APRIL 1964

MISSISSIPPI ARCHITECT

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE of ARCHITECTS MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER

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Place, Time, Architecture

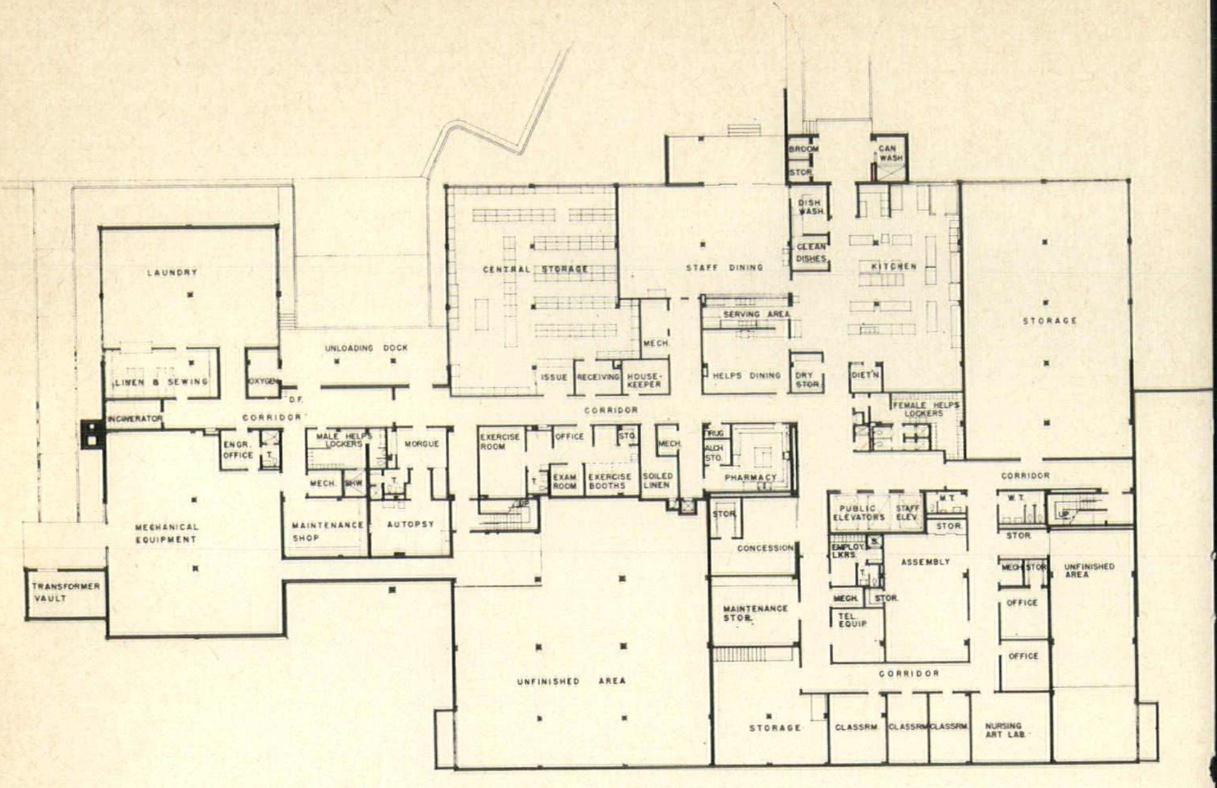
Try to imagine a street in your town lined with architectural masterpieces of the world. Side by side you might see the Parthenon, the Guggenheim Museum, the Seagram Building, Notre Dame Cathedral, and perhaps the Taj Mahal. The chances are that the total aspect would be remindful of a Disney extravaganza. At any rate there can be little doubt that each of these great buildings would lose a degree of greatness by being thus situated in the wrong place at the wrong time.

A few years back it was not uncommon to find streets in American towns which displayed an amazing array of architectural types. One might see a motel reflective of the architecture associated with Pueblo cliff dwellings next to a bank inspired by the Temple of Apollo. This combination could even have been viewed from the interior of an ice cream parlor designed in the shape of a chocolate nut sundae.

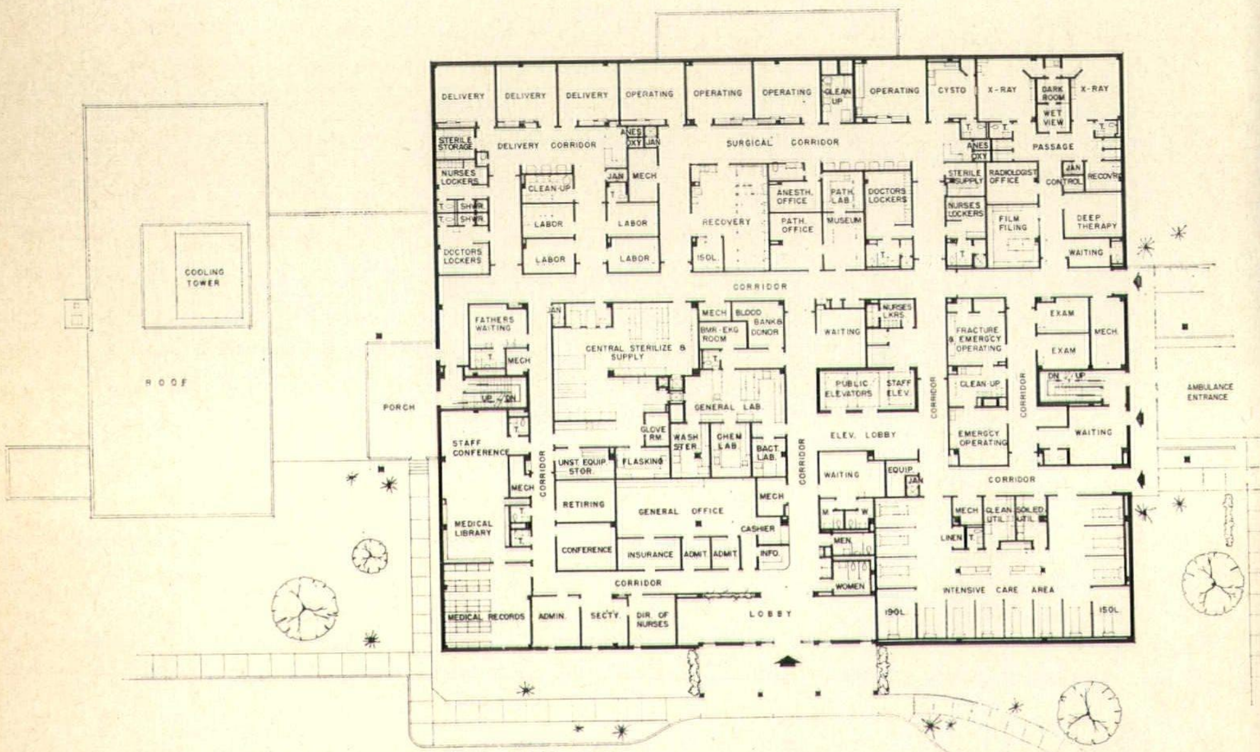
Fortunately, there has been considerable improvement in the relationship between buildings as our towns continue to grow and prosper, but all of us, architects and clients alike, still exhibit tendencies toward building without sufficient awareness of total environment. However, this is more a product of enthusiasm than selfishness, so there is great hope that we will enrich our towns as we build by extending our vision to encompass the big picture. Sensitivity in this respect can be far more enriching and rewarding than excessive attempts at cleverness.

