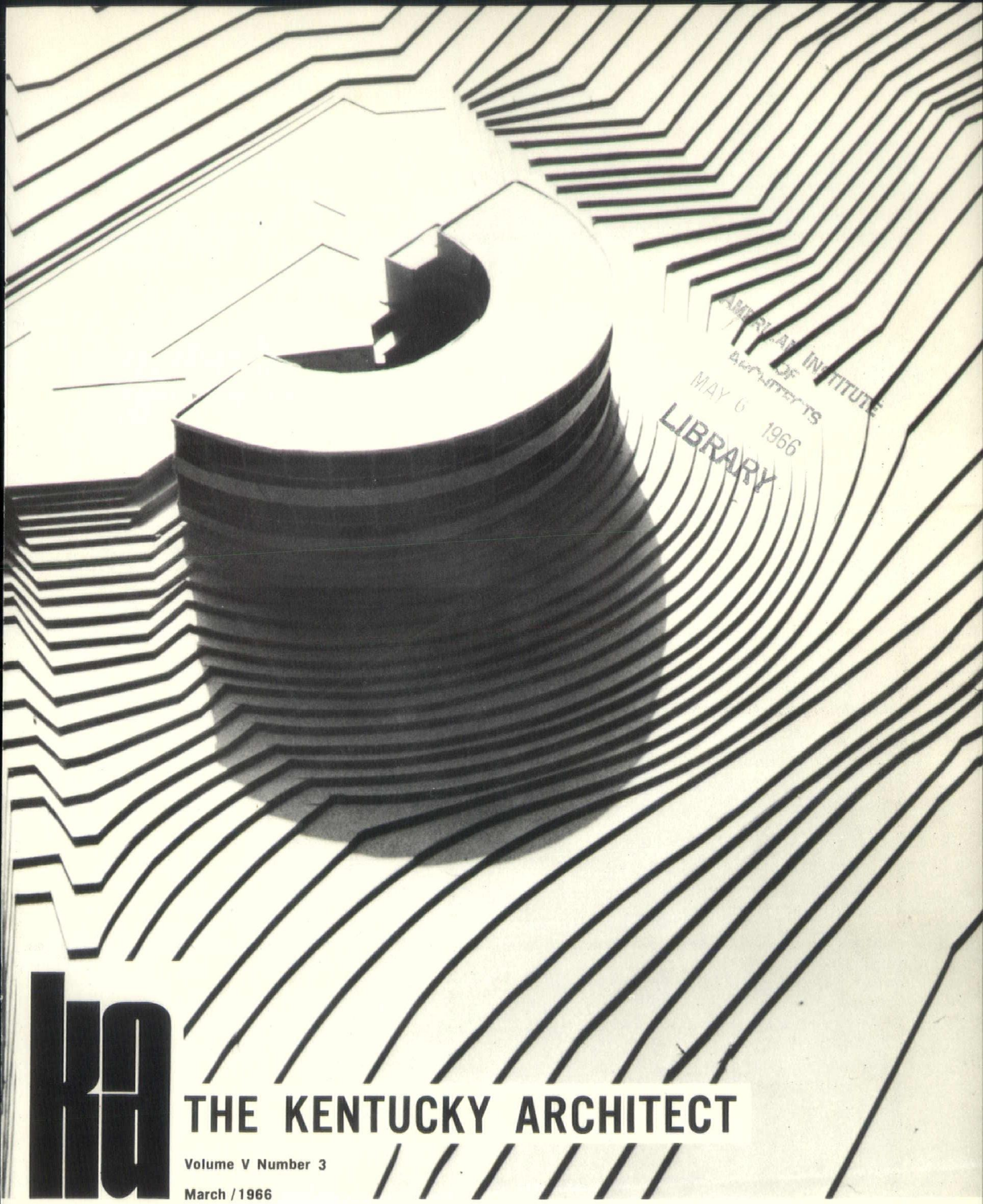

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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

Volume V Number 3

March / 1966

Volume V Number 3

EDITORIAL & ADVERTISING BUSINESS OFFICE
3119 So. Preston, Louisville, Ky. 40213
Marvin Gray, Executive Secretary
636-1406

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

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

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

Alabama Civic Center Design Competition

A $25 million civic center, consisting of a 17,000-seat arena, a 3,000-seat concert hall, and a theater seating 1,000 will be completed in Birmingham in 1970. The civic center project will be constructed and operated by the Civic Center Authority of the Cities and County of Jefferson County, Ala.

The act which created the Authority requires that the architect for the Civic Center be selected pursuant to an architectural competition approved by the American Institute of Architects. The Authority has appointed William A. Briggs, AIA, P. O. Box 16038, Richmond, Va., 23222, to act as professional adviser in connection with the competition. The national competition is expected to be announced formally in about three months.

FACULTY APARTMENTS

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
DR. CARL M. HILL, PRESIDENT

