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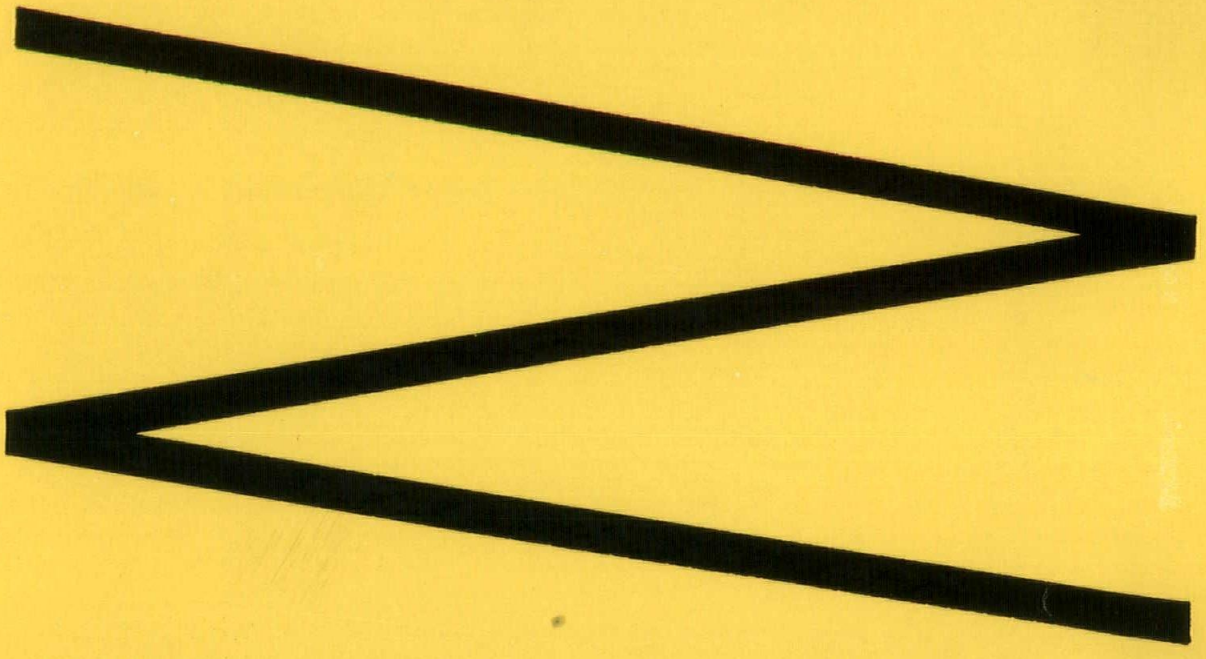
LOUISIANA ARCHITECT

MARCH 1963



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION

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NO. 2 concrete slab design

a.i.a. file: 4-a

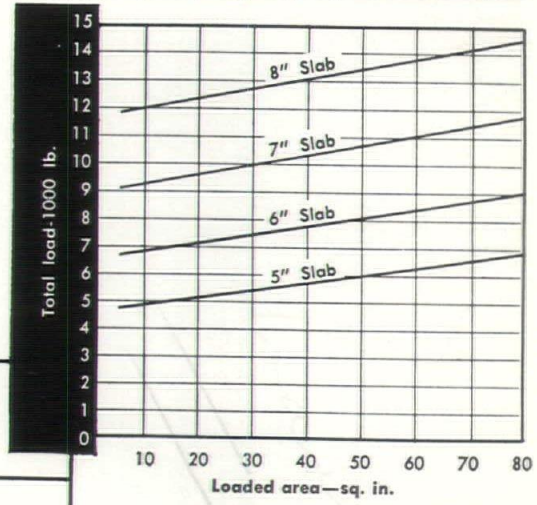
Prepared as a service to architects by Portland Cement Association

Clip along dotted line

Concrete slab design for long-service floors. Example: assume that a slab is to be designed of 5,000 psi concrete for an industrial plant floor. There will be considerable traffic with trucks having loads of 10,000 lb. per wheel. Each wheel has a contact area of about 30 sq. in. Assume that operating conditions are such that impact will be equivalent to about 25 per cent of the load. The equivalent static load will then be 12,500 lb. An approximate formula for the allowable flexural tensile stress of concrete is $4.6\sqrt{f'_c}$ (in which f'_c = 28-day cylinder strength). For 5,000 psi concrete, the allowable strength is then:

$$4.6\sqrt{5{,}000} = 325 \text{ psi.}$$

The allowable loads in chart at right are based on a stress of 300 psi, so the design load must be corrected by $300 \div 325$ which gives 11,500 lb. From chart a load of 11,500 lb. on an area of 30 sq. in. requires a slab about 7½ in. thick.



Maximum Wheel Loads for Industrial Floors

The chart above is based on flexural tensile stress of 300 psi. For other stresses multiply loads by ratio of 300 to stress used. For an allowable tensile stress of 300 psi, compressive strength of about 4,300 psi is generally required.