The process of sharpening vision and sensitivity involves a close inspection of the relationship between buildings. The total effect can be pleasant or unpleasant or somewhere in between. The nature of their materials can clash or harmonize. The spaces in between can be attractive or repulsive. Variations in scale can be complementary or ridiculous. These and many other considerations can elevate good buildings to greatness or reduce them to the mediocre; the architect and his client will jointly share a heavy portion of the responsibility.

—*Edward F. Neal, A.I.A.*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITA[L]
BILOXI MISSISSI[PPI]

LANDRY & MATTHES
ARCHITECTS
BILOXI HATTIESBURG MISSISSIPPI

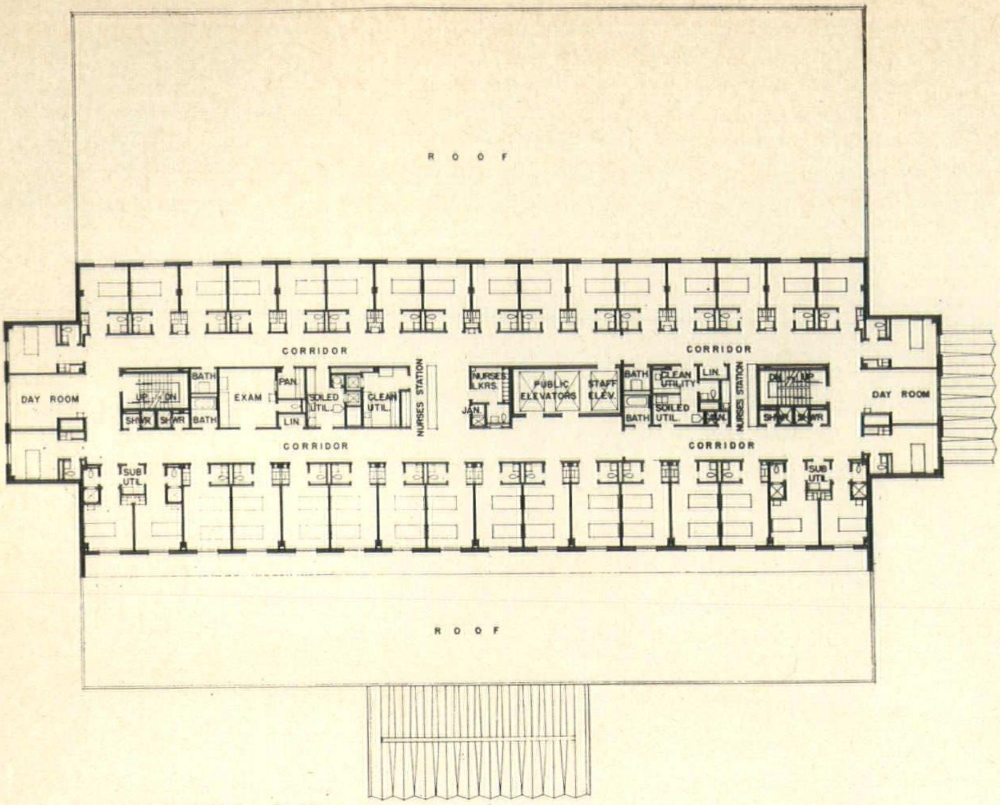
GENERAL HOSPITAL

'HIS is a 150-bed general hospital with all
service facilities designed to accommodate
future addition of another floor containing
beds. Constructed principally of reinforced
ncrete and masonry, this hospital has an ex-
ior of light buff brick and aluminum win-
w wall units. Wide concrete canopies pro-
t the main entrance and the emergency
ıbulance entrance.

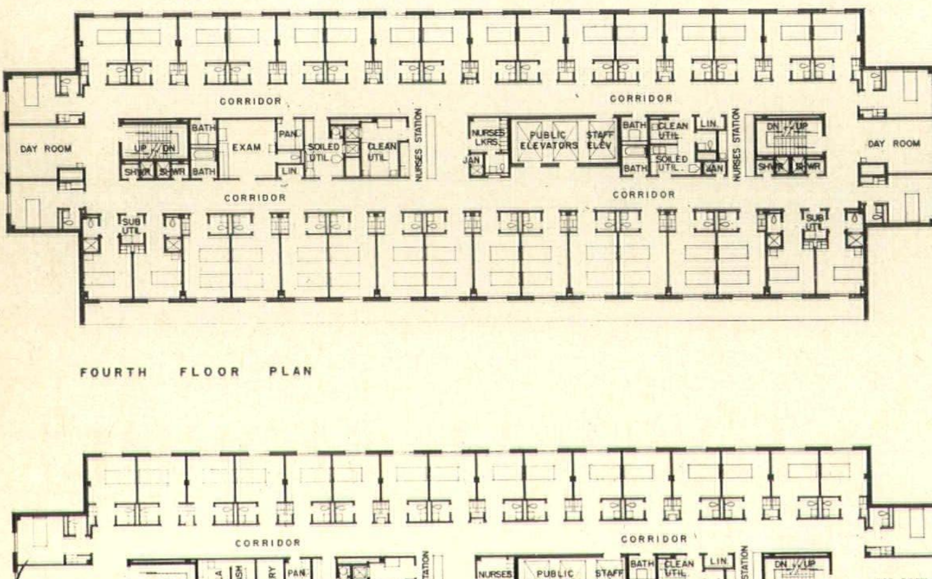
The various services that are the heart of
hospital, including surgery, labor and de-
ery rooms, laboratory, X-ray, emergency department and an intensive care section, are grouped conveniently on the first floor.

