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SECOND FLOOR PLAN
This residence for men at Mississippi State University is composed of four units surrounding a central court and was occupied in January, 1965.

On the south side of the court there is a two-story structure, containing the lounge and housemother's apartment on the main floor with a mechanical room beneath.

Surrounding the remaining sides of the court are three dormitory units, each four stories high. These dormitory wings are composed of individual suites which are entered from an open balcony-corridor. Each suite accommodates eight men in four study-bedrooms with bath. Wood desks and closets with drawers form the dividing walls between suites.

The building contains 54,500 square feet and accommodates 288 students.

Foundations are bored, cast-in-place concrete; structural frame is concrete flat slab; exterior walls are brick and precast concrete with concrete masonry back-up; partitions are concrete masonry; roof is built-up pitch and slag. Exterior doors and frames are metal; interior doors are wood with metal frames. Floors are covered with vinyl asbestos. Baths have ceramic tile floors and walls and marble shower stalls. Ceilings are sprayed-on acoustical plaster. Winter and summer air conditioning is provided.

Consultants to the project were: Hamilton-Shultz-Luke, Mechanical Engineers, and G. H. Ward, Electrical Engineers.
TIRES are about to be used on restaurants as well as automobiles. A revolving restaurant that turns on 75 U. S. Royal passenger car tires is being built on top of a new office building in Memphis, Tenn.

One of the tires, driven by a 1/2 horsepower electric engine, will turn the restaurant floor. Two other U. S. Royals, at the side of the revolving unit, will provide stability.

The restaurant will revolve once every 30 minutes, turning a mile every 24 hours. At that leisurely pace the tires should last almost until the middle of the 21st century — unless they fall victim to old age first. Crawl space under the floor provides access to the tires which are mounted on regular car wheels.

The restaurant will be on the roof of the 15 story Mid-City building on Union Avenue, overlooking the city and, in the distance, the Mississippi River. The building, which is near Methodist Hospital, is designed primarily for doctors’ offices. The revolving section will seat about 250 people and will be decorated in bright colors to give the effect of a carnival tent. The center section will be a stationary dance floor. Another section of the restaurant — non-revolving — will seat another 250 diners.

A Restaurant On Wheels

SEPTEMBER, 1965
Exterior view of the Kalamazoo Interpretive Center building. The gray-tinted transparent acrylic plastic dome has a dark, gleaming appearance from the outside.

Interior view of the Kalamazoo Dome from inside the "Sun-Rain Room" which houses tropical plants.
Exterior view of the Kalamazoo Dome during construction. The acrylic plastic "bubble" panels are being assembled in the structural grillwork.

Roofed by a 56-ft. diameter transparent acrylic plastic dome, the Interpretive Center building at the Kalamazoo Nature Center, Kalamazoo, Michigan illustrates the dependence of plant life upon light. This Plexiglas dome with its "slim-line" structural supports, creates aesthetic architecture as well as satisfying the functional requirements of this specialized skylight.

The gray-tinted panels reduce heat gain and glare for the comfort of visitors who — from a spiral ramp — can observe the panorama of plant and animal life within the room and look out to the sky. Inside this 2 1/2 story "Sun-Rain Room" are glacial boulders carried down from the north during the last Ice Age and tropical plants representing vegetation that grew in Michigan during the Age of Dinosaurs. High humidity for the tropical plants is provided by artificial rainfall, waterfalls and a large pool while sunlight is admitted by the transparent dome.

The light weight of the acrylic plastic simplified construction. An alternate consideration, 1/4-in.-thick wired glass, would have added much weight to the structure.

Designed by Ickes-Braun Glasshouses, Inc., Chicago, Ill., the dome has a modular structural system. Basically, it consists of extruded aluminum tubular structural members, and connectors. The connectors are four-pronged units of malleable cast aluminum which insert flush into the tubular members. Additional custom extrusions are secured to the tubes to hold the panels and to drain off any condensate accumulations. The plastic panels are engaged within neoprene channels between clamping plates or bars.

This design system provides strength and durability as well as clean, modern lines. The lineal compressive stress is maintained from the top of the dome to its base and, by means of the connector, transferred from one vertical meridian member to the one below without creating eccentric bending moments. The horizontal members act as tension rings. The panels are formed to bubble-like contours. This increases the strength of the panels and helps accommodate thermal expansion and contraction. The IBG DomeSystem structural system can be used for domes up to 250-ft. base diameter.