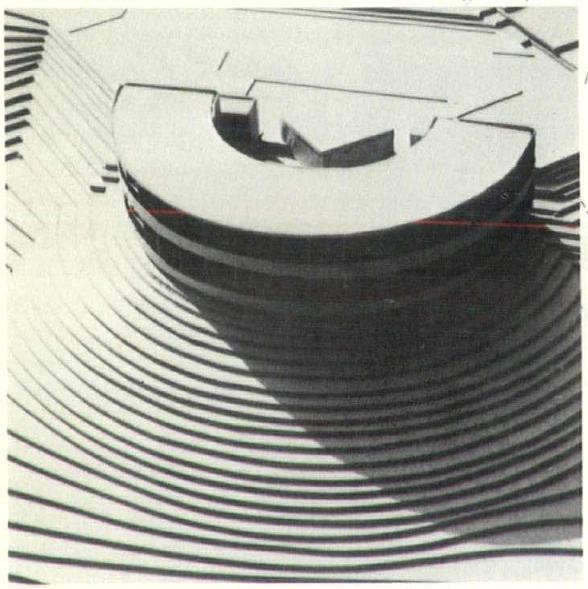
ARCHITECT:
THE OFFICE OF
OBERWARTH ASSOCIATES

ENGINEERS:
WHITE, WALKER and McREYNOLDS
E. R. RONALD and ASSOCIATES

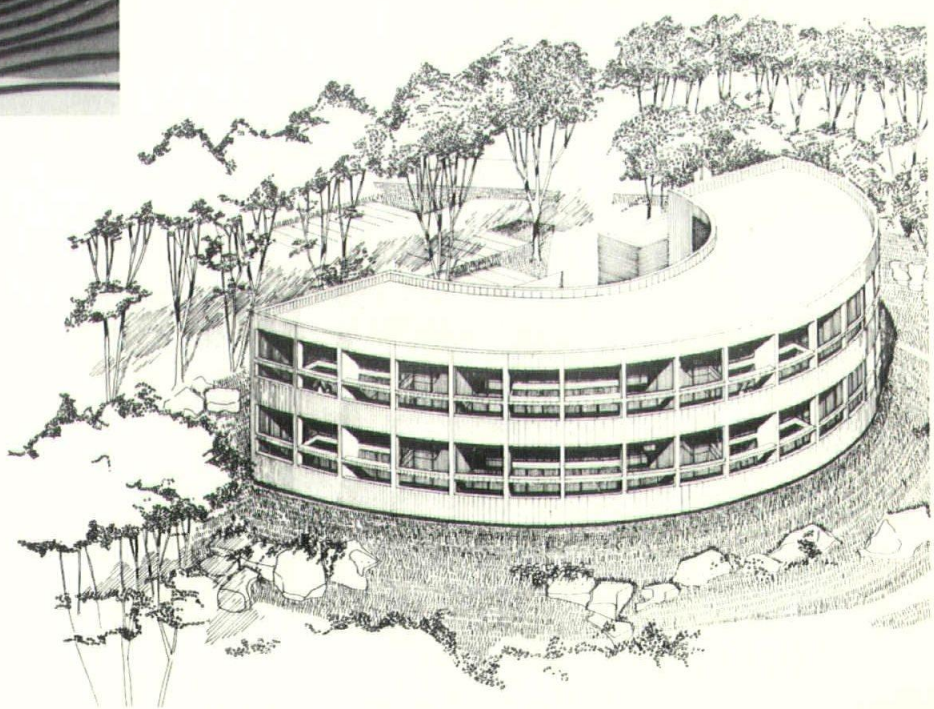
This facility consists of 20 two-story apartment units sited in a wooded area approximately one quarter mile from the main campus.

The circular form of the building takes advantage of the natural contours while providing an excellent view of the valley and creek beyond.

The entry court is planned as a year-around play area for children. The building serves as a windbreak, making this area usable except on extremely cold or wet days. The Laundry Building has been placed adjacent to the play court in order for parents to supervise the play yard while doing their laundry.