Patients' rooms are on the second, third and fourth floors; the second and fourth each containing 48 beds (24 private rooms and 12 two-bed rooms). The third floor contains 40 beds and 4 nurseries to provide care for 34 babies.

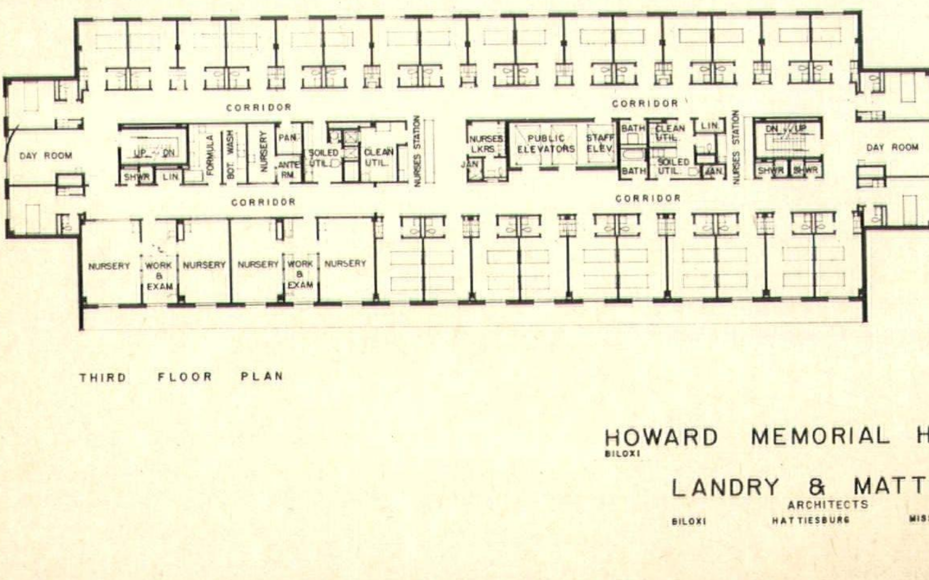
A nurses training section, general storerooms, laundry, cafeteria, kitchen, drug stockrooms, physical therapy, morgue, autopsy room, maintenance shop, boiler room and mechanical equipment all occupy the ground floor.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

HOWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
BILOXI MISSISSIPPI

LANDRY & MATTHES
ARCHITECTS
BILOXI HATTIESBURG MISSISSIPPI

THE WORLD'S LARGEST apartment house, Outer Drive East Apartments, will be completed in early June 1964, on Chicago's lakefront. Under development by The Jupiter Corporation, the real estate, oil and natural gas company, this unusual T-shape building will cost $27,000,000.

Three blocks from Chicago's leading department store, Marshall Field, and two blocks from famed Michigan Avenue on the lakefront, the two-acre site building, erected on the Illinois Central RR track air-rights, offers an unparalleled view of the city's entire lakefront span, Grant Park, the Chicago skyline and the Loop.

Cost of the air-rights alone is $2,750,000.

Chicago's well-known Edison-Dick Restaurant Chain will have three restaurants in the building. A luxurious cocktail lounge and restaurant, Cafe La Tour, will occupy all of the forty-story rooftop, a sea food restaurant will be on the main level and the third will be on the seventh floor.

An Olympic-sized, kidney-shaped pool, covered by a huge glass dome allowing year-round swimming and the first of its kind in any apartment house, will be located on the seventh floor, surrounded by cabanas, lockers, showers, saunas, The Rivera Health Club and a deck for sun-bathing.

Architects: Hirshfeld, Pawlan and Reinheimer of Chicago.

Outer Drive East Apartments

Model picture of the world's largest single apartment building, Outer Drive East, which is nearing completion on Chicago's lakefront. Olympic size pool shown is covered by glass dome allowing year-round swimming.

Protection Roof Slopes Of World's Fair Pavilions

MODERN ARCHITECTURE is breaking out of its old forms. Nowhere is this more in evidence than at the World's Fair which will open in New York.

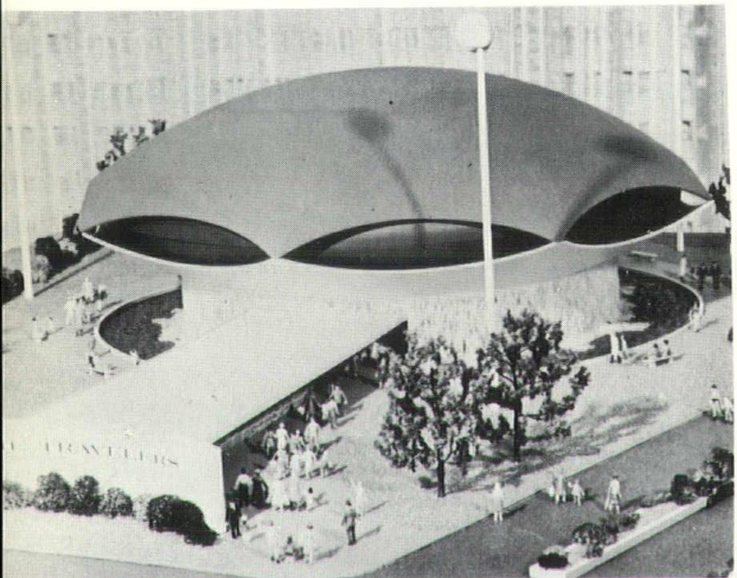
The buildings rising on Flushing Meadow are a dramatic and joyful testament to America's architectural talent. And to fulfill their plans, architects are drawing heavily on new technological advances in structural design and new building materials.

The freedom of form which architects are seeking is clearly demonstrated in the Eastman Kodak pavilion. Here the architectural firm of Kahn and Jacobs developed an undulating concrete shell supported on interior pylons. From a design conceived by Will Burtin, the complex and irregular curves of the shell's "skirt" are accented by two spherical domes, several conical pylons, and a cylindrical tower. The resulting design, with its arbitrary but harmonious use of various curvatures is one of the most eyecatching of the Fair's pavilions.