For additional literature on design of concrete slab floors, or other concrete construction, just send a request on your letterhead. (U.S. and Canada only.)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
611 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

requirements for floors on ground

	BUILDING TYPE	TRAFFIC		MIX DESIGN DATA FOR ORDERING CONCRETE					CONCRETE FINISH
				W/C in gal. per bag	28 day cylinder strength (psi)	Slump (in.)	Air content (%)*	Min. cement content in bags per cu. yd.	
SINGLE COURSE	Offices, schools, churches, hospitals, commercial bldgs.: where floor will be covered with tile, linoleum, etc.	Predominantly foot traffic.		5½-6½	3500-4500	2-4	5±1 or 6±1	5½	Steel trowel
SINGLE COURSE	Same as above except concrete is wearing surface. Also for service in light industrial buildings.	Foot traffic and pneumatic tired vehicles.		4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5±1 or 6±1	6	Hard steel trowel by power and hand equipment.
SINGLE COURSE	Industrial or commercial buildings subject to heavy or abrasive use.	Foot traffic and pneumatic tired vehicles.		4-5½	4500-7000	1-3	5±1 or 6±1	6	Dry shake of extra hard aggregate added to surface immediately before power floating begins.
TWO COURSE HEAVY DUTY	Heavy industry such as foundries, steel mills, heavy manufacturing, also any industrial or commercial building with highly abrasive conditions.	Steel wheeled vehicles. Heavy abrasive use.	BASE COURSE	5½-6½	3500-4500	2-3	5±1 or 6±1	5½	Surface leveled by floating, but textured to insure bond to topping.
TWO COURSE HEAVY DUTY			TOPPING**	3½-4	8000-12000	Zero	Not required	7½	Special power floats, repeated hand troweling for smooth, dense abrasive resistant surface. Special extra hard aggregates are used.

*For concrete with 1½ in. max. aggregate use 5±1% air content; for ¾ in. max. aggregate use 6±1%.
**Topping mix must be mixed in paddle type mixer—generally not available from ready-mix plants.

LOUISIANA ARCHITECT

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IN THIS ISSUE

Cover: Another 'guess what' by John Schaeffer.
For hint, see Rehabilitation story, page 8.

What Is Architectural Education's Greatest Need Today?

O. J. Baker, head, Department of Architecture, Louisiana State University; member, Baton Rouge Chapter of the AIA.

One of the greatest needs in architectural education today is closer cooperation with the profession of architecture. The local chapters, state organizations, regions and the national AIA should work more closely with the schools of architecture. Of these four groups, the national level of the Institute has more contact with the schools at present.

Where there are chapters and schools in the same area, the members of the chapter and the students would both benefit by individual architects visiting the school, by architects serving on juries and attending lectures and exhibits.

The students need to attend chapter meetings that may offer interesting programs and meet the architects, and perhaps participate in the programs.

Since each is dependent upon the other, they would both benefit through an exchange of ideas.

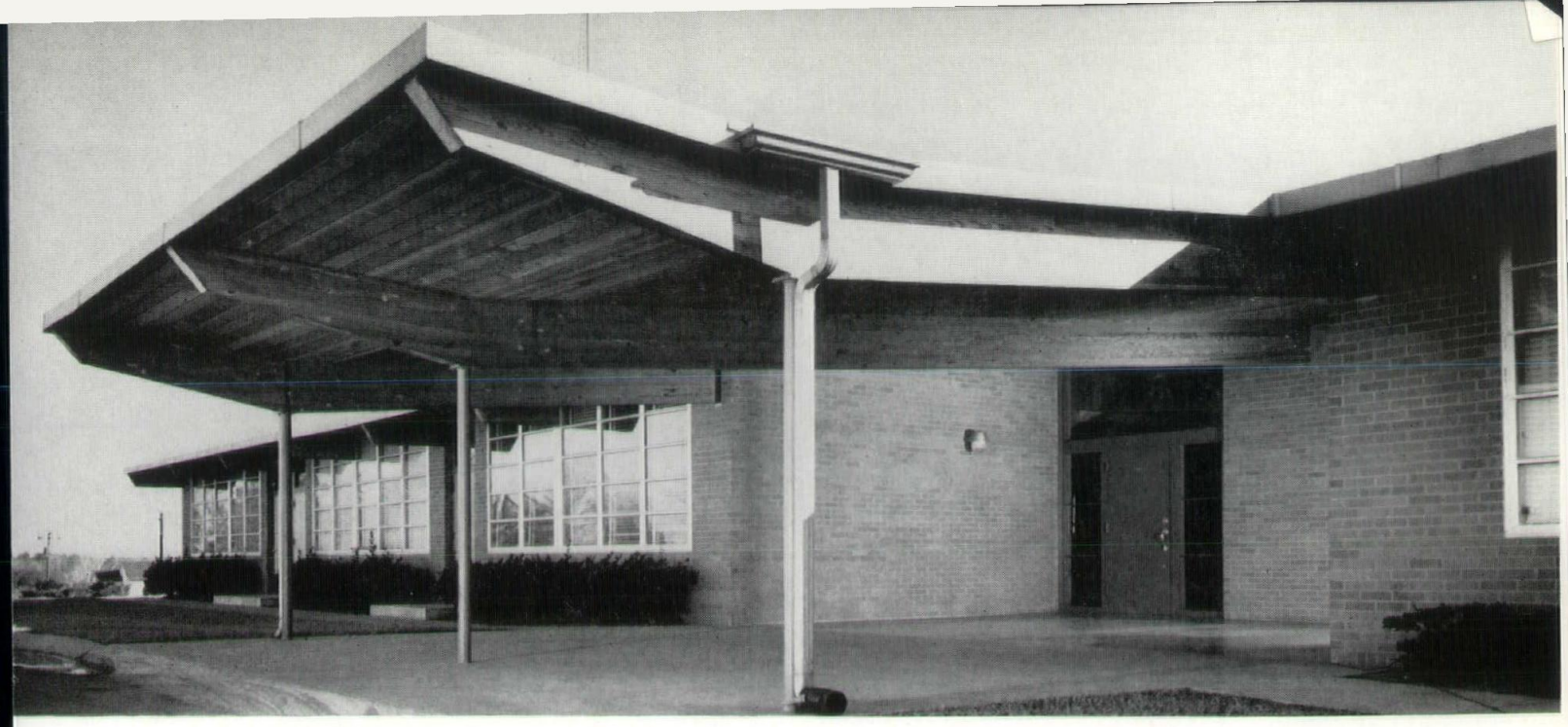
Raymond D. Reed, chairman of Architecture, University of Southwestern Louisiana; member, South Louisiana Chapter of the AIA.