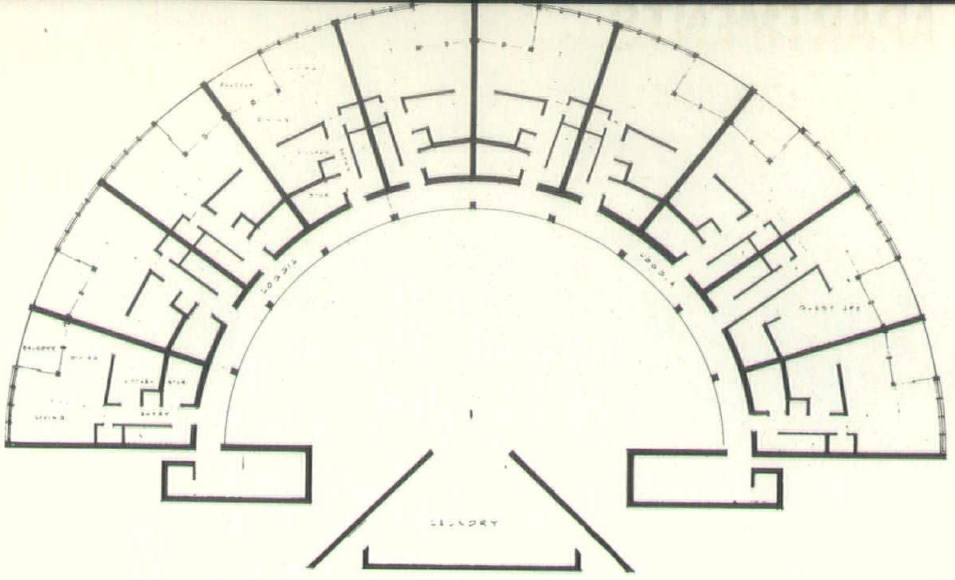


SITE PLAN

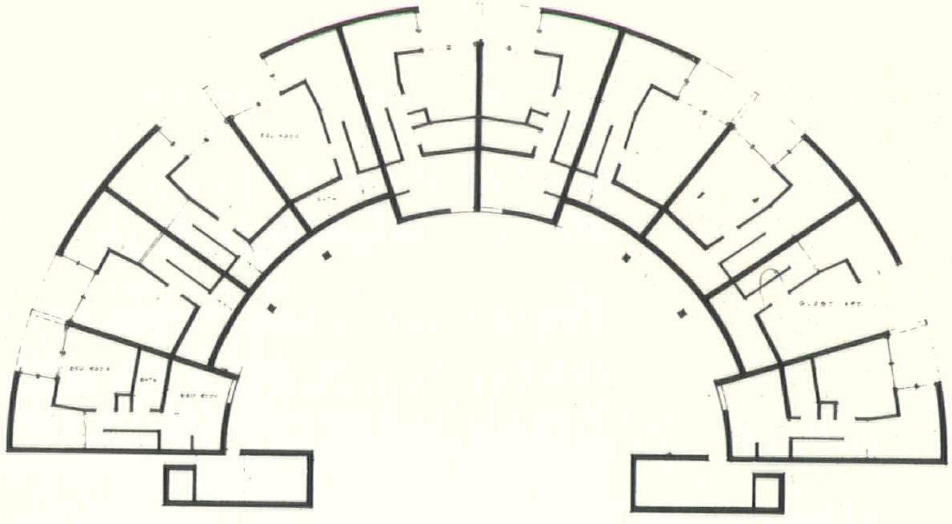


Photos of Model: Wayne Haffler

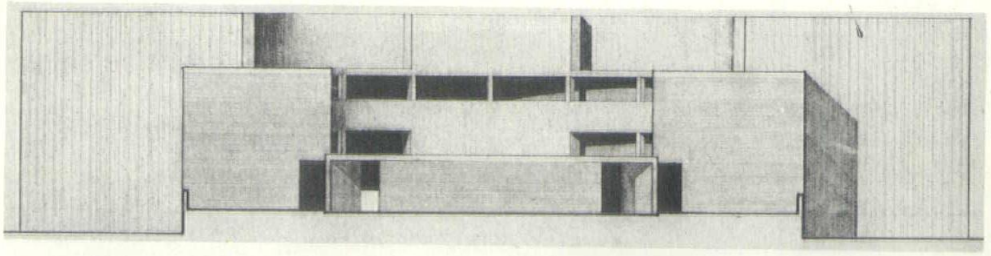
PERSPECTIVE



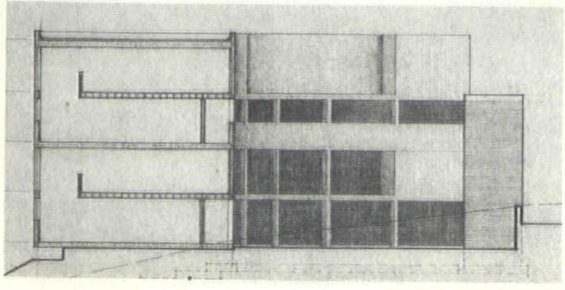
FIRST FLOOR PLAN • LEVELS 1 & 3



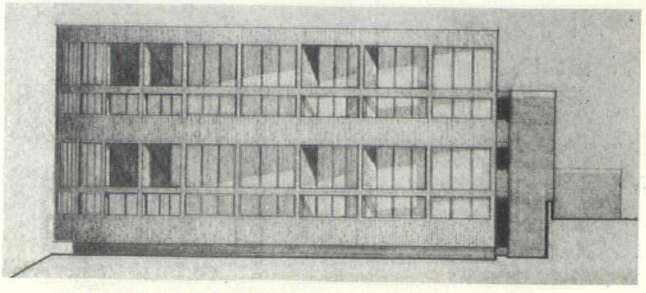
SECOND FLOOR PLAN • LEVELS 2 & 4



OUTHWEST ELEVATION



SECTION



NORTHWEST ELEVATION

THE INSURANCE BUILDING
ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

for a site near the downtown business district. It is intended to house professional and business offices, including those of the Owner.

The objective of the building program was to provide the maximum possible rentable space consistent with economy. The final design was largely determined by the following zoning restrictions and site limitations: first, the zoning ordinance required a fixed ratio of parking to rental space; second, the elevation of the water table limited the depth to which an underground parking garage could extend. The result was a garage restricted to three levels. The number of parking spaces thus obtained (170) determined the size of the office structure.

The roof of the garage is treated as a plaza with the building set back on all sides. The structure is exposed poured-in place concrete. The upper floors have deep concrete vertical members on a ten foot module and each module is further subdivided by vertical fins of glare-reducing acrylic plastic for additional sun control.