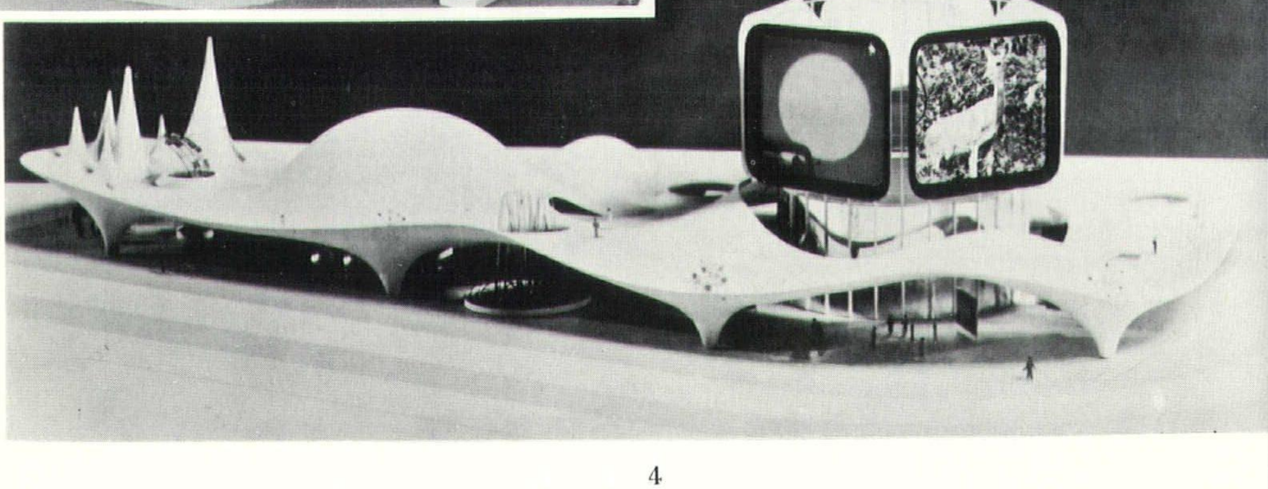
Lev Zetlin & Associates, who solved the engineerin problems of this unusual design, used prestresse concrete cantilevered on the interior columns to forn the arbitrary shapes of the skirt. The concrete varie in thickness from 6" to 14" so that it could bear it own load between columns. The domes, howeve were covered with cement plaster troweled on meta lath over wood framing; the lightweight design mad central support of the dome vaults unnecessary. Bu the cement plaster, of course, was not waterproof.

The Neolon roofing on the Eastman Kodak pavilio was applied in five coats, of which the last was finish coat which supplied the color. Here again, th flexibility of on-site application permitted a departur in design: the architect wanted the domes to b medium-green at the base, shading up to the cream white which, because it is a standard of the Fai has become known as World's Fair White. In spray ing on the finish coat (the earlier coats were rolle on), Desco Vitro-Glaze simply sprayed around an around the domes, decreasing the pigmentation eac time. The result is a smoothly blended exterior co that is both protective and decorative.

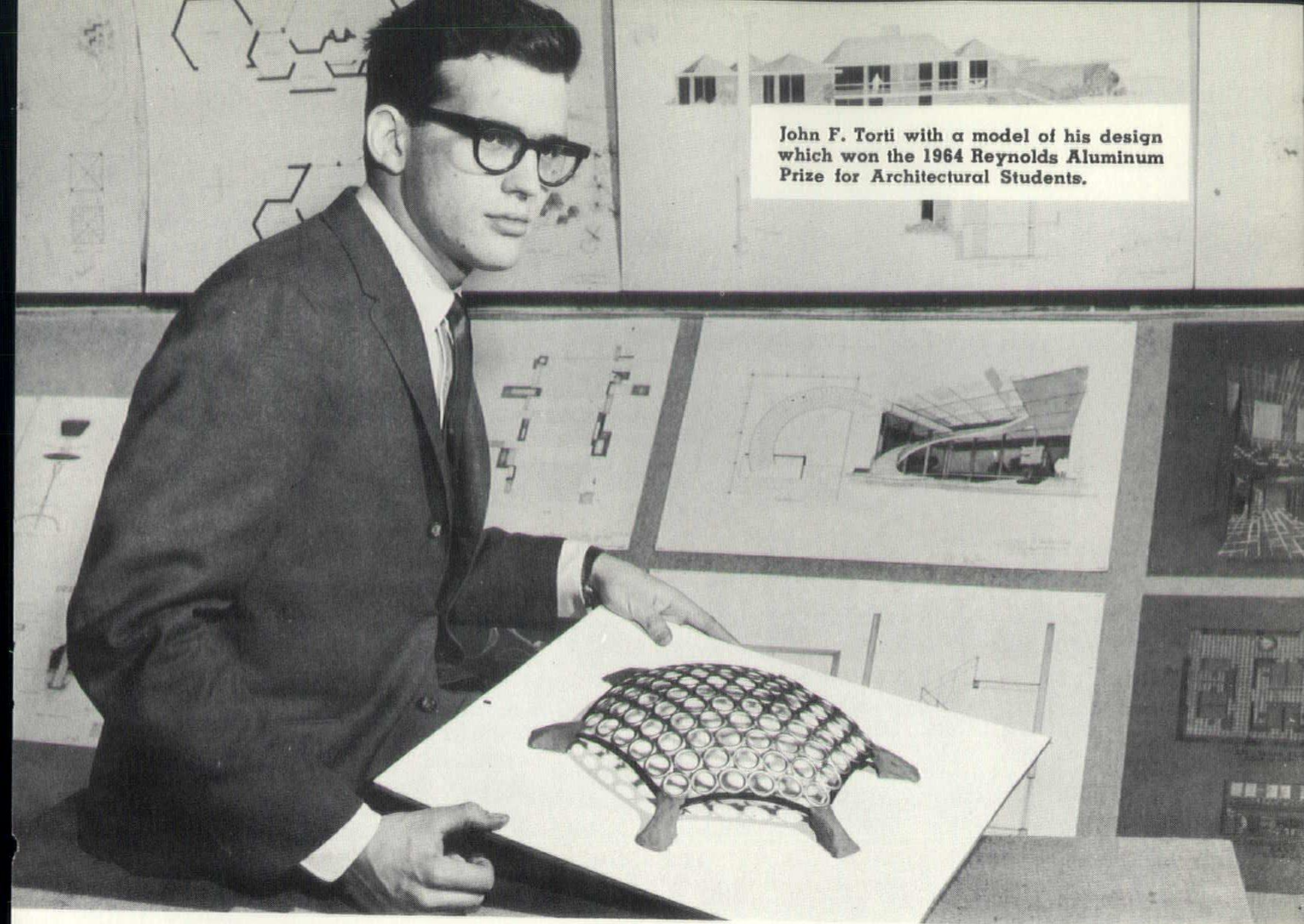
Another Kahn & Jacobs design protected by Neolo is the Travelers Insurance Company pavilion. Th building is reminiscent of Travelers' umbrella trad mark: a 20 foot high central column, set in a reflec ing pool, supports a giant flattened spheroid abou 90 ft. in diameter. The upper and lower hemispher are scalloped around the equator of the spheroid.



