How to mix and diffuse high velocity air automatically

The Anemostat High Velocity sound attenuation chamber is divided into two sections. Both hot and cold air from the main risers enter Section 1, which is an acoustically lined blending chamber, in which the volumes of air are controlled by the Anemostat serrated rocket-socket valves. When the thermostat is set, the rocket-socket valves move slowly back and forth, thereby adjusting the volume of air supplied through the hot and cold inlets. The velocity of the air which enters Section 1, at from 3500 to 6000 fpm, is automatically reduced by expansion.

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The air then passes through the Anemostat Air Diffusers, where the aspiration effect causes mixing of room and supply air within the diffuser, resulting in further temperature equalization. The diffuser then delivers to the occupants of the room draft-free air at the desired temperature.

The Anemostat All-Air High Velocity distribution system offers other important advantages. It can be used with smaller than conventional ducts. It can be installed faster and at less cost. It requires no coils, thus eliminates leakage, clogging and odors. Furthermore, Anemostat round, square and straightforward diffusers with high velocity units blend into a wide variety of architectural designs.

Write for 1956 New Products Bulletin and Selection Manual 50 to Anemostat Corporation of America, 10 E. 39 Street, New York 16, N.Y.

Anemostat: The Pioneer of All-Air High Velocity Systems
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Contractor: W. S. Bellows Construction Co.
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Another tough seating problem solved by

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You don't get an expansion joint like the one shown on the opposite page every day in the week, so we thought it would prove interesting both to architects and contractors to show how this particular joint was constructed.

To make it easy to follow we have shown both photographs and details of the various steps. This particular joint bridged the gap caused by adding a new section to an existing plant.

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CONTENTS

Page
Trussless Steel Rooftops ................................................................ 20
Letters .................................................................................. 25
Officers and Directors ................................................................ 28-29
The President's Message ................................................................ 33
Convention Committee ................................................................. 35
Convention Program ................................................................. 38-39
Commercial Exhibitors .............................................................. 40-41
Buffalo's Newest Business Building ............................................ 42
International Oil Co. Moves ...................................................... 44
Health Center ........................................................................ 46
Medical Office Building .......................................................... 47
Miller School .......................................................................... 48
Addition to Music School ......................................................... 49
Drive-In Bank ....................................................................... 50
Building for State of New York ................................................ 51
Bronze Monument ................................................................... 55
666 5th Avenue ..................................................................... 61
Advertiser's Index .................................................................. 80

ON THE COVER

The massive entrance to Standard-Vacum Oil Company's new building at 1000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, embodies a faint aura of the Far East in its design, pointing up the fact that much of Stanvac's business is carried out in that part of the world. Behind the two-storied glass area above the doorway is the auditorium. Eggers & Higgins, Architects

Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Secretary, Simeon Heller, 38-11 Union Street, Flushing 54, New York, all editorial comments to Charles Rockwell Ellis, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse 2, New York; all editorial material to Warren Neal Wittek, 819 Forest Ave., Buffalo 9, New York; and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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details shown on opposite page
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The erection of the world's largest trussless steel roof—a clear span 120 feet wide and 260 feet long—over the new $3/4 million Phoenix Coliseum under construction in Phoenix, Ariz., was announced by the Wonder Building Corporation of America, Chicago manufacturer of pre-engineered steel buildings.

Called the "Wonder Roof," it is the first in a new line of low-cost, long-span custom-engineered roof decks being marketed by the firm for convention halls, arenas, school gymnasiums, super-markets, hangars, and similar buildings where wide, unobstructed areas are required. Costs are said to be one-third less than conventional roof structures.

At the Phoenix Coliseum, the unique roof was completely erected in 7 1/2 days. It will make possible an unobstructed view of the floor from any of 5,000 permanent seats.

The new Wonder Roof consists of curved 18-gauge galvanized corrugated steel sheets, two feet wide and from six to ten feet long, fastened together by nuts and bolts to form self-supporting arches. Its patented trussless design completely eliminated the need for pillars, posts, purlins, trusses or supports of any kind.

Although less than one sixteenth of an inch thick, the steel roof will withstand hurricane-force winds in excess of 113 miles per hour and will support loads up to 42 pounds per square foot (equivalent to 5 1/2 feet of snow).

The Phoenix Coliseum, the city's first such building, is designed as a multi-purpose structure for conventions, horse shows, concerts and athletic events.

Special provision has been made for ice shows, with pipes to circulate refrigerant built into the Coliseum's floor. A modern press box to provide complete radio and TV facilities is centered in the roof proper, thereby assuring unexcelled vision of all activities.

According to Andrew P. Tell, industrial developer in Phoenix and builder of the Coliseum, the Wonder Roof was chosen over other conventional types of wood and steel roofs because of its low cost, speed of erection and for the unobstructed view it will allow of the arena proper.

Tell said that the roof was completely erected in 450 man hours—an average of 7 1/2 men working 8 hours per day for 7 1/2 days.

He added that the height of the roof—40 feet at the center—will increase the building's potential for circuses and similar attractions which require unusually high ceilings. For example, he cited an "Ice Capades" show booked for Christmas day, which features a Peter Pan aerial wire-flying act whose rigging problems will be greatly simplified.
because of the absence of usual roof supports.

Thermal insulation of the roof—the Coliseum is completely air-conditioned—as well as acoustical treatment and fire protection are provided by a 1/2-inch layer of Zonolite Acoustical Plastic machinesprayed directly to the metal underside following the pattern of the corrugated curved ceiling.

The Wonder Building firm, one of the country's largest manufacturers of pre-engineered trussless steel buildings for industrial and agricultural use, also announced that similar Wonder Roofs are currently being erected over new arenas in Jackson, Michigan; Wichita, Kansas; Rochester, N. Y.; and Colorado Springs, Colo.

Cost of the Wonder Roof is approximately 75c per square foot, exclusive of erection costs which average 15c per square foot. It is available in width sizes from 60 to 120 feet, in any length desired.

NEW FLOOR SYSTEM

A new precast structural concrete floor system with underfloor electrical distribution for office buildings was announced today by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Wabash Avenue at 2450 William Street, Buffalo.

This system, Conduflor, uses the hollow cells in Flexicore precast concrete floors as electric raceways and provides electrical floor outlet spacing as close as 5 1/3". It also permits the installation of new outlets at any time in the future, at nearly any location on the floor.

In addition to providing electrical availability, there are two principal advantages to the Conduflor system. The structural floor, being of concrete, requires no fireproofing, and its design permits clear spans of 20 feet without the use of intermediate beams.

The floor is electrified by metal feeder ducts which are installed on top of the structural floor in a 1/2" concrete fill. The feeder ducts run at right angles to and feed the cells in the floor which are continuous from one end of the building to the other. Conduflor has the advantages of economy and fast installation. The structural floor is precast and requires no on-the-job pours of structural concrete, permitting high-speed construction on structural steel, reinforced concrete frame or masonry bearing walls. Fittings for

(Continued on Page 65.)
Thermopane for Schools

As compared to single glass, heat loss through windows is reduced 44% by using Thermopane insulating glass that has a ¼-inch air space between its two panes. With a ½-inch air space, heat loss is reduced 50%.