The function of architectural education is to train architects. If this is true, the challenges and needs facing architectural education and practice are the same. I believe these challenges to be: RELEVANCY, COMPETENCY, AND DEPTH.

RELEVANCY: We must direct our education and profession to those problems most relevant to society. We must evolve rather than evade issues. Inadequate housing, suburban sprawl, urban planning, prefabrication are responsibilities we have evaded. We must evolve satisfactory solutions to relevant problems or remain hypocrites.

COMPETENCY: The profession appears so professionally self-conscious as to inhibit chances for success. If we solve relevant problems our professional status shall be guaranteed.

DEPTH: It is not enough to react to social problems. As architects we must encourage the practical poetic visionary depth to shape social values. It is far better to create than to rebuild.



M. T. Browning Elementary School, Springhill, Louisiana • Lester C. Haas — Architect

"We used LAMINATED WOOD BEAMS and HEAVY TIMBER DECK in Springhill's M. T. Browning Elementary School...

... and obtained more school facilities for less money than a comparable non-wood school"

R. O. MACHEN, Superintendent *Webster Parish Schools*

A dramatic comparison of the savings effected by using wood in school construction was spotlighted recently in two schools of comparable size designed by Architect Lester C. Haas of Shreveport, Louisiana — The M. T. Browning Elementary School, Springhill (wood), and a similar school not utilizing wood construction.

In addition to all the facilities of the Shreve Island (non-wood) school, The Browning Elementary (wood) school has special facilities for exceptional children plus:

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2. One more class room
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SELECTING AN ARCHITECT

Two methods are customarily used. One is direct selection in which the architect is selected by the client through personal knowledge on the basis of: reputation, demonstrated ability, and recommendations by others for whom the architect has rendered service.

A second method is comparative selection wherein the architect is selected from a group of architects given opportunity to present evidence of their qualifications.

Initial screening of material submitted by a comprehensive group of architects will reduce their number to three or four. The final selection should be made on the basis of the architect's good standing in his profession in the community, on his ability to design, his competence in construction, his practical efficiency, his business capacity, integrity and good judgment and on his ability to cooperate with all those involved in the project.