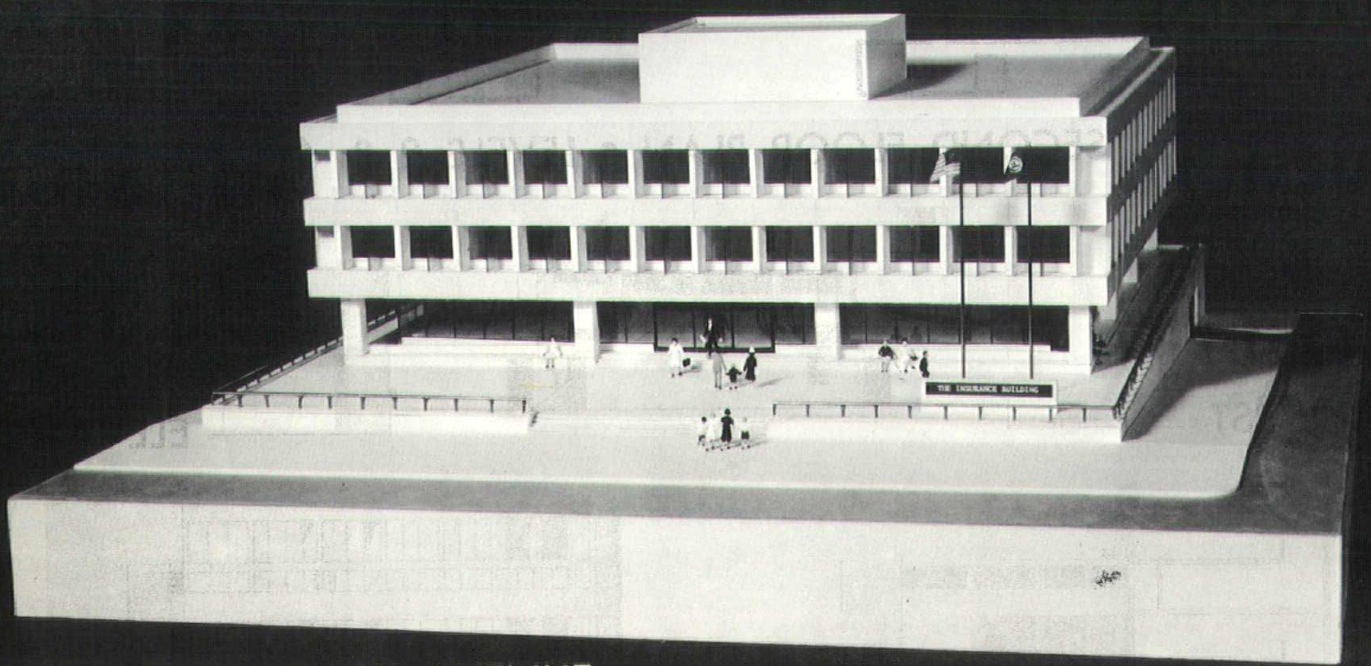
OWNER:
The Putnam Agency, Inc.
Ashland

ARCHITECT:
Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA
Lexington

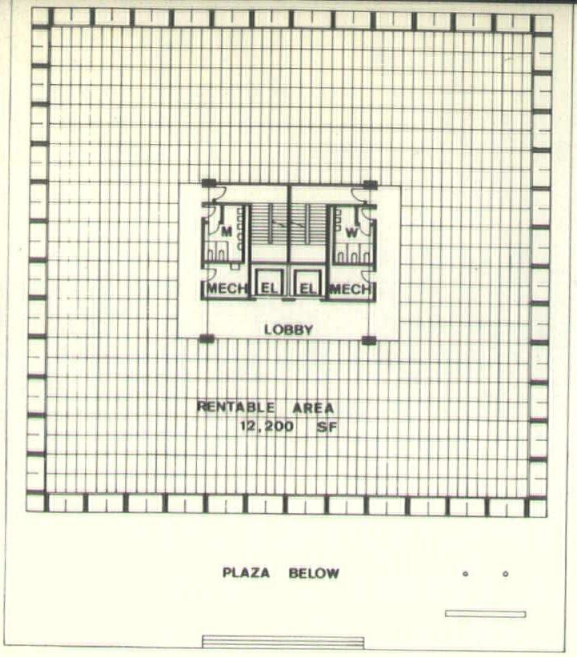
DESIGNERS:
Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA
Lexington