Comparative heat transmission table

The over-all heat transmission coefficient U varies with the ranges of temperature at which it is determined. For most practical heat loss calculations, coefficient U is the value determined at 10 degrees outside temperature, 70 degrees inside temperature, 15 mph outside air velocity, 0.25 mph average inside air velocity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Glass</th>
<th>Glass Thickness</th>
<th>U Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Glass</td>
<td>¼&quot; or ¼&quot;</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¼&quot;</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermopane</td>
<td>¼&quot; or ¼&quot;</td>
<td>.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thermopane also reduces sound transmission, a great virtue for schools in noisy localities. It reduces noise transmission over single glass by 44%.

For school glazing, Thermopane comprised of two panes of window glass is commonly used. It has the same insulating qualities as Thermopane made of higher priced plate glass but, of course, at some sacrifice in clarity of vision. Thermopane units in standard sizes are stocked by L'O F Distributors for ready delivery. Their price is lower because they are made in volume due to their popularity. Many brands and types of metal and wood sash accommodate standard sizes of Thermopane.

Tuf-flex for Schools

Vandalism and carelessness have made glass replacement a costly item for many schools. Many, too, have experienced accidental breakage in gymnasiums and in windows adjacent to playgrounds. A practical answer to this problem is glazing with Tuf-flex® tempered plate glass. See test at right. *

For complete information, call your L·O·F Distributor or Dealer, or write to Dept. 1385, Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Company, Toledo 3, Ohio.

Libbey·Owens·Ford a Great Name in Glass
25 Years of progress in toilet partitions

The Partition of Tomorrow in Stainless Steel

FLUSH-METAL PARTITION CORP.
46-10 11th STREET LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N.Y. STILLWELL 4-3380
How Zonolite® Vermiculite CONCRETE
Poured-In-Place Over Corrugated Metal

NOW MAKES POSSIBLE
LOW COST • LIGHTWEIGHT • FIRESAFE
INSULATING ROOF DECKS!

The construction industry has found the new Zonolite roof deck systems to be superior to all others. This shopper's mart in Pennsylvania (300,000 sq. ft. of Zonolite deck and marquees) went on 20% faster than another type deck used on part of the same job. Also, it was lighter weight and excelled in fire-safety, saving $1,000 a year on insurance premiums. This Zonolite-over-corrugated-steel and the four other systems shown here are only a small portion of the combinations now made possible. Send for free booklet “Systems of Lightweight Construction.”

ZONOLITE COMPANY
135 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois

These Lightweight Decks Excel in
Fire-safety, Permanence!

And Zonolite Is Adaptable To Any
Roof Deck Design

Get This FREE BOOK
Just off the press. A book you'll want for quick reference...gives details of many roof deck systems...including design data, section drawings, ratings, etc. No obligation. Mail coupon.
New York State Architects’ Association
c/o Mr. Donald Q. Faragher
Rochester 14, New York
Dear Mr. Faragher:

I am addressing this letter to you as a Director of the New York State Architects’ Association. I have been unable to ascertain an address for your State organization. It would be appreciated if you would refer this letter to your Directors and Officers at the next meeting of your Executive Committee.

I have been asked to write you respecting the practice of certain architects in stating in applications to the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, submitted for the purpose of obtaining approval of school building plans and specifications, the estimated amount of legal fees for the project, without verifying the amount of such fee with the attorney representing the School District involved.

It would be presumptuous for attorneys to fix architect’s fees on this or other types of work and by the same reasoning it is felt that architects are not qualified to evaluate legal fees. This practice may be the result of architects being required to meet deadlines on short notice, but whatever the reason, there appears to be no justification therefor.

A member of our Executive Committee will be glad to meet with your representative at a mutually convenient time and place to review this problem.

It is hoped that none of the comments set forth herein are unfair in any way to your Association or any of its members.

This letter is transmitted in the interest of a continuation of the excellent relations existing between architects and municipal attorneys and with the confidence that this relationship will continue.

Very truly yours,
EMMETT J. SCHNEPP

To the Editor of the Empire State Architect:

I have been requested by the Board of Directors to comment on Mr. Schnepp’s letter of January 20 to Mr. Faragher.

The application referred to is necessarily a joint effort of the School Board, the Superintendent of Schools or District Superintendent, and the Architect. Although the bulk of the data is the product of the architect’s preliminary study, information on funds available, bonds, insurance, tax notes, and school district valuation must come from the school authorities.

The amount of the legal fees involves an agreement between the attorney and the School Board, depends on the extent of services to be required by the Board, and should, I think, logically be a part of the information furnished by the Board. It would not seem proper to me for an architect to ask another professional man, employed independently by the School Board, the amount of his fee.

Where a clear understanding exists between the School Board and an attorney, or where an estimate is readily available to the Board from the attorney, the proper procedure seems obvious.

Where an attorney has not been employed at the time the application is made, the best available source may be the past experience of the architect, although the estimating of legal fees is not an architectural problem. I have suggested to Mr. Schnepp that a better source would be some schedule or range of fees considered proper by the Bar Association and furnished to the School Boards through the New York State School Boards Association.

Very truly yours,
HARRY E. RODMAN, Chairman
Committee to Confer With Other Professions
New York State Association of Architects

Johns-Manville AQUADAM
Built-Up Roofs
assure longer roof wear at no extra cost!

Johns-Manville Aquadam Built-Up Roofs, either slag or smooth surfaced, owe their superiority to Aquadam...the special bituminous asphalt cementing agent developed by Johns-Manville and employed in the application of roofing felts. Specifically designed to give the best possible protection to a building and its contents, Johns-Manville Aquadam Built-Up Roofs have these proven advantages.

- Maximum Weather Resistance
- Excellent Kettle Stability
- Greater Resistance to Cracking
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- Exceptional Resistance to Water

For complete information about Aquadam Built-Up Roofs, see your approved Johns-Manville Contractor or write:

Johns-Manville
22 East 40th Street,
New York 16, New York
The majestic Coliseum employs the color and texture of HANLEY Duramic Brick to couple elegance of appearance with functional design—in keeping with New York's new Columbus Circle.

The sharp contrasting elements of the towering vertical shaft and the horizontal plane of the ex-

position area have been united through the tasteful blending of this superior brick.

The Coliseum's gleaming facade, of Hanley #625 Limestone Grey Duramic Brick, is complemented by the use of Hanley #770 Slate Grey Duramic Brick in the spandrels.

HANLEY DURAMIC BRICK is available in these additional controlled shades:

418 Iris Blue 725 Pearl White—medium speck
301 Pearl Grey 729 Pearl White—heavy speck
525 Pearl Grey—medium speck 735 Pink—medium speck
625 Limestone Grey—light speck 752 Ivory—medium speck
723 Pearl White—light speck 824 Oyster Grey—medium speck

HANLEY COMPANY, Inc.
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ARCHITECTS: Leon and Lionel Levy
You're looking at a floor that carries its age well, keeps youthful after years of hard use, remains smoothly beautiful with only normal maintenance. Why? Because it's made that way, designed to stay young for generations, manufactured of tight-grained northern maple, laid in mastic over cork for controlled resiliency and installed with interlocking steel splines for permanent smoothness. It's an Ironbound® Continuous Strip® Maple Floor, the floor found in finest schools, public and industrial buildings, coast to coast.