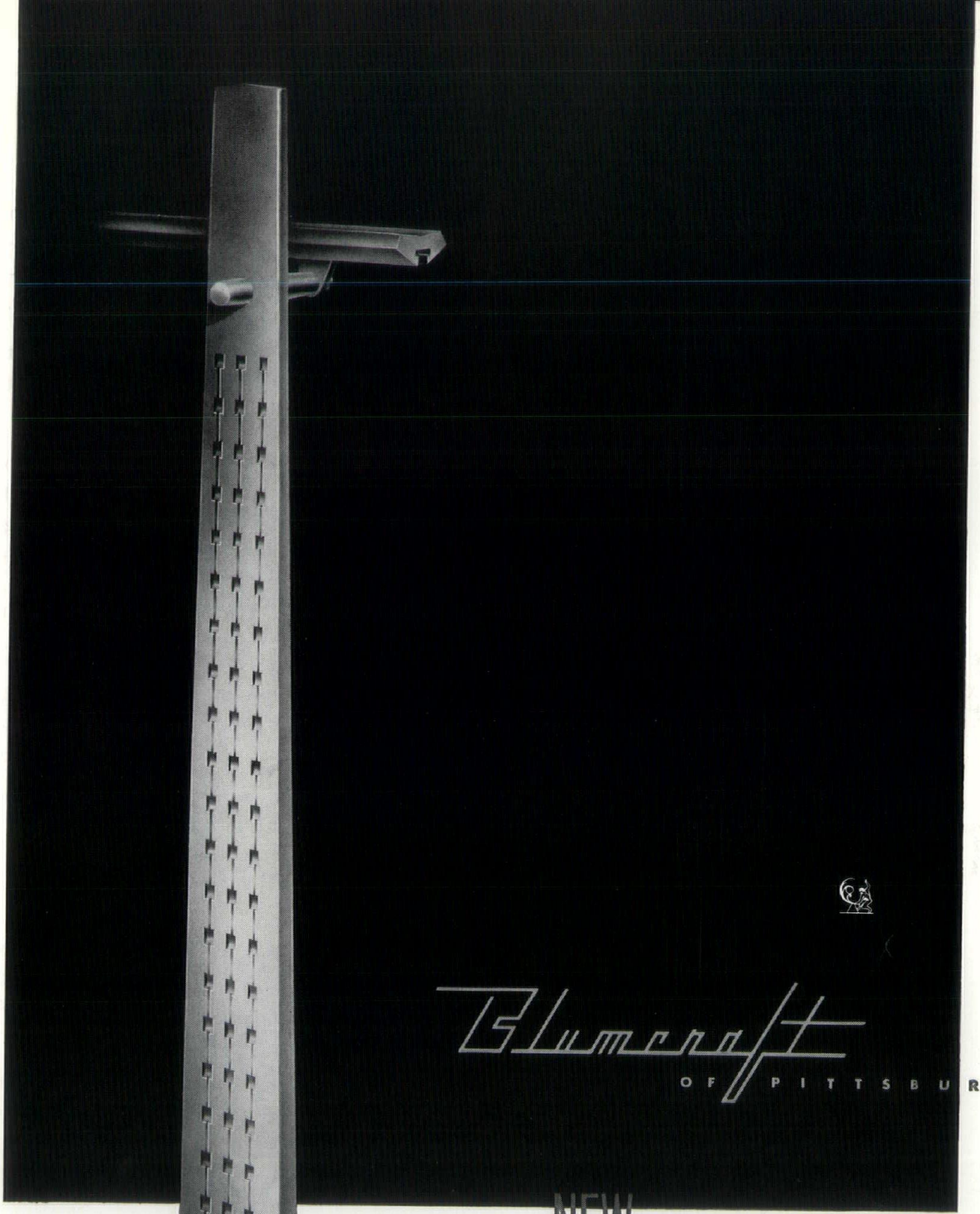
An interview should cover such points as professional status, education, experience, staff and office practice. The size of the architect's firm is generally less important than the way it is organized and the enthusiasm the architect shows for the project.

Whatever method you use to select your architect, be sure you select one in whom you have complete confidence and with whom you can work easily and pleasantly.

Be frank with him about all aspects of the project, especially those relating to the budget. Your architect will have your interest at heart, but he cannot do your project justice if you fail to give him all of the facts.

Once you have found your man, complete your negotiations with a written agreement. The American Institute of Architects has prepared standard contract forms which your architect will suggest for use.

The selection of an architect on a competitive basis of professional charge is contrary to the ethics of the profession. Any architect seeking to secure employment on such a basis should be suspect to his integrity, professional standing and ability.



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The Architect's Role in Physical Rehabilitation

By RANDLE L. HAND, Chairman
State Committee on Architectural Barriers

When we think of a rehabilitation team for the physically handicapped, we usually think of the medical doctors, nurses, physical and occupational therapists, vocational training, psychologists, and social workers. However, it is now essential that architects assume their vital role in the rehabilitation process.

Until very recently, the role of the architect in this process had not been recognized by the other professions working together on the rehabilitation team. In the last few decades rehabilitation has made tremendous progress. Many new methods have been developed and introduced in the medical and therapy programs. Now, these professional people in the rehabilitation fields are frustrated when the handicapped who have benefited from the rehabilitation program, and who are prepared to live normal lives in the community, find that they are prevented from doing so because of architectural barriers.

The frustration is the result of tangible architectural barriers. Thus, the rehabilitated person is prevented from entering buildings where they could use their new or restored abilities. They could take greater advantage of the opportunities for employment, education, and social living if buildings did not have architectural barriers. This is where the architect can and should contribute to the rehabilitation process and become a member of the team.

Architect's Role Vital

The architect's role is a vital one. We have a responsibility, also. We are the only ones who are in a position to educate our clients and the public that a problem exists and that there are solutions to the problem.