Travelers Insurance Co. Pavilion



Eastman Kodak Pavilion at N. Y. World's Fa



John F. Torti with a model of his design which won the 1964 Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students.

DYNAMIC CLEAR SPAN

by JOHN F. TORTI
University of Notre Dame

Winner of The 1964 Reynolds Aluminum Prize For Architectural Students

THE "Dynamic Clear Span" dome was originally designed to cover an underground chapel. In its se over the chapel the dome performs aesthetically s well as functionally.

Initially, by nature, a dome has the capabilities of panning large distances without the use of intermediate columns. This dome is constructed of identical rings making it less costly to produce and simplifying the construction. Within these rings the lass or translucent plastic discs allow a large amount f natural light into the interior, enhancing the esthetic value, while limiting the use of artificial ght to evening. Finally, the use of circular members nstead of the conventional linear members achieves smoother and less harsh appearance.

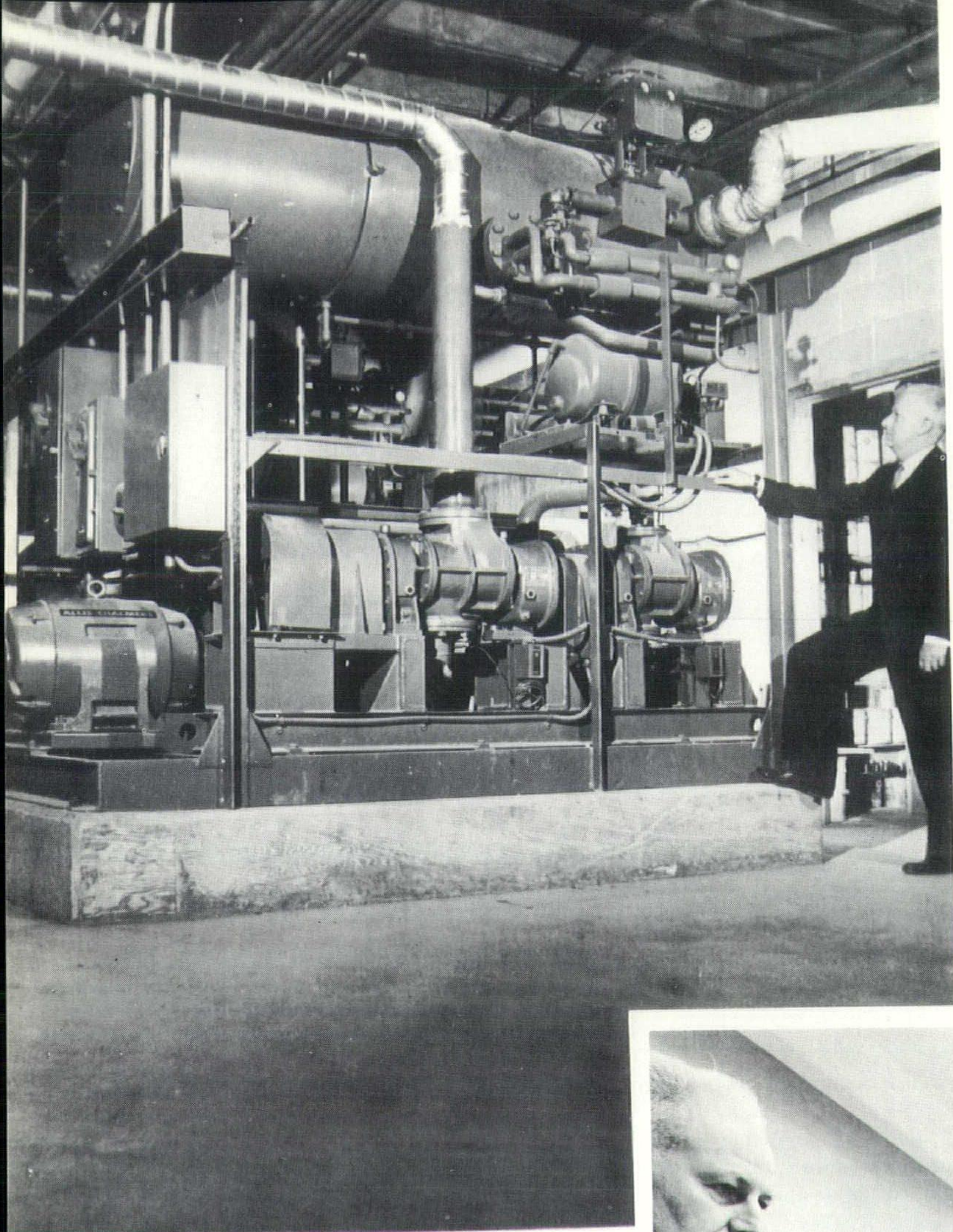
This dome was designed using only that part of a emisphere which is completely in compression. This ermits the dome to be constructed with use of a inimum number of members, while giving the ome a shell-like appearance.

The hexagonal plan stems from the geometrical arrangement of the identical rings. Six equilateral triangles composed of these ring elements form the dome, which is part of a sphere, resulting in six points of support. The compression force originating at the center ring, transmitted through the intermediate rings to the rings around the perimeter of the dome, are transmitted by a beam around the perimeter to these six supports.

Theoretically no connecting fastener would be needed, since the dome is entirely in compression. For means of construction a single bolt is used where rings are tangent.

A triangular shaped piece is used to cover the opening where three circles meet. Along with the structural ring, this piece is the only other form used. It, like the ring, remains the same throughout the dome.

The potential of this dome lies in its use to span large areas without shutting out natural light and still retaining a simple external expression.



Four 50-horsepower, two-stage, oilless compressors, each with a three-ton air conditioning unit, supply air under pressure to three chambers at the John A. Hartford Hyperbaric Oxygen Research Center.

These three horizontal steel cylinders — designed and built by Borg-Warner Corporation — are actually room-sized chambers that will accommodate up to 30 medical staff members and patients.