MODEL:
Hugh H. Bennett
James B. Tune, AIA
Lexington

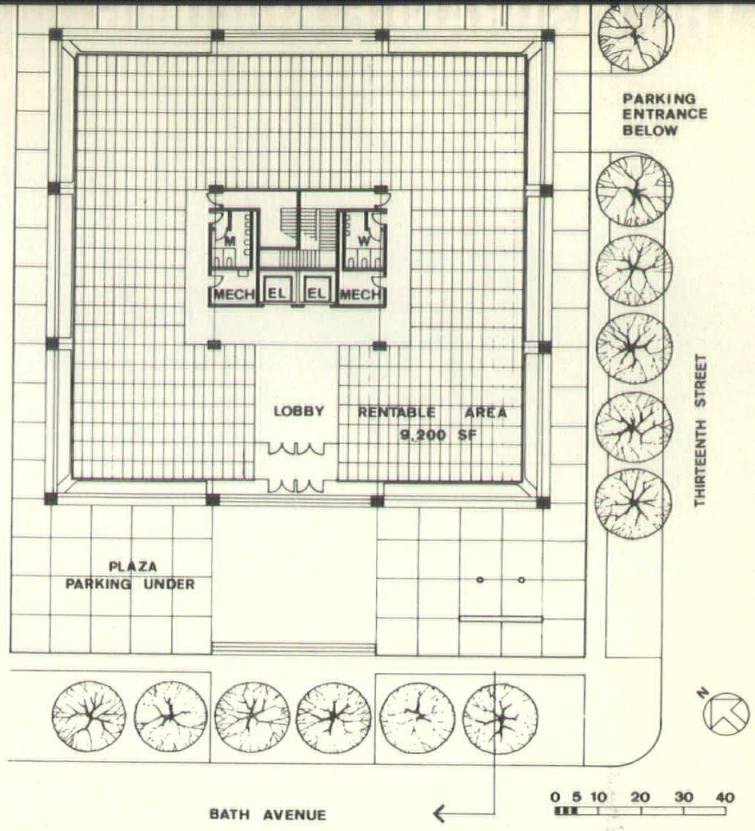
MODEL PHOTO:
Jack Cobb
Lexington



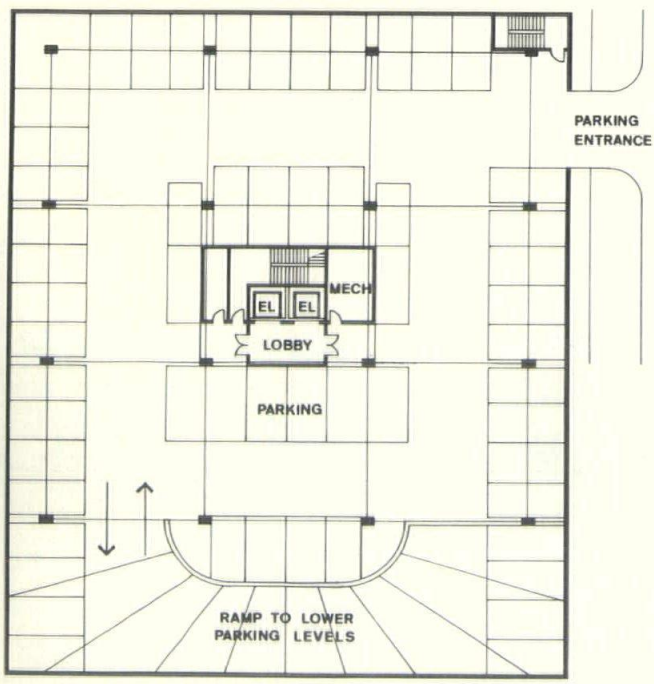
VIEW FROM BATH AVENUE



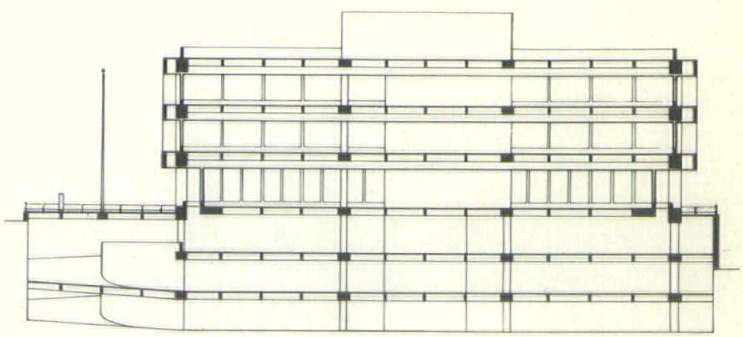
TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



TYPICAL PARKING LEVEL



SECTION

THE MOORE SCIENCE BUILDING
EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

ARCHITECT:
Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA
Lexington

DESIGNERS:
Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA
James B. Tune, AIA
Lexington

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:
White, Walker and McReynolds
Lexington

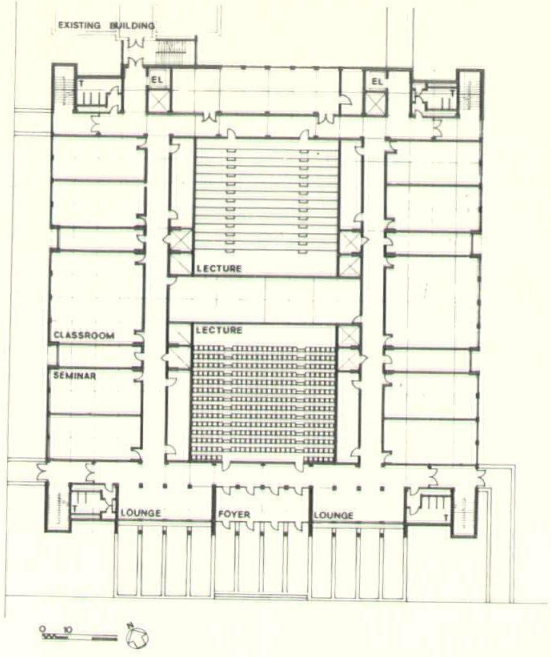
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS:
Staggs and Fischer
Lexington

RENDERING:
Thomas W. Ventulett, AIA
Atlanta, Georgia

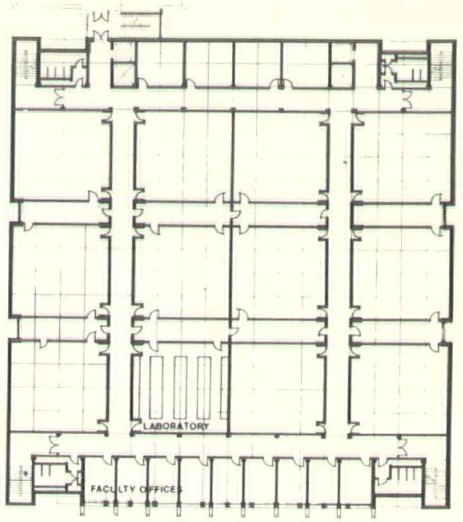
tories, lecture facilities and faculty offices for the Departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics. The first floor is devoted to two large lecture theaters, seating 312 each, and smaller lecture and classrooms. The second and third floors house the various laboratories and the faculty offices.

The basic module of the building is 9'4", which is the spacing of counters and equipment in the laboratories. This module was found to be appropriate throughout the building except in the faculty offices. There the partitions are spaced so that the width of three offices equals four of the 9'4" modules, or 37'4". The treatment of the front elevation is derived from superimposing these two different but related modules.

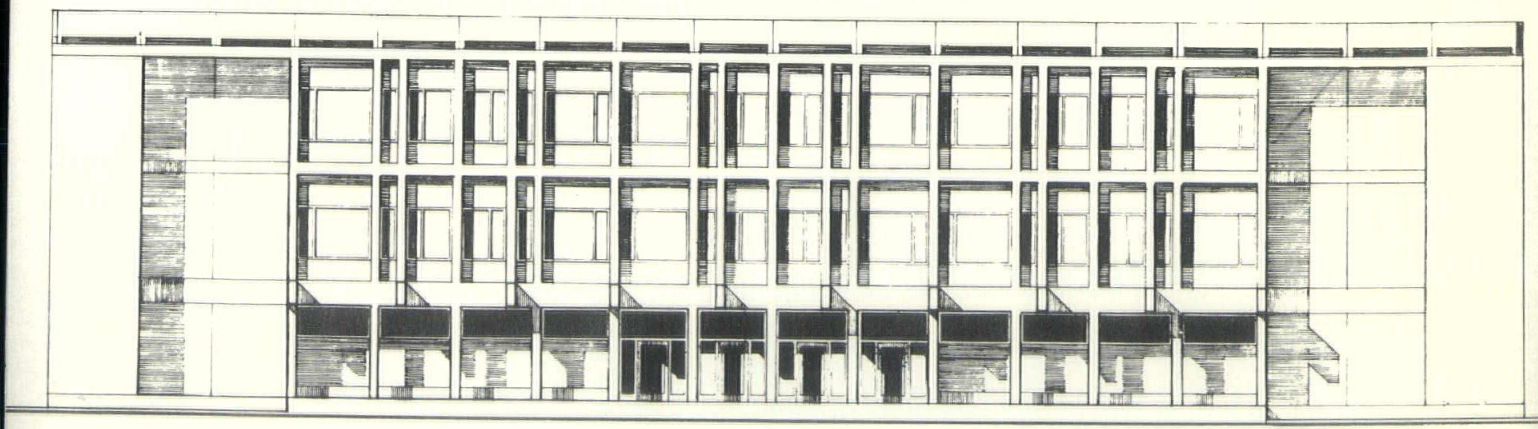
The structure is reinforced concrete which, where exposed, will be stained to complement the exterior brick.