But, how many of us know the scope of the problem and the number of persons affected. Briefly stated,

(Continued on Page 14)

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BE
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TO
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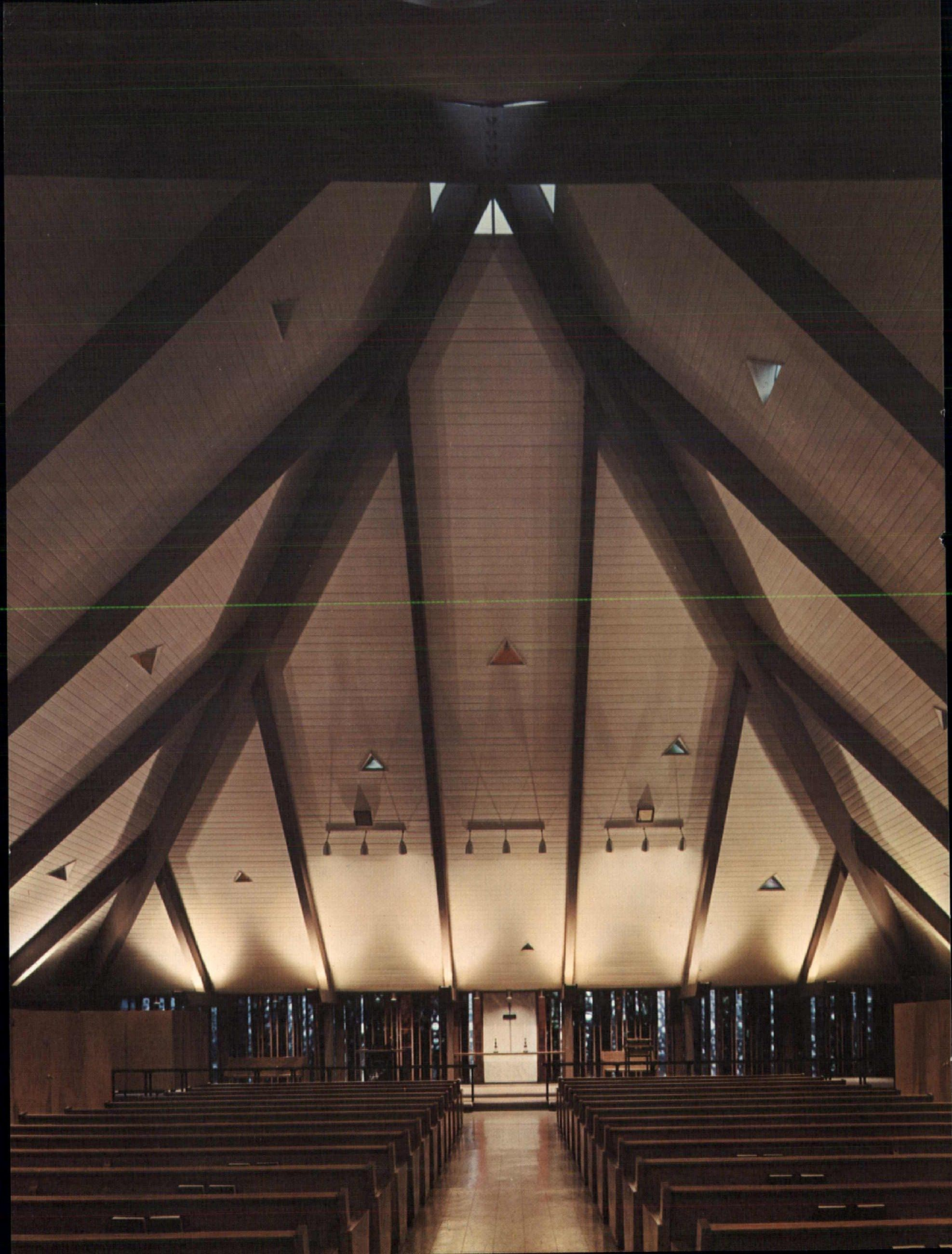


LAA Resolves; Government Responds

Baton Rouge — The Federal Housing Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency have responded favorably to a resolution adopted by the Louisiana Architects Association urging that their agencies require use of architects on large group-type housing projects.

In releasing this information, LAA President Joseph M. Brocato thanked the members of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation for their "prompt transmission of the request to the proper authorities." He also praised their efficient and conscientious efforts in securing action on the resolution which was adopted unanimously at the LAA convention in Shreveport late in 1962.

Neal J. Hardy, FHA Commissioner until this month when he left to head up the Urban Development Activities for the Ford Foundation, wrote to the U. S. Senators and Representatives from Louisiana. He said, "We agree that a registered architect can best provide proper planning, good design, adaptation of the proposed structure to the site, more effective and economical use of materials, and adaptation of the proposed structures to community needs."

Hardy stated, "The Federal Housing Administration not only favors the employment of a registered architect, but it has gone so far as to insert somewhat similar statements in the Underwriting Manual for Multifamily Housing. Our multifamily program includes nursing homes, housing for the elderly, apartment buildings, and similar structures." He cited excerpts from the Manual to illustrate the views of the agency.

HHFA Administrator Robert C. Weaver submitted his agency's comments in a three-page digest. In his letter to Louisiana Congressmen, he said, "We have given this resolution careful consideration and have again reviewed our policies and procedures in this regard, including those of our constituent agencies. These policies and procedures, as set forth in the enclosed comments, strongly encourage the use of registered architects on Agency assisted projects." He went on to state, "Since our program procedures require compliance with all state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, any state or local requirements regarding architects or other professional people are fully respected in our operations."