It's now available vacuum impregnated with Woodlife by the Dri-Vac process. This assures deep and uniform penetration of the wood. Dri-Vac treated flooring is moisture resistant, and gives positive protection against fungi, termite attack, and decay.

For full information on Ironbound maple floors including the popular free Cushion® floor system, contact the New York State installer nearest you.

See you at Booth #6, New York State Architect's Convention, Lake Placid, N. Y.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

1956

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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1st Vice-President

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ONCE again we return to the beautiful Lake Placid Club for our annual Convention. May I, on behalf of the New York State Association of Architects, extend to the members, the exhibitors and the ladies a most cordial welcome.

We are very pleased to again have as our guests the Seniors of the six Architectural Schools of the State of New York. We hope their stay will be a pleasant one, and that they will receive much inspiration and knowledge which will be of great value to them in future years.

As you will recall, one of the primary reasons for the organization of our Association was to combat adverse State Legislation in connection with the practice of Architecture. This is still one of the strong reasons for our existence.

Our Legislative Committee, under the direction of our Past President and A. I. A. Regional Director, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, has been successful in opposing legislation which would affect the practice of our profession. We owe him and his Sub-committee Chairmen and Committee Members a deep debt of gratitude. We also especially want to thank our one and only member in the Legislature, Alfred A. Lama, for the splendid help and guidance which he gave to our Committees.

It has been said that in many instances, our State Organization has done more for the practicing Architect than any other single group. If this is the case, it is also because our many other committees have been active in the interest of our entire membership. What helps our membership helps our profession to be of ever-increasing service to society.

This year our Convention will be honored by the presence of our newly elected A. I. A. President, Leon Chatelain, Jr. To him we extend our congratulations and best wishes for a most successful year with the Institute. Also present will be newly elected President of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Douglas E. Kertland. We extend our greetings to him and his membership from “across the border.” Our own George Bain Cummings, immediate Past President of the Institute, will again grace our presence and continue to give us advice from his storehouse of past experience.

As President, it has been a pleasure to serve my fellow architects. The “quarterback” is no stronger than his team mates. We have had a wonderful team this year. Your Directors, Past Presidents and other officers have cooperated to the fullest extent. I shall always be thrilled as well as amazed at the number of man-hours of time devoted by these men to our great organization. Keep up the good work!

TREVOR W. ROGERS, President
New York State Association of Architects
ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST

Meeting of
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
at LAKE PLACID CLUB, Essex County, N. Y.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25th TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1956

Rates are on the American Plan, which includes meals; $16 per day per person for twin bedded rooms, $18 per day for single rooms; 15% is added to these rates to cover gratuities for bell service for check-in and check-out, including handling of hand baggage, chambermaid service and dining room service. Additional service is left to individual determination with respect to gratuities.

Room assignment procedure: Rooms will be assigned in order of receipt of application. Insofar as possible your preference will be observed. All room requests will be acknowledged by Lake Placid Club Reservation Manager.

Because of expected attendance at our meeting, it is anticipated that most of our members will be in the Clubhouse, but it may be necessary to use some of the nearby cottages for bedroom assignments, depending on the actual number attending. A limited number of living rooms (ensuite with bedrooms) are available in the Clubhouse at $15 per day additional. If you wish a living room suite, please specify.

Registration fee: A registration fee of $10 per member and $5 per guest is to be made. Your check for this fee, which goes to help cover the general costs of the Convention, MUST BE SENT WITH YOUR ROOM APPLICATION. Make checks payable to CHARLES R. ELLIS, Treas., and mail to Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, with this application form.

All commercial exhibitors are asked to so state and list the name of their firm, as this registration fee will not be required of commercial exhibitors who rent a display booth.

Reserve double, single room(s) for persons arriving by Mode of Travel in time for meal on October Date to remain until

Morning, Mid-Day, Evening Date

after meal on October Date

Morning, Mid-Day, Evening Date

Member Name: Address:

Member Name: Chapter or Society

Guests:

IMPORTANT

Room reservations will be available beginning Monday, October 22nd and exhibit booths may be set up as early as Tuesday afternoon, October 23rd.
THE 1956 CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Matthew W. Del Gaudio
Convention Chairman

William G. Distin
Hospitality

Adolph Goldberg
Co-Chairman

Donald Q. Faragher
Co-Chairman

Simeon Heller
Registration

Carl W. Clark
Architectural Exhibits

G. Morton Wolfe
Commercial Exhibits

Charles R. Ellis
Treasurer

William Lukacs
Registration

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT 35
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITS

1956 Convention

The Convention Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, wishes to make the architectural exhibit educational, inspirational, and attractive to those who will view it. To this end, the Committee will accept presentation drawings, sketches, blueprints, specifications, models, and any other exhibit a member wishes to send or bring. It is the aim of the Committee to exhibit materials which will be of interest to the profession and the public, with the thought in mind that our professional group can profit through a review of the work of its members and that the public may be better informed if they can know that the work of an architect's office has to do with many things other than the making of a picture.

All entries must be submitted by Registered Architects, having their principal offices in New York State. Eligibility is limited to members of the New York State Association of Architects.

Entries may be on structures contemplated, in process of construction or completed.

No advertising or mentions of awards shall be attached to entries.

Entries may be shipped "Express Prepaid" to: Carl W. Clark, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, and should be received by the Committee on or before October 24, 1956.

Exhibits may be mailed to Carl W. Clark, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, or may be transported to the Club by the exhibitor if preferred by him.

Rules for Submission
1. There will be no entry fee.
2. There is no restriction on the size of mounts, nor on the number of mounts or space required or desired by an exhibitor. Wall space, easels, and tables will be available for displays.
3. It is the hope of the Committee that exhibitors will keep in mind the educational nature of the program and submit such materials as will be helpful to practicing architects and draftsmen in producing work of high caliber.

Insurance
Each entrant must take care of his own insurance and liability.