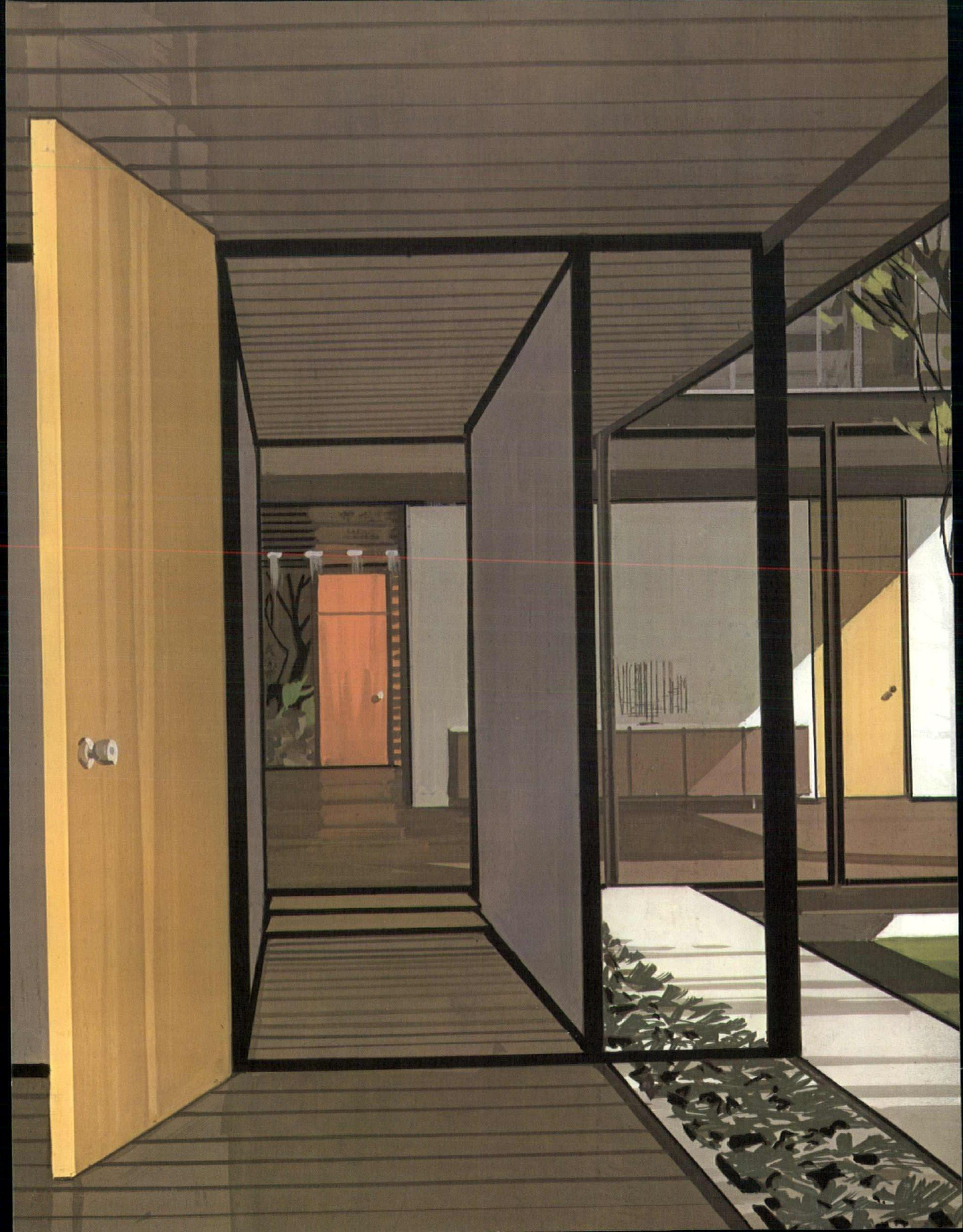
GROUND FLOOR

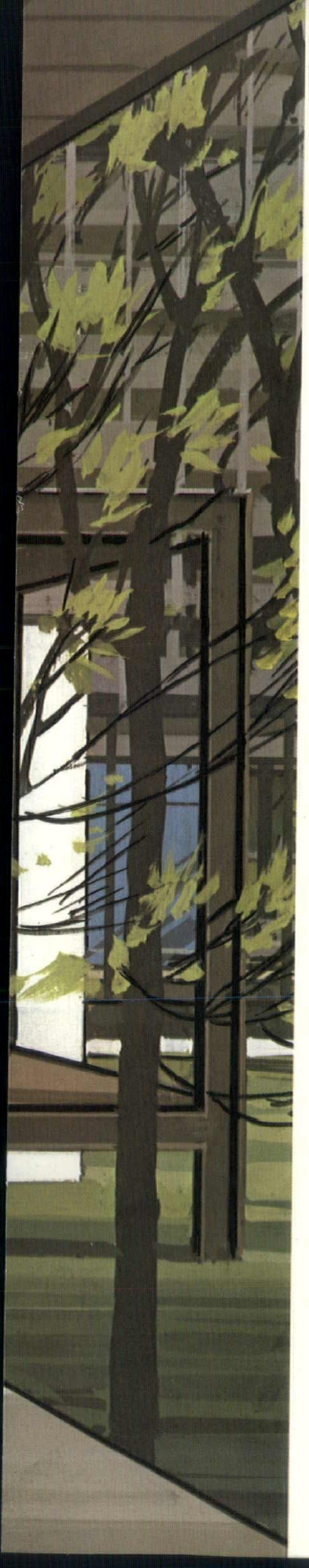


TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR



FRONT ELEVATION





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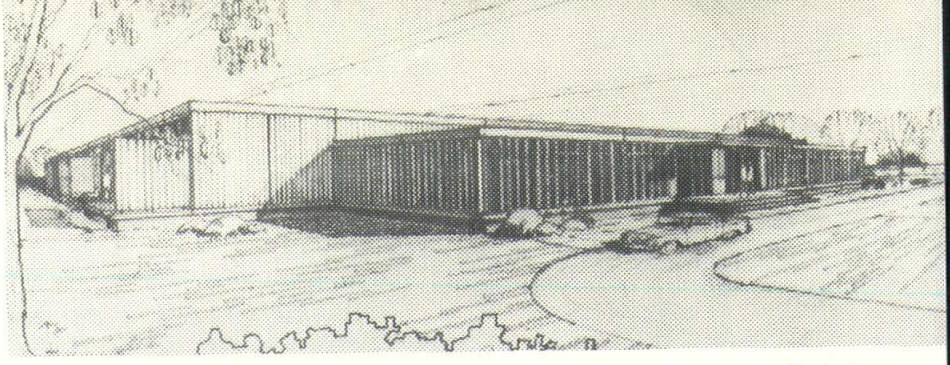
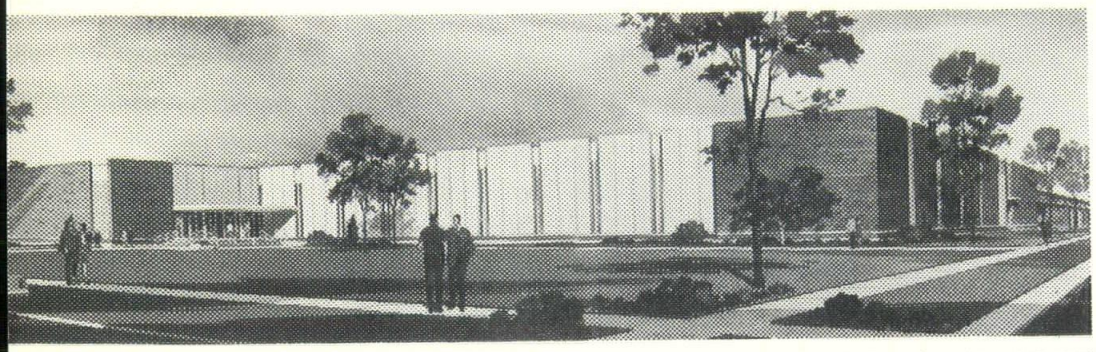
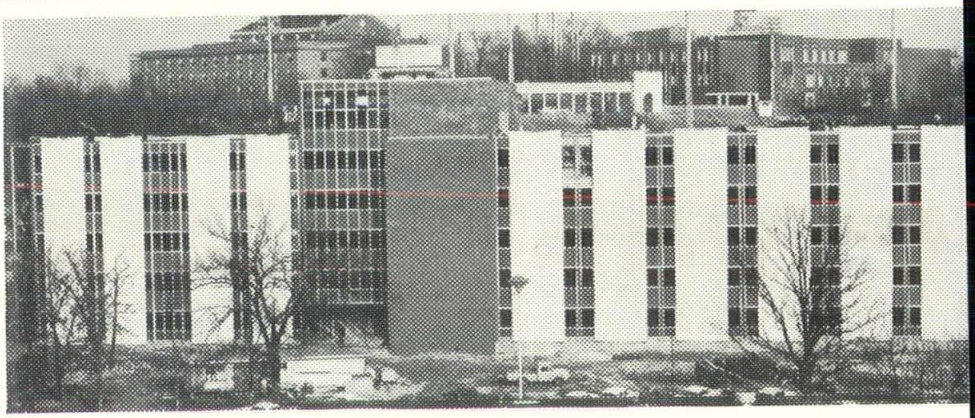


Training for the Sightless — $500,000 building for Kentucky Industries for the Blind



Physical Education — addition to Old Field House at Morehead State College

Commerce and Education — 5-story classroom building for Western State College



Physics, Chemistry, Biology — new science complex at Western State College

. . . ACCENT ON EDUCATION

exposed aggregate coatings

by alfred w. hundley

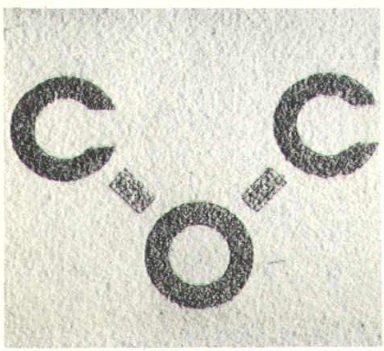
(Author Hundley entered the plastics industry in 1955 and spent two years as manager of plastics applications for Porter Paint Co. before founding General Thermoset Plastics. — Ed.)

Architecture in the Mid-Sixties is perhaps more dynamic than ever before. The cultural and technological sophistication of this decade more and more is finding expression in modern structure. The same technology that creates in man the need for greater self expression and individuality is at once producing materials and methods which will satisfy these needs. This article describes one of the results of this modern technology.

There have been many attempts to provide textured surfaces by conventional methods either performed in a plant as part of a manufacturing operation or at the job site as part of a field operation. Floor and ceiling tile as well as fabricated wall covering materials are being produced to give an interesting texture. Precast, exposed aggregate concrete, structural elements have recently found a wide acceptance, providing both structure and several textured effects. Poured concrete may be inhibited and washed, sandblasted, or scarified to produce a textured three dimensional effect. All of these have been tried and have been found acceptable, therefore establishing a need for textured surfaces.

