bldg. (583-8896)	LOUISVILLE
ELEVATORS	**MARTIN A. CEDER, INC.**, 2520 W. Market (778-1671)	LOUISVILLE
	MURPHY ELEVATOR CO., INC., 128 E. Main St. (587-1225)	LOUISVILLE
	GENERAL ELEVATOR CO., 3707 Nobel Court (361-1111)	LOUISVILLE
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	**ROMMEL-McFERRAN CO., INC.**, 4504 Poplar Level Road (451-4141)	LOUISVILLE
INSULATION	**T. J. GILLESPIE CO.**, 438 Baxter Ave. (583-7665)	LOUISVILLE
	ZONOLITE DIV., W. R. GRACE, 135 S. LaSalle St.	CHICAGO
INTERIOR DECORATORS	**HUBBUCH BROS. & WELLENDORF**, 642 S. 4th St. (582-2695)	LOUISVILLE
	HUBBUCH IN KENTUCKY, 324 W. Main (583-2716)	LOUISVILLE
LIGHTING FIXTURES	**LOUISVILLE LAMP CO., INC.**, 724 W. Breckinridge (587-6094)	LOUISVILLE
	THOMAS INDUSTRIES, INC., 207 E. Broadway (582-3771)	LOUISVILLE
MASONRY RESTORATION	**ROBERT LEAR & SON**, 121 N. Bullitt St. (584-6283)	LOUISVILLE
	C. W. MELVIN CO., 2409 W. Market (778-9681)	LOUISVILLE
ORGANS	**STEINER ORGANS**, 1138 Garvin Place (583-5032)	LOUISVILLE
PAINT	**DeHART PAINT & VARNISH CO.**, 906 E. Main St. (584-6397)	LOUISVILLE
	PEASLEE-GAULBERT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 223 N. 15th St. (584-8351)	LOUISVILLE
PLYWOOD	**U. S. PLYWOOD CORP.**, 358 Farmington (635-2675)	LOUISVILLE
PRECAST CONCRETE	**DOLT & DEW, INC.**, 4104 Bishop Lane (969-3213)	LOUISVILLE
SOUND & COMMUNICATION	**TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP.**, 2618 South Fourth Street (636-1496)	LOUISVILLE
TELEPHONE PLANNING SERVICE	**SOUTHERN BELL**, 521 W. Chestnut (584-9011)	LOUISVILLE
TRUSSES	**CHASE BARLOW CO.**, 4600 Robards Lane (452-2686)	LOUISVILLE
UNIT VENTILATORS	**AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO., INC.**, 215 Central Ave. (637-3611)	LOUISVILLE
WATER HEATERS	**RUUD WATER HEATER SALES CO.**, 840 E. Chestnut St. (583-7629)	LOUISVILLE



DAY SAVERS, TOO

Another example of successful coordination between architect and Dolt and Dew engineering personnel is the new Woodford County High School. Architect Gene Farley of Luckett and Farley conceived an idea for a new shape in concrete that would achieve architectural beauty as well as structural integrity. Through cooperation with engineers at Dolt and Dew, a canopy was developed--10 ft. by 14 ft. --to give an inverted umbrella effect with straight lines. Twenty-six of these individual units were precast and placed to form a long entrance-way with shelter. The units are supported on six-sided precast columns, with oval necks six inches in height (cast as part of the column). Exposed white quartz aggregate forms the exterior of seven of the canopys.

Drain pipe encased in the columns connect with the main drainage system of the building. The piping is insulated against freezing.

Dolt and Dew also precast coping for the entrance and courtyard.

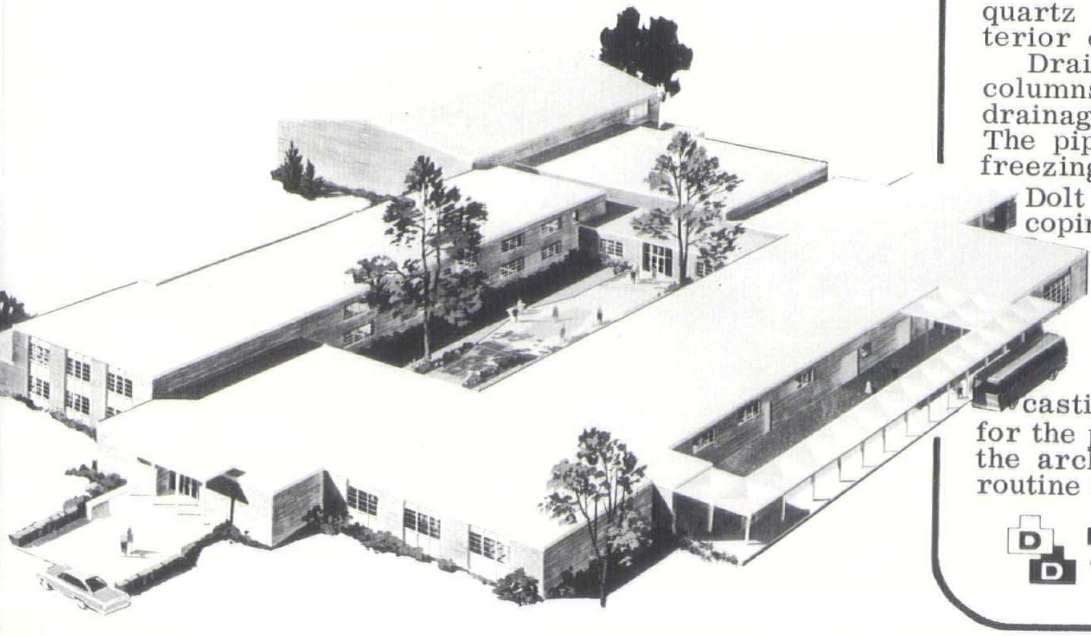
Five working days, three less than originally estimated, were required for erection of the canopys. As usual precasting was a real day-saver for the project. Saving time for the architect and contractor is routine at Dolt and Dew.

)LT and DEW PLANS, PRECASTS TO MEET ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS

ODFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

CHITECT: Luckett & Farley, AIA, Louisville

NERAL CONTRACTOR: Schickli Contracting mpany, AGC, Louisville



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The Kentucky Architect
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