Entry Returns
Entries will be returned at the close of the Convention, Express collect.
PROGRAM
1956 Convention—Lake Placid Club,
Lake Placid, New York

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1956
2:30 P.M.  Registration — Club, Post Office Lobby
6:30 P.M.  Group Dinners

THURSDAY OCTOBER 25th, 1956
9:00 A.M.  Registration — Club, Post Office Lobby
9:30 A.M.  Opening Session — Agora Auditorium
            Trevor W. Rogers, President New York State Association
            of Architects, presiding
            Report of Board
            Report of Secretary
            Report of Treasurer
            Report of Committees
            Report of Nominating Committee
12:00 Noon Opening of Commercial Exhibits
            G. Morton Wolfe, presiding
12:15 P.M.  Opening of Architectural Exhibits
            Carl W. Clark, presiding
1:30 P.M.  Luncheon — Forest East Suites
            Toastmaster: To Be Announced
            Invocation
            Welcome: Mayor of Lake Placid
            Response: President Trevor W. Rogers
            Introductions
            Speakers:
            George Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A., Past President,
            American Institute of Architects
            Admiral William S. Maxwell, Chairman,
            Board of Standards and Appeals
3:00 P.M.  Lectures — Location to be Announced
            Adolph Goldberg, Past President,
            New York State Association of Architects, presiding

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
6:30 P.M.  President’s Reception — Agora Auditorium
7:30 P.M.  Buffet Dinner — Forest East Suites
9:00 P.M.  Entertainment, Music and Dancing — Agora Auditorium

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1956
9:30 A.M.  Second Session — Agora Auditorium
            President Trevor W. Rogers presiding
            Reports
            Election of Officers
1:00 P.M.  Luncheon — Forest East Suites
            Toastmaster: To be Announced
            Invocations
            Introductions
            Speaker: Leon Chatelain, Jr., President, American Institute of Architects
2:00 P.M.  Meeting New York Region A.I.A. — Location to be Announced
            Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Regional Director, presiding
3:00 P.M.  SEMINARS — Agora Auditorium
          Donald Q. Faragher, Past President, New York State Association
          of Architects, presiding

4:30 P.M.  Visit Exhibits

7:30 P.M.  ANNUAL BANQUET — Forest East Suites
          Toastmaster: To be Announced
          Invocation
          Introductions
          Speaker: Fred A. Palmer, Sales Consultant, Columbus, Ohio

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1956

9:30 A.M.  FINAL SESSION — Agora Auditorium
          President Trevor W. Rogers presiding
          Reports
          Report of Resolutions Committee
          Resolutions and Announcements

1:00 P.M.  LUNCHEON — Forest East Suites
          Toastmaster: Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A., Past President,
          New York State Association of Architects
          Introductions
          Installation of Officers

2:00 P.M.  AWARDS — Forest East Suites
          G. Morton Wolfe, presiding

2:30 P.M.  MEETING — Agora Auditorium
          New Officers and Directors

Ladies’ Program

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1956

2:30 P.M.  Registration — Club, Post Office Lobby

6:30 P.M.  Group Dinners

THURSDAY OCTOBER 25th, 1956

9:00 A.M.  Registration — Club, Post Office Lobby

1:30 P.M.  LUNCHEON — Forest Dining Room
          Mrs. William G. Distin, presiding

3:00 P.M.  VISIT ARCHITECTURAL AND COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

6:30 P.M.  PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION — Agora Auditorium

7:30 P.M.  BUFFET DINNER — Forest East Suites

9:00 P.M.  ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC AND DANCING — Agora Auditorium

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1956

9:30 A.M.  SHOPPING

1:00 P.M.  LUNCHEON — Forest East Suites (jointly)

3:00 P.M.  RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
          Planned Entertainment

4:30 P.M.  VISIT EXHIBITS

7:30 P.M.  ANNUAL BANQUET — Forest East Suites

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1956

9:30 A.M.  SHOPPING, SIGHTSEEING, PACKING

1:00 P.M.  LUNCHEON — Forest East Suites (jointly)

2:00 P.M.  AWARDS — Forest East Suites
COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS
Representatives and Products to be Exhibited
Annual Convention — October 25-26-27, 1956
New York State Association of Architects
Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y.

Booths

1 & 2  COLLUM ACOUSTICAL CO., INC., Syracuse, N. Y.
Celotex Acoustical Products
Unit Panel Partitions Mfgd. by White Partitions, Inc.
U. S. Plywood Wall Coverings
L. S. Ayars, Mrs. Nancy Groshek, Burt W. Manning

3  DUSING & HUNT, INC., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pyroducts
W. R. C. Cokee, Jr., Royce Day, Leon F. Dusing

4 & 8  INFRA INSULATION, INC., New York, N. Y.
(Insulation)
Infra Insulation
Stanley Blumenstein, John McGill, Alexander Schwartz,
J. R. Schwartz

5  ZONOLITE COMPANY, Dearborn, Mich.
Zonolite Acoustical Plastic
Zonolite Plaster Aggregate
Zonolite Concrete Aggregate
Zonolite Roof Deck Systems
Zonatile
Ken Chalker, Jack Clough, Al Cossitt, Bill Jones,
Don O'Leary, Don Rapp, Bob Rauth, Art Smith

6  ROBBINS FLOORING CO., INC., Reed City, Mich.
STORM FLOORING CO., INC., New York, N. Y.
YAEGER FLOOR COMPANY, INC., Rochester, N. Y.
Ironbound Continuous Maple Strip
Perma Cushion Maple Flooring
Carl Abendroth, Joseph D. Alter, Edward Wilson,
Joseph A. Yaeger

7  COOPER DECORATION CO., INC., Syracuse, N. Y.
Complete Stage Equipment Service
Window Draperies and Tracks
Thru-Fu Vertical Blinds
Marshall Cooper, Allan S. Woodle

9  HOLCOMB & HOKE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
FODDOOR Fabric-covered Folding Doors
S. J. McCarthy, C. A. Potter

10  ELECTRA PROTECTION CO., INC., Albany, N. Y.
Lightning Protection Equipment
Steeplejack Division devoted to repairs to High
Structures, such as Churches, Factory Buildings, etc.
Howard L. Hutchins, William Jurney

11  FINGER LAKES STONE CO., INC., Ithaca, N. Y.
LENROC Seam-Face Bonded Ashlar
LENROC Sawed-Edge Ashlar
LENROC Dimension Bluestone
LENROC Rock Face Stone
LENROC Flagstone
LENROC Panelwall
Ormsby Dolph, Phillip Hodes, Robert M. Mueller

12 & 13  AMERICAN-OLEAN TILE COMPANY,
Lansdale, Penna.
Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile
Donald H. Benediet, Arthur David Bennett,
Walter B. Cherry, Joseph J. Kufka, James D. Maclay,
Harold S. McElroy, Lewis S. Phillips,
Donald J. Sutherland

14  PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION,
New York, N. Y.
Portland Cement
F. J. Dorsey, M. L. Holzer, J. B. McConville,
P. Powers, R. A. Sargent, N. I. Wray, A. J. Yeats

15  UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION,
New York, N. Y.
Weldwood Plywood
Novaply
Plankweld
Duraply
Micarta Plastic Laminate
Stay-Strate Doors
Clinton Andavall, James Fitzpatrick, Gordon Jardine,
John Jinishian

16  NATIONAL CHEMICAL & MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
Satin Luminall
Outside Luminall
Luminall Floor Paint
Luminall Satin Enamel
Joseph Gordon

17  UNIT STRUCTURES, INC., Peshtigo, Wisc.
ROOF STRUCTURES, INC., New York, N. Y.
Glued Laminated Wood Roof Structures
Double Tongue & Groove Timber Roof Decking
Unit Deck
Jerome F. Walker, Joseph Boyer