LAA President Brocato said Louisiana law requires that an architect be employed in such type projects which are to cost over $40,000. He felt sure that all of the federal multifamily projects would fall in the over $40,000 category regulated by Louisiana statutes.

Several Louisiana Congressmen recommended that the matter be taken up with pertinent officials in the State. This was done, Brocato said, and the FHA Director in New Orleans, L. J. Dumestre, replied: "Because of the detail and complexity of plans required for the type of developments referred to, it would seem that the services of a registered architect would be required in every instance."

The Federal Housing Administration has included the following instructions to its field staff in its Underwriting Manual for Multifamily Housing, which covers rental and cooperative housing projects, including rental housing for the elderly and nursing homes:

> *"Professional Authorship of Exhibits. The Director is advised of the professional services required by the project under consideration and sponsors are advised at the earliest moment of the nature and extent of professional services essential for the design of all aspects of the physical improvements. The sponsor is informed that retaining adequate professional services is his responsibility and to his interest and that this could expedite processing as well as improve the quality of the project. The matter of supervision is also discussed. He is advised of the desirability of obtaining the services of an architect experienced in the particular type of project contemplated, as well as similarly experienced structural, mechanical and sanitary engineers where the nature of the work warrants. The sponsor is also advised that the Architect's Fee allowed in FHA estimates will take into consideration the character of service rendered.*
>
> *"At any stage of processing where it appears that incompetent or inadequate service is being provided, the Chief Underwriter is so advised in order that he may determine the necessary corrective action to be taken."*

THE ARCHITECT— (Continued from Page 8)

the problem is to make future buildings accessible to the physically handicapped. I speak not about a few people who cannot use many of our existing buildings built for public use; I speak of millions in the United States and many thousands in Louisiana. According to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, there are in the United States five million persons with heart conditions, 250,000 in wheel chairs, 200,000 with heavy leg braces, and 139,000 with artificial limbs. In addition, there are 16.5 million men and women over 65 who would benefit by buildings with easier access.

Although great advancements have been made in medical science, we cannot stop people from getting older, nor can we completely eliminate accidents. Therefore, the problem will be with us for a long time. What we can do is to help these many persons to enjoy their changed lives with dignity, grace, and acquire as near normal independence as possible.

Architects Can Cooperate

We can, as architects, cooperate with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, who are co-sponsoring a national program to prevent and eliminate architectural barriers. In 1959, an American Standards Association Committee was established under their sponsorship with Leon A. Chatelain, F.A.I.A., Past President of the National A.I.A. as Chairman.

Under a grant from the Easter Seal Research Foundation, a study was conducted at the University of Illinois. Based on this research, the ASA approved in 1961, specifications for "Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped."

Since then, the National Society and the President's Committee have launched a nationwide program through their state and local organizations and committees. Their objective is to create an awareness of the problem of accessibility and through this new awareness bring about the development of building codes and community planning which would be based upon ASA specifications.

Architects are the logical leaders for this program. We are in a unique position to educate, direct, and influence our clients and the general public concerning the need to make buildings accessible to everyone.

Should Endorse Program

Through our local A.I.A. chapters we should endorse the program and lend our influence to it. Local A.I.A. Chapters can and should assist in changing city codes to make every building which is intended for use by the public accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped by conforming to ASA specifications.

We can do a real community service by incorporating the ASA specifications in our work, and thus become a part of the rehabilitation team.

The great amount of money spent on rehabilitation will not return the dividend to the community, the economy, and the individual rehabilitated person which this investment can and should make if we fail to assume our responsibility in the rehabilitation process.

Is the program important? Is it essential? I answer these questions with a question—Could you continue to work, attend church, participate in recreational and cultural programs, lead a relatively personal social and economic life, if you became handicapped?

Become Acquainted

As chairman of the State Committee on Architectural Barriers, I urge you to become acquainted with the problem and then to direct your efforts toward the elimination of the physical barriers that limit the mobility of those whose mobility is already limited because of physical handicaps.

Anyone interested in working in this community program as a volunteer leader and committee member should contact the author.

NEWS, NOTES, QUOTES . . .

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING—Shreveport, La.—A page in the Stone Brothers' architectural brochure dated 1903.

LETTERS

Dear Mr. Tassin:

It pleases me to know that you have completed the Action Course in Practical Politics and that you were impressed with the fact that the course is adaptable and usable by business and professional men including architects.

Your editorial is well done and does an excellent job of pinpointing the fact that responsibility of "running our country" lies with especially the business and professional men of the various communities in Louisiana and across the nation.

I sincerely hope architects across Louisiana will do exactly what you suggest, "call their Chamber of Commerce and suggest that an Action Course be started in their community."