Andrew P. Boehmer (left chief engineer of Borg-Warner Corporation's hy-perbaric research depart-ment, adjusts air pressure in one of the three stee chambers. Looking on is Wayne Brandon, superin-tendent of buildings and grounds for the hospital

JOHN A. HARTFORD
Research Center
Hyperbaric Oxygen

LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

A MILLION-DOLLAR hyperbaric (high-pressure) oxygen research facility opened at Lutheran General Hospital in suburban Chicago. It is the largest and most advanced hyperbaric oxygen center in the world.
at Lutheran General Hospital in suburban Chicago. It is the largest and most advanced hyperbaric oxygen center in the world.

The facility consists principally of three room-size, horizontal steel chambers for medical and surgical procedures at two to three times normal pressure (or more). Pure oxygen administered to patients through masks in the high-pressure environment will raise the oxygen tension of the blood to as much as 15 times normal . . . opening the way to new methods of treating circulatory ailments, heart disease, strokes and other types of illness and injury.

The Lutheran General Hospital center, Park Ridge, Ill., may well be the prototype for future hyperbaric systems, according to Ray Snyder, manager of the hyperbaric research department of Borg-Warner Corporation, where the facility was designed.

The longest chamber is 41½ feet long, 10 feet in diameter, weighs 57,200 pounds and is ASME pressure-rated at 50 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). It serves as a research unit for internal medical application and will accommodate six bed patients.

The middle and largest unit, 34 feet 7 inches long, 12 feet in diameter, weighing 70,400 pounds, serves as an operating chamber. It also is pressure-rated at 50-psig. It is large enough to permit two simultaneous operations, as might be done in the future for work in transplanting organs.

The third chamber, 23 feet, 4 inches long, 10 feet in diameter, weighing 50,400 pounds, is a recompression and research room. It is rated at 125 psig.

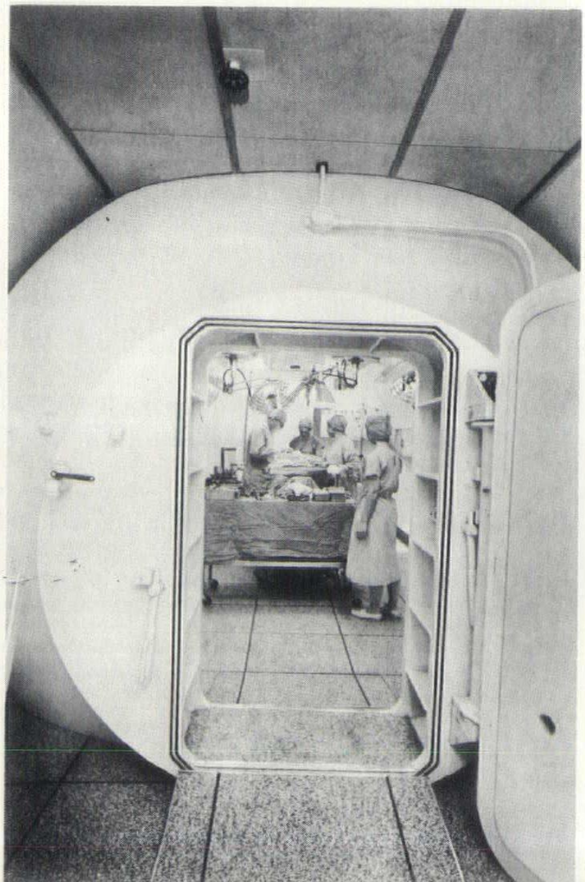
Each chamber is partitioned into a main room and an entrance lock. The locks are interconnected by corridors. This arrangement permits the occupants to leave the system, and enables them also to move from one chamber to another without undergoing decompression. The system is designed to accommodate up to 30 persons. The locks are approximately 10 feet long and are large enough to accommodate a surgical stretcher and allow it to be turned a full 90 degrees in moving from one chamber to the next.

The main air supply for all three chambers is a bank of four compressor units that provide a continuous flow of air at 32.5 psig. Each chamber has a separate control console for regulating the pressure and ventilation rate in each chamber and lock independently. There is also a 200-psig reserve air supply that can pressurize the small recompresssion and research chamber to 90 psig and supply the medical and surgical chambers in case of a power failure.

A 75-seat auditorium and four seminar rooms are on the ground floor of the three-story wing. The hyperbaric chambers are on the second floor, beside an intensive care ward and a biochemical laboratory. The third floor has nine guest rooms for visiting medical people.

The three hyperbaric chambers, together, weigh 89 tons. But their weight is spread over a sizeable floor area; the floor is designed for a live load of 150 pounds per square foot. The chambers rest on a 6-inch reinforced concrete platform.

Burnham & Hammond, Inc., Chicago, is architect of both the main building and the hyperbaric oxygen wing.



An operating room large enough to permit two simultaneous operations (as might some day be done in transplanting organs) is part of the high-pressure oxygen center. The operating room has double doors so that its lock can be at a higher pressure if necessary. A pivoted ramp in the doorway allows stretchers to be wheeled over the raised sill.

The International Inn with its Plexiglas dome. The four movable sections of this dome swimming pool enclosure are closed.

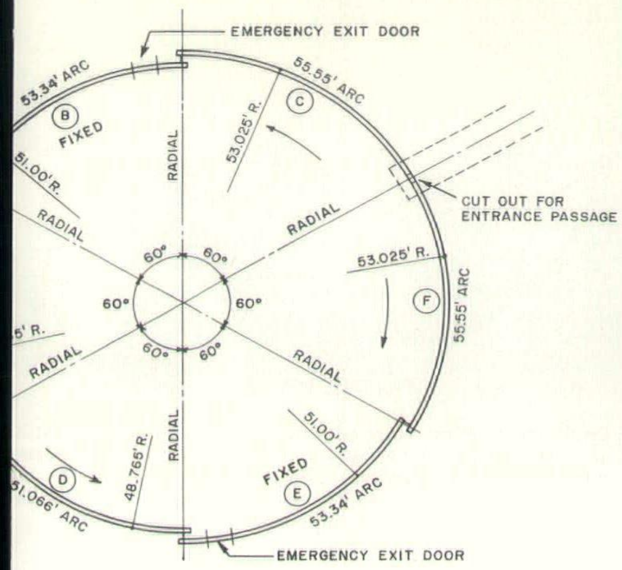
Transparent Do
H

A NEW DOME has been added to the Washington scene—but this one is of modern acrylic plastic. The transparent structure can also be transformed into a translucent arch, a new landmark. Push-button controlled, the convertible dome encloses an outdoor swimming pool, offering year 'round aquatics.