18  VICTORY METAL MANUFACTURING CORP.,
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.
Commercial Type Reach-In Refrigerators
Freezers
Dual Temp Refrigerators
Dough Retarder or Proofing Boxes
J. Des Phelan, Jack Pressburg

19  KESKO PRODUCTS, INC., Bristol, Indiana
Kesko Thermo-Sash
Double Hung Reversible Window Unit
Donald M. Alexander, Charles Booth, Ward P. Kessler,
Harold E. Maloney

40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booths</th>
<th>Booths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>31-32-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Partitions</td>
<td>Sargent &amp; Greenleaf, Rochester, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Gym Seats</td>
<td>Sargent &amp; Greenleaf Panic Devices &amp; Door Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Stages</td>
<td>LCN Door Closers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Wardrobes</td>
<td>A. D. Diugan, Jr., Frank Gallagher, W. J. Hodge, Russ Landon, Lowe, Ed Neylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Sales Co., Inc., Darien, Conn.</td>
<td>Mosaic Complete Line of Ceramic Wall &amp; Floor Tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcadia Metal Products</td>
<td>Raymond E. Gear, W. S. Jordan, W. E. Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The STRONGHOLD Line of Special Nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate City Motorized Aluminum Awnings Windows</td>
<td>Leo Stone, Arthur S. Tisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate City New TYPE II Wood Awnings Window</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Gal, Daniel S. Wood, Jr.</td>
<td>Architectural Metalwork — Altar Rails, Crosses, Grille, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bronze Tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Seating Company, Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
<td>Cast Metal Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium Chairs</td>
<td>Ceramics (by Design-Technics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Furniture</td>
<td>Lewis Armento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Furniture &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Chairs</td>
<td>Minwax Wood Finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. C. Grimm, E. H. Heneveld, W. R. Sonke, N. E. Wietig</td>
<td>Minwax Waxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Minwax Weathercap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord Lumber Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>Minwax Caulking Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bil¢-Well Woodwork</td>
<td>R. W. Harrison, Jr., D. H. Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop Solid Core Doors</td>
<td>38 &amp; 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Bradley, George A. Eckhardt, Myron Levy</td>
<td>Clay Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Glazed Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styro Sales Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrofoam (Product of Dow Chemical Co.)</td>
<td>Tweed Tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Edelman, Allan H. Frazer, Robert L. Summerhays, Archie Zacks</td>
<td>Various Types of Rubber Matting including Neoprene Rubber &amp; Vinyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 &amp; 26</td>
<td>James Eksten, George Kinney, Harold Potter, Robert Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Summerhays Sons Corporation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton, N. Y.</td>
<td>Dur-O-Wal (Masonry Wall Reinforcement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minwax Wood Finishes</td>
<td>John Ianuzzi, Robert Yenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinsburg-Miller Corporation, Twinsburg, Ohio</td>
<td>Latest Developments in Concrete Masonry Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall Knoerle, Jim Piccione</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>(Feature) Flexicore-Conduitor System of Electrical Flexibility in Floors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Refrigerator Corporation, Hudson, N. Y.</td>
<td>Autoclaved &quot;Shadow Blocks&quot; for Patterns in Concrete Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLR 8-17-U Two Temp Refrigerator</td>
<td>Victor F. Lawson, Harvey A. Lee, Frederick W. Reinhold, Dan L. Sutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 16-DF-U Drop Front Milk Refrigerator</td>
<td>29 &amp; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative Models of Our Line of Over 200 Welded All-Aluminum Refrigerators &amp; Freezers</td>
<td>Woodco R.O.W. Deluxe Removable Wood Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Whalen</td>
<td>Woodco Wood Casement Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodco &quot;Sliders&quot; (Horizontal Sliding) Wood Window</td>
<td>Woodco &quot;E-Zee Lec Wood Awnings Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodco E-Z Hung All-Aluminum Combination Storm Sash &amp; Screen (Self-Storing)</td>
<td>Woodco Sectional Bow Bay Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodco Sectionsal Bow Bay Window</td>
<td>Walter Bill, Wilbur A. Gerhold, Mark G. Gilbert, Jack Kieley, George McVic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUFFALO'S NEWEST BUSINESS BUILDING

Latest Word in Reserve Bank Design

JAMES, MEADOWS & HOWARD — EGGERS & HIGGINS, Architects

The new home of the Buffalo Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to be completed early in 1957 will be one of the most imposing structures in the city. Its lines are simple, even severe. There is no ornamentation except the massive eagle cartouche above the entrance carved from a 9-ton block of Mount Airy Granite. The impressive effect of the building is achieved by carefully proportioned elements of mass and fenestration.

The exterior walls are of sand-rubbed Alabama Limestone blocks 4'-2" long x 2'-3" high. Stone piers between the windows are of Indiana Limestone which with weathering, will offer a subtle color relief. The entrance steps, platform and cheek walls are of polished Mount Airy Granite which is continued in the trim around the entrance and in a base around the building. Heavy aluminum sliding security doors at the entrance are of monumental design. Marble walls, floors and base are used in the entrance vestibule, foyer and main Lobby.

Walls through most of the working area will have permanent type plastic wainscots with fabric wall covering materials above. Steel wainscoting is used wherever there is the likelihood of damage by loaded trucks. Stairways will have pre-cast terrazzo treads and poured-in-place terrazzo landings.

Floors in all working areas will be of heavy vinyl tile, chosen for its resilient non-skid surface, easy maintenance, long life and easy replacement of units when partitions are moved.

Extreme flexibility of office layout is provided by the use of movable partitions of insulated, pre-fabricated, factory-finished steel. Where required, upper panels will be glazed. "Q" floor construction permits easy relocation of electrical outlets when partitions are moved or new desks or equipment installed.

Ceilings throughout the building, where sound control is desirable will be chiefly of suspended perforated metal backed by fireproof sound absorbing material. In the coin counting room and elsewhere where the noise level is high the walls, also, will be acoustically treated.

Overhead fluorescent lighting will be supplied in all office areas and incandescent dome lights in basement work rooms and storage spaces. Two separate air-conditioning systems are provided, one for the
building proper and the other, with special security features, for the vaults.

Two passenger elevators and a service elevator, all automatic, will run from basement to third floor and there is also a special coin lift from basement to first floor. Space for a third passenger elevator has been provided.

To make the usual lunch hour exodus unnecessary, complete cafeteria facilities are provided on the third floor. Food of unexcelled quality will be served at prices below actual cost, the loss on this operation being absorbed as part of over-all operating expense. Recreation areas on the upper roof decks serve the needs of those who like a relaxing "breath of fresh air" after lunch although, as a matter of fact, the outside air is neither so fresh nor so pure as the conditioned air in the building. Lounge areas, recreation rooms and hospital facilities are provided in the plans and there are even guest rooms for V.I.P.'s in the banking world whose business may require an overnight stay.

Heating, air-conditioning and other heat and power requirements of the building are met by two combination oil- and/or gas-fired boilers. Gas alone will be used during the summer months. While there is not now a sufficient supply of gas to handle maximum winter fuel requirements, the supply piping is sized adequately to serve when more gas is available. Meanwhile there are storage tanks for two week's supply of oil at peak load.