Cordial greetings,

Arnold R. Mathias
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

LETTERS

Dear Mike:

It didn't take long to interpret the February cover of the Louisiana Architect. Could only be one thing —a slim Pierre Salinger, flat on his back, after three minutes of warm-up exercises prior to "thinking about" taking his boss's recommended 50-mile hike. Since I probably have won your prize, please send the annual subscription to an LSU architectural student.

Sincerely yours,
Preston Eggers, Jr.
Managing Director
Louisiana Highway & Heavy Construction Branch
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

Editor:

I think the magazine cover depicts a Kennedy robot participating in his physical fitness program!

Mrs. P. Murff O'Neal

Dear Mr. Tassin,

The current issue of your publication came to my attention just a couple of days ago—and an attention compelling issue it is!

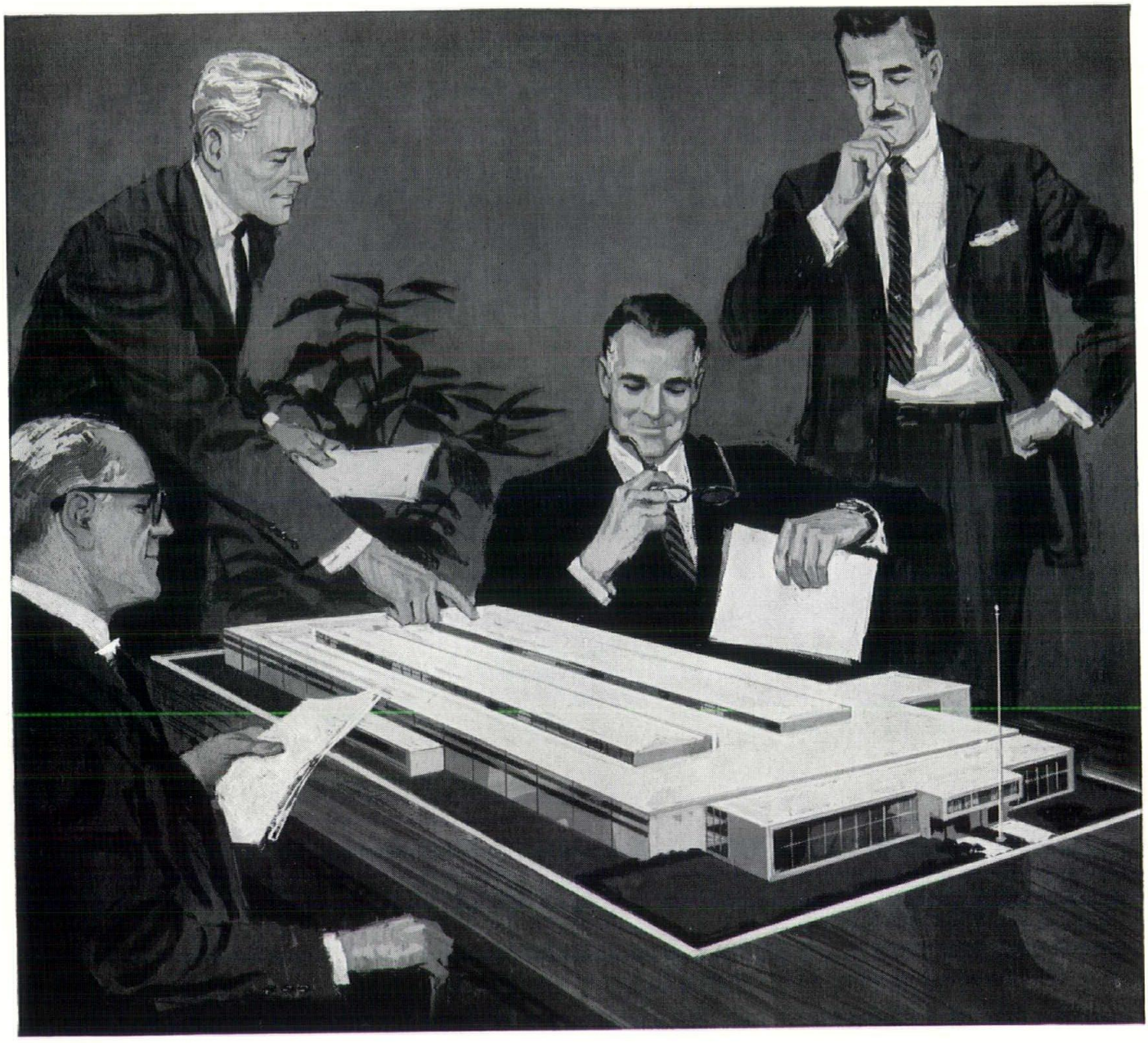
After thinking about the cover and its various possible interpretations a bit, I noticed the "contest" you had built around it, and then decided to dash a quick note off to you.

The cover illustration must be a contemporary interpretation of DaVinci's famous figure drawing, minus the restricting circle and lines, using a manikin as a model. It certainly has an exuberant feeling, and I guess the color must be designed to enhance that, though I can't quite pin it down. At any rate it's a real eye-catcher!

Congratulations on a continuingly fine publication, and best wishes for you and the association. . . .