Research within the chemical industry dating to the early 1920's culminated in the mid-forties with the development of a family of polymeric materials which were essentially liquids at room temp-

erature but could be cured at room temperature in relatively thick films which would yield unusual physical characteristics. These materials were tough, durable and resistant to very strong corrosive elements. As these materials evolved, they became widely accepted as standards for corrosion protection. In the past five years these thermosetting materials have been widely used as coatings to simulate tile. Today they are



exposed aggregate coatings.

There are many proprietary names and constituents, but most of the commercially available compounds for field application are based on these essential resin types:

1. Bisphenol A Epichlorhydrin Condensates (Epoxies)
2. Polyhydric Alcohol-dibasic Acid (Polyesters)
3. Polyether Isocyanate Compounds (Urethane)

Most of these systems are based on a basic resin compound and a curing agent which are mixed together just prior to their application. Some formulations have a third constituent which consists of a filler or extender pigment. When mixed, a highly reactive, heavy paste is formed which is immediately trowelled on to the surface to be coated at a thickness of from 1/16" to 1/4". The thickness of the matrix is determined by the aggregate size:

Aggregate Size	Matrix Thickness
#00 - #1 Chips	to 1/16"
#2 & 3 Chips	to 1/8"
#4 & 5 Chips	to 3/16"
#5 - 9 Chips	to 1/4"
over #9 Chips	Pre-fabricated on Cement Asbestos Board

These values are approximate. Precise thickness is determined by the type surface to be coated.

During the wall life (the time elapsed from mixing after the matrix is trowelled on the surface), the aggregate is seeded in the uncured matrix. This may be done by hand, grouting, trowel, hopper, or spray. Normally in four to twelve hours the matrix cures, bonding each aggregate particle firmly to the matrix, exposing from two thirds to three quarters of each particle. Various decorative chips of different color and size and background matrixes of varied colors can produce a variety of effects. By using regular masking methods, designs, motifs, trademarks, and symbols can be affected.

The vast majority of jobs to date have made use of epoxy ma-

reporting a volume in excess of three million (3,000,000) square feet in the United States and Canada. The author has first hand knowledge of several high rise apartments and hospitals using this method on spandrels, columns, and fascia. Matrix systems based on any of the generic types mentioned will provide excellent results; however, each system has advantages and disadvantages. Several factors which should be considered in choosing the matrix material are:

- Adhesion (both substrate and aggregate)
- Ultraviolet Resistance
- Ozone Resistance
- Chalking Resistance
- Flexibility and Elongation (resistance to tensile stress resulting from different thermal coefficients of expansion)
- Cost

Each manufacturer can furnish specific data as indicated in this article, but the architect must know in general cost versus coating life. A cliche used by one manufacturer states the "coating life is related to the life of the building." The fact is that if you assume a building life is forty years, there is no empirical data available indicating these coatings will endure forty years because the basic resins have been in commercial production for only twenty-five years. However, some of these resin types, particularly the epoxies, have been in service as floor toppings in tough corrosive environments in excess of ten years and are still serviceable; one may reasonably assume in a relatively non-corrosive, non-abusive environment such as a wall matrix, the coating life may well endure over forty years. Accelerated weathering tests also by inference put a well formulated epoxy coating life in excess of forty years.

Probably the most economical building unit is the light weight concrete block. In order to provide some comparative cost and other information the following chart compares light weight block coated with an exposed aggregate coating versus exposed aggregate pre-cast concrete:

	COATED BLOCK	PRE-CAST CONCRETE
Cost	Block in place .88 psf Coating in place $1.50 psf	$2.50-$3.50 psf
Durability	Indefinite	Indefinite
Maintenance Cost	None to small	None
Matrix Color	Any color	White or grey
Protective Coating	Excellent protection	None
Application	Trowel	Crane

These matrix materials may be applied at the job site, after erection of the structure or built as pre-fabricated panels over cement asbestos board.

Although they are normally applied over concrete block or poured concrete, they may be used over any dimensionally stable substrate. It is apparent that these methods and materials will find an ever increasing use in the years to come, providing a colorful, decorative texture to many modern buildings.

Ky. Society-Sponsored HB 303 Fails to Pass

House Bill 303, the Kentucky Society of Architects-sponsored proposed legislation relating to the practice of architecture in Kentucky, was defeated earlier this month.

Letters and other communications from the society to legislators sought to assure them that HB 303 would not raise construction costs or drive industry from the state.

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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
COATINGS, AGGREGATE	**GENERAL THERMOSET PLASTICS**, 2927 Griffith Ave. (772-7744)	LOUISVILLE
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
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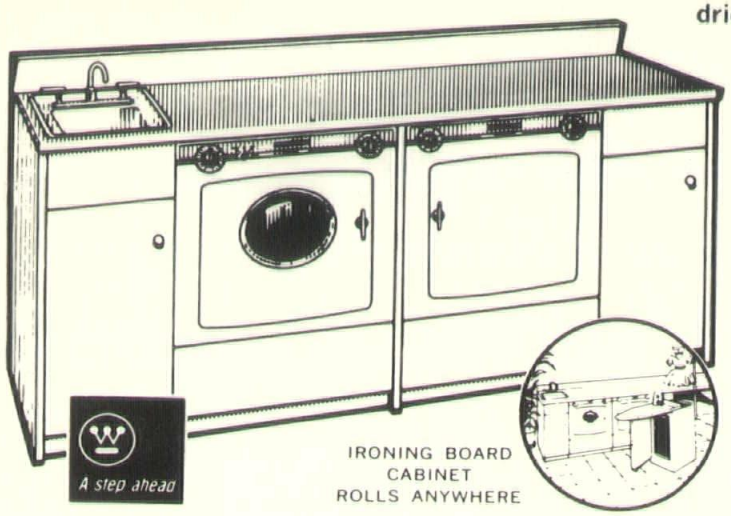

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