The generous site allows for practically doubling the floor space without adding to the height of the building. The present structure will provide for a fifty percent increase in the working force of the present bank and there is some additional space which may be rented to selected tenants.

**Security the first consideration**

Naturally, security for millions upon millions of dollars in currency and negotiable paper is the prime design requisite for any Federal Reserve Bank. So, in planning the new building the architects, James, Meadows and Howard of Buffalo and Eggers & Higgins of New York City, were permitted to draw upon accumulated experience in the design and operation of Federal Reserve units throughout the country.

At the heart of the Buffalo bank is an enormous vault, two stories high with a working area of 75' x 40' at each level. The vault, in simplest terms, is a great box with top, bottom and sides of concrete 30' thick and an intermediate slab 24' thick, all reinforced with a maze of steel rods and heavy gauge expanded metal, the reinforcement alone weighing 800 tons! This whole structure is supported two feet above the basement floor by reinforced concrete cross-walls spaced 6'-3" on centers. The lighted crawl space permits easy inspection of the under side of the vault and also insures that even in the remote possibility of an earthquake or bomb explosion cracking the heavy basement walls, there would be ample opportunity to pump out any seepage before the walls of the vault proper could be damaged.

Seepage was one problem that had to be solved at the outset. Test drillings showed about thirty feet of quicksand subsoil over hard limestone bed rock at an average depth of 46 feet. Driving the steel jacketed cast-in-place concrete piles was not an unusual problem, but the quicksand subsoil with the water level 8 to 10 feet below grade made a continuous pumping operation necessary to keep hydrostatic pressure from lifting the basement floor slab off the piles. To keep moisture from entering the building the sub-basement concrete mud slab was covered with a four-ply membrane type waterproofing which was also continued up the outside of the basement walls to grade. Not until the basement walls were poured and the weight of a considerable part of the superstructure added was it deemed wise to discontinue the pumping operation.

The frame of the building is of welded structural steel with all columns, beams and girders encased in concrete. All interior columns also received the extra fire protection of vermiculite gypsum plaster. For greater lateral rigidity the steel "Q"-floor channels were welded to the girders. Roof decks of reinforced concrete were covered with two layers of rigid insulation board, over which 20-year bond built-up roofing was applied. On all roof deck areas where traffic will be permitted, pre-cast concrete slabs were laid over the finished roof.

The heavy aluminum casement-type windows of double wall insulating glass are secured in place with locks to prevent opening except for cleaning, which can be done from the inside. Since the entire building is air-conditioned there is no need to open the windows for any other purpose. Nevertheless in security areas, they are protected inside by stainless steel screening.

The security court where armored cars load and unload is at street level with a highway type concrete pavement slab thick enough to carry the traffic of 20-ton trucks. Cars enter the court under heavy roll-type overhead steel doors. Not until the doors have been closed and locked by remote control do the crews leave the armored cars and only after they have been identified are the doors to the loading docks opened. The entire security court is under constant watch by guards stationed behind armor plate and bullet-proof glass.

The bank garage which opens to the court is also under strict security control.

All areas in the building where currency and securities are handled are likewise under constant watch. Sliding doors to all restricted areas and all exit doors are under remote control by the guards. Not a single security door can be operated without registering on an electronic control panel in the brain center of the building. A moving web record gives permanent and incontrovertible evidence as to which doors are opened, when and for how long.

Fire protection consists of a series of hose cabinets at convenient locations where hose and portable fire extinguishers are ready for instant use. A penthouse storage tank kept filled by a pump within the building provides pressure at all hose connections. In the event of a fire, the tank can be pumped full from a connection outside the building. Sprinkler systems are provided in the paper baling room, paper storage and supply rooms.

Since not only the electronic nervous system of the bank, but all mechanical equipment, from typewriters to air-conditioning equipment and all lights depends upon a constant supply of electrical energy, no disruption of service can be permitted. Should a power failure occur, a storage battery system would take over instantly — *but instantly* — while the standby diesel-operated electrical generators whirl into action, automatically, of course.

Because of the special security construction and equipment required, this Federal Reserve Bank Building is probably one of the most costly buildings in the Buffalo area either on a floor area or cubic foot basis. But measured against the protection it affords it adds up to a mighty good investment.
AN INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY MOVES TO WESTCHESTER

Eggers & Higgins, Architects

High on a hill overlooking Westchester Avenue, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's new headquarters building in White Plains is a far cry from the canyons of lower Manhattan where the company lived since its inception at 26 Broadway in 1933.

The White Plains area became one of the important centers of the international petroleum industry recently as Standard-Vacuum Oil Company completed the transfer of some 700 employees from its headquarters office in New York City to the company's new building at 1000 Westchester Avenue.

The headquarters group coordinates operations throughout more than 50 countries and territories in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Standard-Vacuum brings to Westchester the nerve center of an "integrated" company engaged in all phases of the oil industry. Stanvac explores for oil in such places as India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and British Somaliland. The company obtains most of its crude oil from producing fields in Sumatra, and maintains a fleet of more than 50 owned and chartered tankers which transport the raw product to its refineries in South Africa, India, Indonesia, Australia and Japan. The refined products are then conveyed by tanker, truck, tank car and ox cart to Eastern Hemisphere consumers.

Since the company was formed in 1933, Stanvac has directed these manifold operations from offices at 26 Broadway and other space in downtown Manhattan. In 1952 it was decided that rapidly expanding business and a need to consolidate the staff under one roof made the move to Westchester desirable. A year ago County officials and Stanvac representatives joined in cornerstone laying ceremonies at the 55-acre Westchester Avenue site.

As the new building was officially occupied, construction workers of Starrett Brothers & Eken and numerous subcontractors were still putting the finishing touches on the entrance lobby, dining room, board room, and a few top floor offices. There was also considerable work to be done on the grounds, which eventually will present a green, landscaped hillside rising for a distance of more than 800 feet to the building's front entrance, about 90 feet above street level.

Located in Harrison just across the town line from White Plains, Standard-Vacuum's new home office commands a panoramic view of the countryside. The long reinforced-concrete structure, designed by the New York architectural firm of Eggers & Higgins, has three levels and a roof set-back. It is shaped somewhat like an inverted letter "Y," with swept-out wings at the front and an elongated base in the form of a "T." As the visitor approaches the building he sees a continuing ribbon of picture windows shielded from the
direct rays of the sun by projecting horizontal aluminum louvres. Two Indiana limestone pylons accent the main entrance facing southwest toward Westchester Avenue.

Two floors are occupied by the company’s operating departments. Directors’ offices are grouped in the roof set-back. The dining room, which offers table and counter service to 350 employees at one sitting, and two recreation rooms and a central transcription room are at ground level, opening on flagstone terraces on both sides of the center “stem.”

Standard-Vacuum’s new home contains a number of innovations in the way of automatic office equipment. An electronic dictation circuit enables anyone to pick up a telephone, push a button, and dictate a letter or memorandum to be typed in the central transcription room. Interwoven within the walls is a pneumatic tube system of advanced design through which letters, files and even small objects may be “shot” in a matter of seconds to any part of the building.