Since the dome has a 35' radius, it was necessary to hold edges of each of the bubble-like plastic sections of the enclosure to this curve.

Alden B. Dow Associates, Inc., Midland, Mich. were architects for the Kalamazoo Interpretive Center.
DISNEYLAND'S FUTURE projects will be planned and designed in the new headquarters of WED Enterprises, Inc., at 1401 Flower St., Glendale. WED is the Disney research and development company for the famous "Magic Kingdom" and other projects.

Because of an increase in the number of projects it is preparing for Disneyland, Walt Disney's WED Enterprises, Inc., will move into more spacious quarters at 1401 Flower St., Glendale.

WED Enterprises is the research and development, planning, design and engineering laboratory for Disneyland and other projects. Disney personally supervises the activities of the company, which is a subsidiary of Walt Disney Productions.

WED will move from its present 30,000 square foot complex at 800 Sonora Ave., Glendale. Its new facility is a 130,000 square foot, two-year-old building, described as one of the most attractive and versatile professional structures in the Los Angeles area.

This building, largest in the 180-acre Grand Central Industrial Centre, was designed by Albert C. Martin and Associates, planners, architects and engineers of Los Angeles.

Additional space provided by the new quarters will permit more efficient model construction and work flow from early conceptual stages through project completion.

"Imagineers" at the company design and build fully detailed, three-dimensional scale models of each project before it is built. These models, sometimes covering as much as 1200 square feet, are used for study and refinement.

More room will also be provided for the important work of the research and development laboratory personnel. This department created the remarkable "Audio-Animatronic" system, the electronic "life-force" that brings about synchronized movements and sound in realistic or fanciful figures of humans, animals and other life forms.

Orbin V. Melton, WED's president, termed the move one of the most significant events in the company's history. "It symbolizes WED's growth in scope and capabilities," he pointed out, "and will enable us to accomplish even larger, more unique projects still in the idea stage."
THE RAMPARTS:  
A Community For Officers

ALREADY COMPLETED AS PART OF EXTENSIVE RECREATION facilities for The Ramparts are riding ring, stables and bridle trails for residents owning horses, and tennis courts and softball field. Community at Oceanside, California, is for active, reserve, retired and honorably separated officers, their families and widows.

A PRIVATE residential community for commissioned officers from all branches of the Armed Services is under construction on approximately 550 acres of rolling hills in Oceanside, California.

Named The Ramparts, the unusual community is the first of its kind in the nation. It is being developed by A. J. Land Company, subsidiary of A. J. Industries, Inc., with sale of homes restricted to active, retired, reserve and honorably separated commissioned officers, their families and widows.

Joseph J. Malone, A. J. Land Company president, said 2,100 individual homes and duplex, triplex and quadraplex units are proposed in the master plans.

Projected for The Ramparts are elaborate recreation facilities centered around a private club and golf course. Plans also call for eight small “convenience” stores in the gated community.

Construction is underway on the first section of homes, consisting of 118 duplex, triplex and quadrplex units. Model units as well as a swimming pool and recreation building for this immediate area are completed. The homes were designed by architect Richard Leitch.

LANDSCAPED MODEL at The Ramparts is first of four multiplex buildings, each containing two units, now open for public inspection at the 550-acre Oceanside, California site. Private community for commissioned officers is being launched with construction of an initial 118 units priced from about $17,000 to $24,000.
Architect Andrew Rossetti's rendering of the $1 1/2 million dollar Bloomfield Convalescent Home recently completed in Bloomfield, Connecticut. Owned and operated by Phillip P. Zipes Enterprise, this is a four-winged structure, stemming from a central core, providing access to all rooms inside and out, as well as strategic placement of nursing stations and other vital services.

The Bloomfield Convalescent Home, Connecticut, was recently decorated by a leading designer to create an atmosphere that encourages peaceful relaxation among its patients, many of whom are terminal geriatric patients. The structure, designed by Architect Andrew Rossetti, and costing $1 1/2 million, has four wings stemming from a central core, providing access to all rooms inside and out, as well as strategic placement of nursing stations and other vital services.