The dome is in six sections, two stationary and four movable. Thirty-eight feet high, it has a diameter of 102 feet at its base and has the form of a sphere which has been cut off 10 feet above the equator.

Each section or segment of the dome has six horizontal rows of framed acrylic plastic panels. In all, there are 334 flat, trapezoidal Plexiglas acrylic panels in 227 different sizes. Each panel was pre-assembled into an insulating unit consisting of two ¼-in. sheets of Plexiglas separated by a ½-in. dehydrated air space. A metal separator sealed between the two sheets at the rim holds a desiccant. Several panel

An exterior view of the transparent Plexiglas dome, from a terrace of the International Inn. Notice that the partially opened section of the dome has a cut-out portion. Closed, this fits over the entranceway leading from the hotel, permitting protected access to the pool in inclement weather. Also, note the neoprane weather flaps where the segments join when closed.



Geometric plan of the dome. Sections B and E are the translucent fixed sections. Arrows indicate direction of movement of the transparent, mobile sections.

losing

ol Converts To Arch

spaces are used for conductive heaters, exit doors and the cut-out entranceway. When necessary, radiant heaters keep the cement floors warm while the conductive heaters mounted in the dome heat the air. Thus, the pool can be used even in snowy, wintry weather.

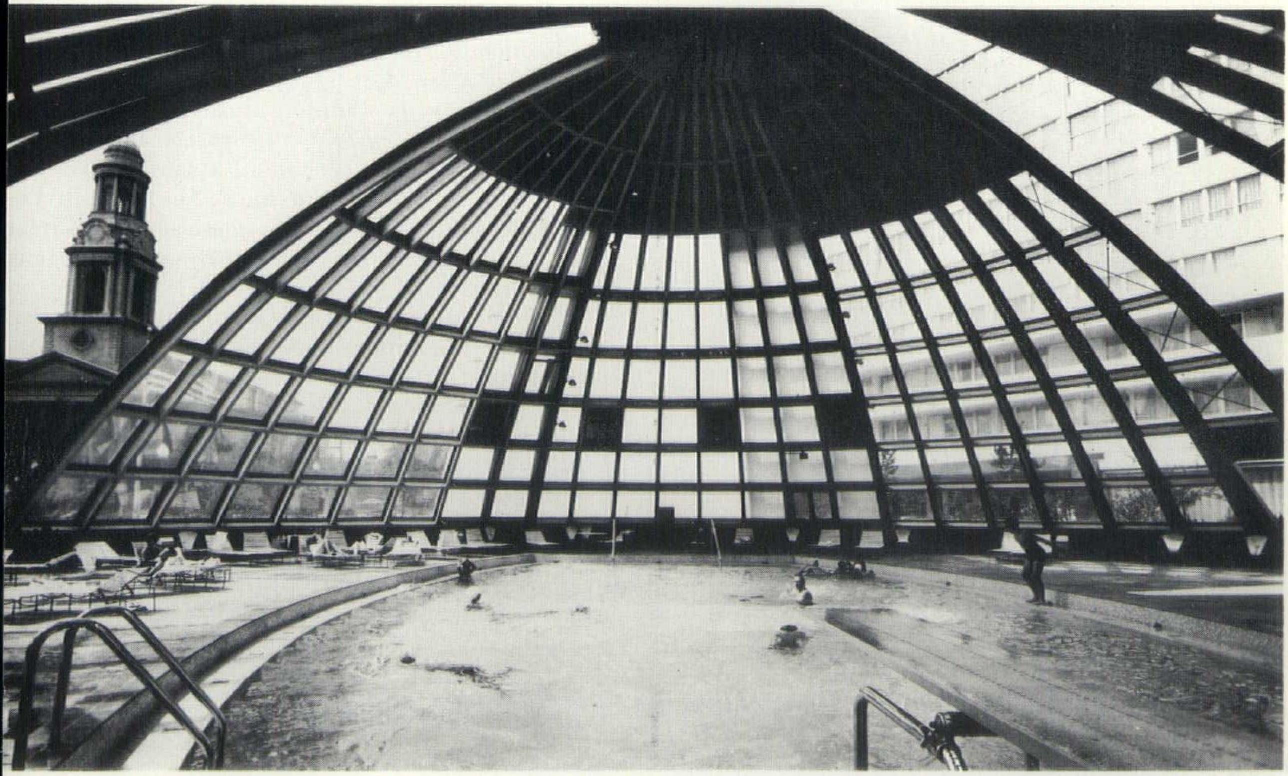
Colorless, transparent sheets make up the panel units for the mobile segments of the dome. The inner sheet of every unit in the two fixed segments is white, translucent acrylic plastic. This arrangement provides sufficient "see-through" in the dome area and gives adequate pool-side brightness. When retracted, the overlapped section panels provide an interesting "solid," translucent effect for the arch.

When the dome is fully retracted, each stationary segment is "leafed" by two mobile sections, one over and one under, coinciding to form the translucent arch. Under the arch, most of the pool-side area is available for sunbathing. Or, the dome may be opened to any desired degree for air and sunshine.

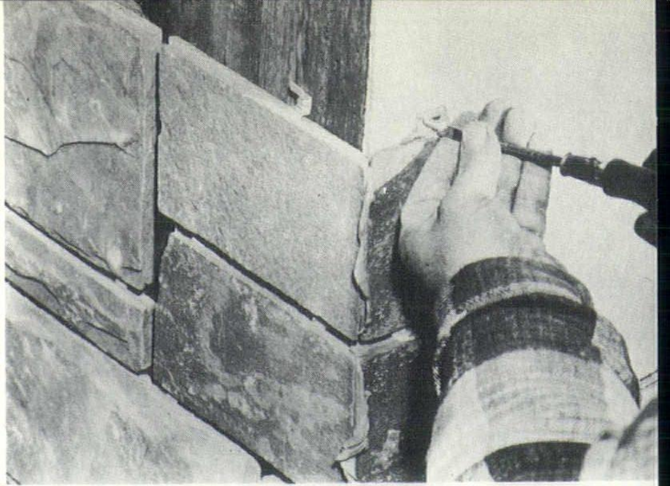
The dome structure is supported by a steel beam framework. After the curved longitudinal beams were installed, the steel cross-beams were wolded into place to complete the framework.

Architect for the dome was Morris Lapidus—Liebman & Associates, New York, N. Y.