The modular type of construction provides for movable interior walls. Containing more than 236,000 square feet of floor space (approximately the size of seven football fields), the Stanvac building has varied floor coverings including carpeting, vinyl tile, vinyl asbestos, marble tile and asbestos tile.

Each office has individually-controlled air conditioning and heating. A complete room-controlled sound system delivers soft “music while you work” to the larger work areas, dining and recreation rooms. Recorded programs and announcements may be broadcast on this circuit. In the walls and floor slabs are 106 miles of electrical wiring, 34 miles of conduits and 16 miles of cable ducts.

Of Stanvac’s eventual full complement of 700 employees, more than 400 are already living in Westchester, Fairfield or Rockland Counties. At present, nearly 200 are commuting to work from outside the tri-county area. Special bus service to and from the new building has been provided for those commuting from New York to White Plains by train. To date, Stanvac has hired 76 new employees in Westchester. Some 30 additional positions are yet to be filled to bring the staff up to full strength.
The small Public Health Center is appearing in a number of communities too small to support a Hospital but in need of modern health service.

This project, designed to serve a group of 1200 people will have all the necessary services to meet normal medical needs and emergency situations.

The building will provide space for the Doctor, Dentist, and laboratory Technician, County Public Health Nurse and for the Public Health activities, and will provide the basic function of a Health Center as set forth by the United States Public Health Service, "control of communicable disease, individual health protection and promotion through provision of certain direct services and public health education."

Structure is fire-resisting of brick and block construction, floor slab of flexicore and roof of bar joists and metal deck.

A hung acoustical tile ceiling for first floor will provide sound reduction and will carry a blanket of wool insulation against the extremes of this climate.

Interior walls are of masonry units with birch trim throughout.

Heating and air conditioning will be provided through a duct system with baseboard diverters.

Community Room in basement provides a special feature serving for public health lectures and in addition as a meeting room for other community activity.

Corner entrance stair provides access to both medical services on first floor and community services in basement with a control of their separate activity.
This medical office building in the City of Rochester will be occupied by 16 doctors with independent practices. The building is 50 ft. in width by 145 ft. in length with a central corridor running the full length of the building with entrances at either end and a large parking lot to the rear. The area of the building, 15,000 sq. ft., did not justify use of an elevator, thus a multi-level building was decided on with the reception area on grade in order that there would be only 9 risers to the ground floor and 9 risers to the floor immediately above.

All suites have entrances to individual waiting rooms from this corridor with corridor side of the waiting room entirely of translucent glass. All columns are along the corridor on 16' centers giving freedom for both present and future layout of offices. All suites are planned to the individual practitioner’s wishes with stress on principal points such as arrangement of suites for privacy of doctors and patients, temperature in examination rooms, ventilation required for X-ray rooms which may be tight areas because of light proof shades and ray protection required, and proper lighting.

The ground floor is concrete over insulated and waterproofed porous fill. The floor above and roof are on bar joists with metal lath and poured concrete. The wall construction is Norman brick, hollow blocks, furring lath and plaster. The framework is steel pipe columns and beams. The framing and window centers have been established on a 4'0" module for flexibility of office layouts. The windows are aluminum with hopper vents. All ceilings are acoustical tile and lighting is over large areas to prevent glare.

The building is heated by the local utility’s high pressure steam system and converted to hot water for distribution in winter and from a central chiller through the same piping for summer cooling. No fresh air is supplied to the rooms along the exterior walls but a central duct system is carried along the corridor to supply fresh conditioned air to the innermost rooms. All rooms are controlled individually for both heating and cooling.
MILLER SCHOOL
UTICA, N. Y.
FRANK C. DELLE CISE, Architect

Completed—March 1, 1956
Volume—463,972 cu. ft.
Total Square Feet—37,436 sq. ft.
Two story—classroom wing.
One story—offices, kindergarten, all purpose room.
Boiler room only in basement—perimeter pipe space.
First Floor Slab on grade.
Second Floor and Roof—steel joists.
Roof Deck—gypsum.
Face brick exterior.
Asphalt tile and terrazzo floors.
Glazed Tile Wainscotting.

Plaster Walls and Ceilings—acoustical tile.
16 Classrooms; 2 Kindergartens; Health Suite; All
Purpose Room 40 x 64—Stage 14' x 22'; Principal's
Office and general office; Teachers' Room.

General Construction $358,000.00
Heating 48,306.00
Plumbing 29,989.00
Electrical 35,777.00
$472,072.00

Cost per sq. ft. $12.61
Cost per cu. ft. 1.02
Theodore J. Young, partner in the architectural firm of Eggers and Higgins, 100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, outlined the new facilities his firm has planned for the Indiana University School of Music at the Indiana and Midwest School Building Planning Conference held in Bloomington. Mr. Young's talk was the highlight of the two-day program, which also heard Wilfred C. Bain, Dean of the Indiana University School of Music; William Chase, Director of Schoolhouse Planning, Indiana State Department of Public Instruction; and Wilbur Young, Indiana State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The new Music School will be circular in plan and appearance, and will have virtually no windows. These two features, Mr. Young pointed out, derive from highly practical considerations. The individual music teaching unit which forms the basis for the plan, he said, has better sound control when at least two of its walls are not parallel. The use of the circular plan permits a large number of various sized trapezoidal shaped spaces to be fitted neatly and efficiently together. An early decision on the part of the University to air condition the Music School enabled the architects to omit windows on the music practice floors, thus greatly reducing certain problems of sound transmission. The omission of windows, Mr. Young added, also has a strong unifying effect on the exterior appearance.

The circular building will be an addition to the present rectangular music school, and will be connected to it by an elevator and stair lobby. In the future a polygonal Opera House will be constructed to seat 1000. Five basic functions are incorporated in the new addition. They are individual studio instruction, individual practice, group vocal and instrumental practice, individual and group performances, instruction in musical theory, literature, etc. Numerous types of soundproof materials and walls will be used, and study is being given to providing a means of changing the reverberation time in some of the rooms to meet with the character of music desired by the instructor. Indiana University is in a region for limestone, and the new music school will be faced with that material.

Eggers and Higgins are Supervising Architect for Indiana University. Working drawings for the Music School are being prepared by Daggett, Naegle and Daggett of Indianapolis. The acoustical consultant was Michael J. Kodaras, 150 East 35th Street, New York City. Completion of the building is anticipated during 1957.
The Drive-In Bank is located in the center of the City of Syracuse and is planned to accommodate the customers of the First Trust & Deposit Company in five ways, viz: three Drive-Up Teller Windows, three interior tellers, one exterior Walk-Up Window, Night Depository with dual head, and free parking.

Basement area provides vault, toilets, storage and boiler room for heating and air conditioning.

The all glass walls were used to have clear vision from interior as well as from exterior.