The identical wings contain 56 rooms; one, two and four-bed units, accommodating 120 patients requiring any degree of medical and nursing care.

Banishing institutional cliches, the designers have introduced some imaginative concepts in the interior designs of the Convalescent Home. The patients' dining room, which doubles when necessary as an interdenominational chapel, is bright and colorful. Gaily patterned draperies accent the casement curtains for the bank of windows extending across the entire wall area.

The lobby is a decorative gesture toward inspiring confidence, ease and relaxation to patients and visitors alike. The dominant color is Aztec gold, reflected in the velveteen suede curved wall screen, and the four club chairs upholstered also in velveteen suede.

Art work in the form of wall hangings, pictures and plaques, is displayed throughout the building. The patients' lounge underscores gracious living translated with decorative flair. The floor-to-ceiling wall presented a sun-control problem. This was solved by use of a Rovana drapery fabric that has built-in sun control. The fabric is an interesting interpretation in the use of stripes to border the lower half of the curtains, lending drama and excitement to the casement cloth.
The lobby of the Bloomfield (Connecticut) Convalescent Home is a decorative gesture towards inspiring confidence, ease and relaxation to patients and visitors alike. Interior Designer Henry End Associates (Miami, Florida) with Lee Adams as project coordinator, used the lobby as the keynote of their design thinking in creating an anti-institutional look for this 120-bed patients' nursing home.

Shown here is the patients' dining room which doubles, when necessary, as an inter-denominational chapel. Bright and colorful, the materials used were selected for their aesthetic qualities as well as for their abilities to perform efficiently, and to meet the stringent regulations for installations in nursing and medical buildings.

The patients' dining room also serves as an inter-denominational chapel at the Bloomfield (Connecticut) Convalescent Home. An atmosphere of peaceful contemplation was the aim of interior designer Henry End, who used birch-stained walnut panelling for the "chapel" wall, with brass wall sconces for added effect.

A two-bed patients' room in the Bloomfield (Connecticut) Convalescent Home, designed by Henry End Associates (Miami, Florida) with Lee Adams as project coordinator. Executed in tones of blue and green, all materials were selected to meet the regulations for nursing and medical installations, and at the same time, for aesthetic qualities.
COMPOSITE DESIGN — the wedding of concrete to steel — resulted in substantial construction cost savings for this handsome, two-story 80,000-sq.-ft. Philips Laboratories building at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. With this relatively new method of building construction, steel and concrete are interconnected to support imposed loads.

The new two-story 80,000-sq.-ft. Philips Laboratories building that overlooks the Hudson River at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., was conceived by The Austin Company in composite design — a relatively new and increasingly popular method of building construction that weds concrete to steel.

In composite design, steel beams or girders support a concrete slab, but the concrete and steel are interconnected to act together to support imposed loads. To secure this interaction, steel shear connectors are welded to the top flanges of the beams. A concrete slab is poured over and around these connectors.

Although concrete is weak in tension, it is strong in compression. When the connectors force the concrete slab and steel beams to work in unison, the slab is called on to resist only compressive forces.

Except for the roof, the new structure is composite design throughout. Nelson shear connectors 4-in. long and 3/4-in. in diameter were covered by a 5-in. thick concrete slab.

The new Philips Laboratories building rises two stories at its entrance, which faces east, but its rear portions, which overlook the Hudson River, descend two additional stories. Typical bays in the laboratory portions measure 22 ft. between steel columns while bays for the office sections are 20 ft. The steel frame weighs 8.4 pounds per sq. ft. of building area.
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The word architect, like many words derived from the Greek, is made up of two parts: archi—"chief", and tecton—"a builder." Thus the original meaning of the word explains a union of designing and building activities, a union which the architect maintained up to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, he was thought of more as a designer than as a builder. Architecture was seen as a "fine art", and transferred from the outdoors to an inside atelier, where it remained for nearly 100 years.

THE ARCHITECT

Today's interpretation of architecture places the architect somewhat nearer to that original meaning of the word. But the complex social and technical conditions of our highly industrialized society no longer makes that original union of designing and building quite possible.

An architect is a composite personality made up of two basic ingredients: the artist and the technician. As an artist, the architect possesses qualities which artists have possessed throughout the ages; an extraordinary imagination, and a keen awareness and expression of feelings.

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