Sincerely,
Bill Stracener
Commercial Art
605 Union Federal Bldg.
Baton Rouge, La.

ED: One free 12-month subscription to Mr. Stracener for the closest guess.



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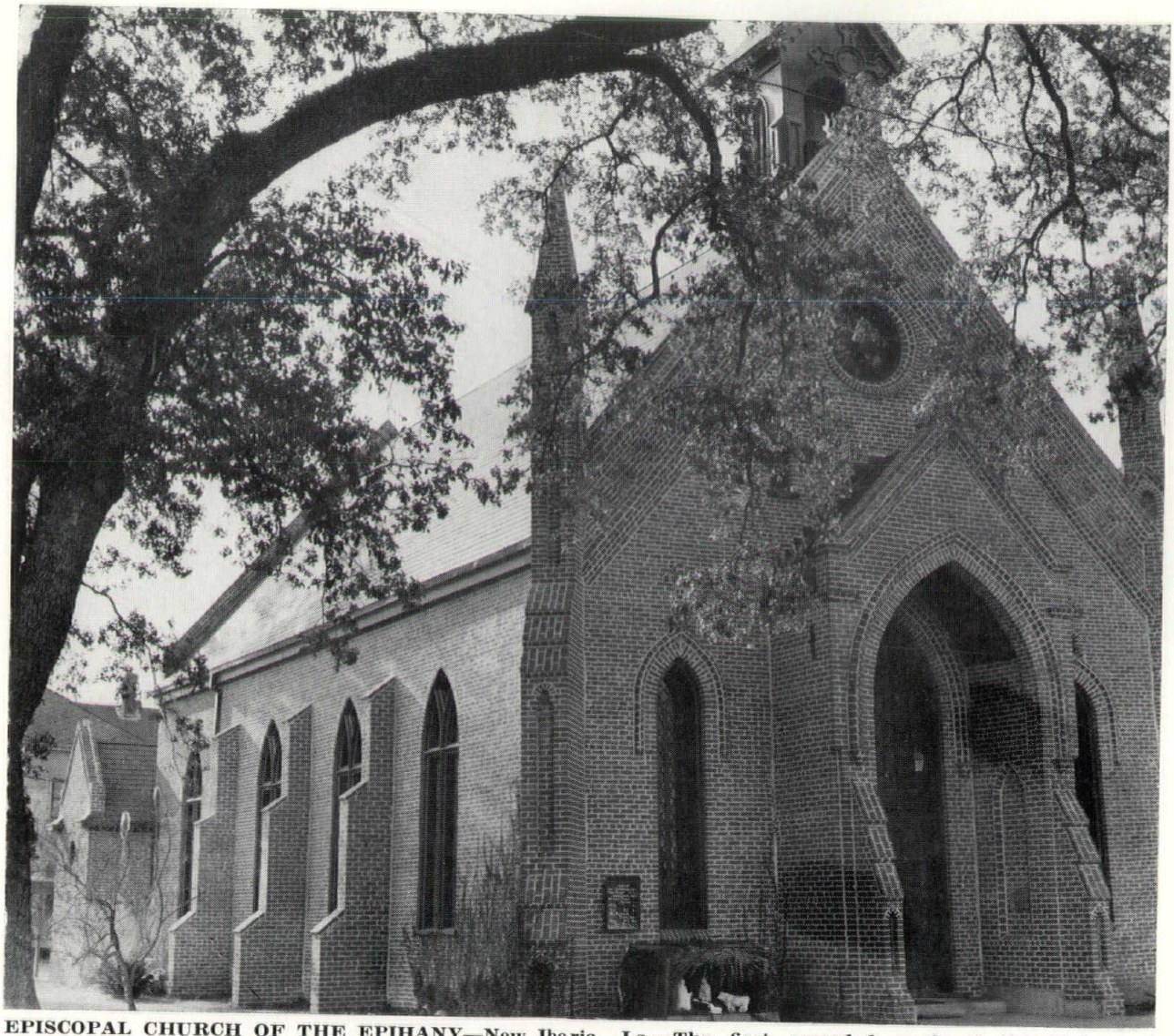

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE EPIHANY—New Iberia, La.—The first recorded work of the Episcopal Church here was in 1848. The church was completed in 1857 at a cost of $6,000. It is certain that during the Civil War, Union troops occupied the church, removed its pews and defaced the windows and walls. In 1875, the church was remodeled and in 1884, frescoing was added.

In this unique job. ASSOCIATED WATERPROOFING, executed the following work of art:

1. Removed ⅛" of grout which was harder than the soft brick beneath.
2. Resurfaced entire brickwork, using same machines as in removing grout.
3. Replaced over 2,000 broken brick.
4. Rebuilt defective areas using over 5,000 brick.
5. Cut out and solid pointed all joints.
6. Caulked openings and masonry repairs.
7. Painted all exterior wood surfaces.
8. Sandblasted entire areas.
9. Applied two coats of Silicone.

Thus we restored this famous landmark in St. Martin Parish to its original appearance.

THE LOUISIANA ARCHITECT
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