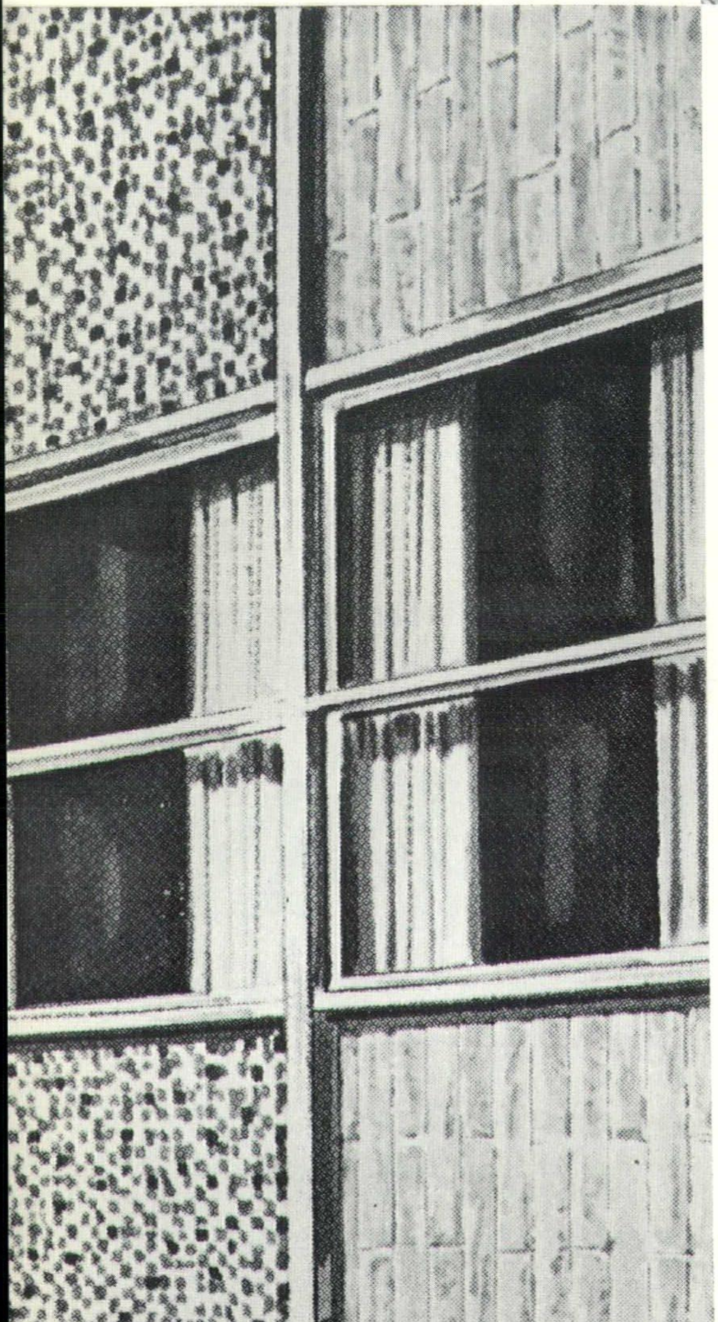
An interior view of the partially opened dome from one end of the pool. Notice the "leafing" effect of the dome sections. The translucent, stationary segment is at the center. The transparent segment to the right leafs over it, the segment to the left leafs under. Space heaters are mounted in panel spaces in the stationary, translucent section.



New IDEAS In Building Stone



Small metal clips screwed into siding or sheathing fit i grooves on top and bottom edges of each stone. Clips secur stone to wall and provide proper spacing between stones Special nails may be used in place of screws. Notice corne stones are mitered at 45-degree angle.



ONE OF THE OLDEST of building materials is show ing a new face to architects and constructio men.

Stone, once considered entirely as a massive, heav material requiring a foundation, is now being use as veneering, paneling, facing—in a variety of ne decorating ideas.

Since stone comes in many colors and hundred of different shadings, decorators are using it to har monize with wood, brick, metal, glass and fabrics.

Six categories of natural stone are quarried in th U.S.—sandstone, quartzite, granite, marble, lime stone and slate.

New cutting techniques now produce thinner slice of stone for greater economy, and improved quarry ing and manufacturing methods also keep costs down

Here are a few decorating ideas in building stone as suggested by the Building Stone Institute:

1. *Lightweight curtain wall panels* are availabl in all six categories of natural stone for coverin and insulating thin curtain walls. The effect is tha of a thick stone wall—yet it is constructed as a light weight stone sheath set over a core such as foame polyurethane.

2. *Mosaic stone panel walls* also come in a variet of colors and textures—useful either as a backgroun for furniture or as a focus of interest all by itself

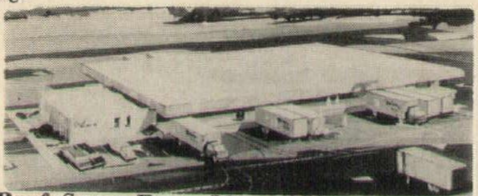
3. *Free-standing display panels* designed with pat terns or murals provide a permanent room divide for home or office, and can be made to contrast wit a stone wall or stone flooring.

4. *Stone veneer* is quarried stone about one inch thick. It is mechanically tied over frame, masonr or other surfaces with a clip and either a screw o nail. No foundations are required, since the support ing feature is the wall itself.

Curtain wall panels of stone, insulated or veneering, ar lightweight, highly-efficient, and low-cost. Suitable for interio or exterior use, all stone panels are permanent-bonded an moisture-sealed.

Now You Can Design "Clear-Span" for Less Than You Ever Thought Possible

The revolutionary principle of stressed-skin construction lets you span wide-open spaces with amazing simplicity and savings. Steel panels form both finished roof and ceiling in a complete, light-weight system . . . quickly assembled with less materials. Maintenance is next to nothing.



Flat Roof Spans From 80′ to 300′ . . . flexibility of design will meet almost any architectural requirements. Combines beautifully with conventional building materials or Behlen structural curtain wall.

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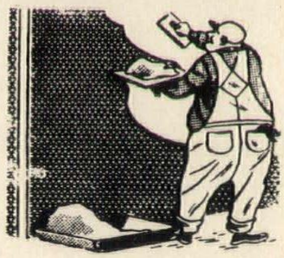

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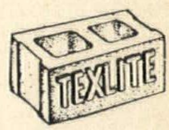

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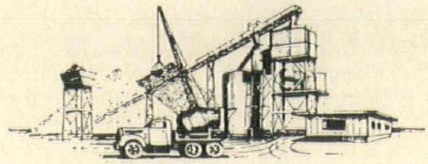

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