In designing this structure, it was felt that a building of such small size had to have an especially outstanding design which would compete favorably with its much bigger neighbors in attracting attention. This is already proving to be true in spite of the fact that the building is not yet completed. The roof is a continuous steel frame cantilevered twelve feet on front and eight feet on the other three sides supported on six columns. Continuity was accomplished by using splice plates top and bottom and sheer welds web to web. Precast concrete plank forms the roof deck and the soffit is Simplex aluminum pans which also form the ceiling inside. Armorply is used for panels below the glass.

The Walk-Up Window is framed in Bonacord black granite with light gray terrazzo base below, which carries into the lobby floor. The canted wall is of white ceramic tile on which are mounted orange colored aluminum letters. All exterior trim work is anodized aluminum.

Interior counter work is white oak with the main vent and stack shaft framed in rosewood. Backcounters are oak and teller counters metal.

In order to arrive at this design solution it required many man hours and the collaboration of everyone in the office; in fact we feel that this contradicts the old saying that many cooks spoil the broth.

In addition to the office force, credit should be given to Thomas M. Farmer for structural design and Robson & Woes for mechanical design.
It is difficult for a citizen of the Empire State to realize fully the great contrast between the population of today and that of 160 years ago, and the relative smallness and simplicity of its governmental agencies. An illuminating incident shows Governor Clinton supervising some repairs and alterations to his official residence, writing out his bill longhand to present to the legislature so that he could be reimbursed for money out of pocket. In 1811 we find Elisha Jenkins, Secretary of State, furnishing 24 1/4" planks for a wall fence on the state building lot, and submitting his bill for $6.00 along with other suppliers and workmen. Perhaps such things could happen today, but we do not expect them!

Architects practicing today may be interested in examining some of the smaller jobs done on state buildings in the early 19th Century, and may enjoy some of the flavor of the times. Papers saved from destruction in a paper mill, by the Onondaga Historical Association, deal with a variety of roof repairs, room refinishing, painting, and other comparable alterations. Very few of these minor operations appear to have relied on architectural services, but they do offer some quaint usages like these items taken from 1829 work on State Hall:

- "30 plank for the repair of the Cellar floor"
- "putting Stays to the Compt desk and repair of the necessary door"
- "3 Spit boxes for Canal room, and one Compt private room"
- "taking out 8 windows for washing and putting in the same"
- "3 rulers Canal room"
- "cutting Stone Basin"

The use of the Hudson River as a route for shipping supplies from New York to Albany, or from points between, is clearly shown on a number of bills. One presented by Le Roy Mowry brings out the problem of securing cargo for the return voyage: "Please pay my young man Mr. Fonder the amt. of frt. bill for last cargo of Stone del. — and I will thank you for a copy of the Weigher's bill — are you in a hurry for another load — or will it make no difference with you if we lay by for four or five days — down freight is now extremely scarce and we would like to stay until the Middle of next week if it will make no difference with you —"

Incidental repairs were sometimes lumped together for legislature approval, but at other times even comparatively small jobs required specific action. In 1810 curtains were installed on 18 windows in the Assembly Chamber by Peter D. Turcot, upholsterer, No. 67 Maiden Lane, New York. They were made of 677 yards of "Crimson Noreen" supplemented by "Fringe" and "Borders." Four of the windows were provided with "Large Gilt Eagles" costing $25 each. "16 Cur-
tains Peens” and “Doubles Brass Pullis” formed part of the installation. During the previous session the Assembly had passed a resolution to have the curtains put in and the Clerk had issued the order. Upon completion, the Speaker of the Assembly certified that it was necessary to pay Mr. Tuckett $1606.75, the Assembly passed a resolution, and the Senate concurred.

In August 1817 the five judges of the Supreme Court decided that their court room in the capitol needed alterations. They requested the sheriff of the City and County of Albany, with the help of three commissioners, to have the gallery removed, to move the judges’ bench from the east to the south side of the room, and to alter other fixtures. As any architect knows, even the direction of five judges and the “unanimous advice” of three commissioners does not necessarily assure success; in this case “... in the prosecution of the proposed alterations, it was found necessary, in order to afford sufficient light, to construct a Skylight.” Now this skylight involved placing 270 panes of glass in a dome, and in the end “… the Expense has very far exceeded the sum contemplated by us.” Fortunately for the judges and the workmen “the Honorable the Legislature” approved the total expenditure of $6067.35, with the understanding that Albany County would pay one third of the amount.

Philip Hooker, the original architect of the capitol, was at least consulted on one point of appearance. On January 6, 1818, he presented a “Valuation of door Cases” which Geer & Duncan were making. They involved fluted Ionic columns, “open pediments” containing Roman vases, rich festoons of drapery and “Ruffle flowers.” His estimate was $95 per door.

The remodeled court room was quite completely furnished, down to a Bible and two Wedgewood ink stands. William Buttre supplied 42 “Bamboo Fancy Chairs” and 5 “Fancy Arm Chairs,” the latter presumably for the judges. His letterhead reproduced here-with may indicate something of their elegance. A Mr. Stafford furnished two stoves for the room, which may or may not have resembled the one shown on his letterhead of a few years later, also reproduced here.
When the Pixley Company of Independence, Mo. decided to go underground, they wisely took along MATICO tile flooring for beauty and protection!

Occupying a former limestone mine 100 feet underground, this unique project serves as an ideal location to manage and control the 160 acres of vacant underground space that the Pixley Company plans to lease to others for storage purposes.

Look at the photograph above of Pixley’s reception room. Notice the dramatic use of the natural limestone column for the far wall. Ceiling, too, is natural limestone. The Company refers to its headquarters as “an object lesson for industrial firms who will later use the area”. This unusual project has completely modern facilities for living and working, is completely comfortable. Pictured at the left is Pixley’s attractive walnut panelled main office. It’s hard to believe this bright, spacious office with its “picture window” is 100 feet underground!

MATICO is proud that its tile flooring was selected for use throughout this project. Whether your next project is a completely “different” one such as Pixley, or a more traditional home, industrial, or institutional project, be sure to consider MATICO quality tile flooring. It’s made to meet your most exacting demands.

MASTIC TILE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Houston, Tex. • Joliet, Ill. • Long Beach, Calif. • Newburgh, N.Y.

Rubber Tile • Vinyl Tile • Asphalt Tile • Confetti • Aristoflex • Parquetry
Maticork • Cork Tile • Plastic Wall Tile
Because the Portland Cement Association believes that the best interests of the individual and the community are served when competent professional services are engaged to insure sound building construction, it is a basic Association policy to urge the employment of qualified engineers or architects on concrete construction whether the job is a skyscraper, a bridge, a pavement, a sewer, a house or a farm structure.

A principal function of the Association's staff of concrete technicians is to assist engineers and architects with concrete design or construction problems.

The educational literature and the many drawings of typical concrete uses which the Association distributes widely in the United States and Canada, are intended to be helpful in obtaining the maximum service which concrete can render.

Drawings of typical designs carry a notation to the effect that final working drawings should be prepared and approved by qualified engineers or architects.
BRONZE MONUMENT
IN THE SKY

Some 4,000 years B.C., on artificial mounds towering above the muddy Mesopotamian plains, the Sumerians began building their many-storied brick and stone ziggurats, the prototype of the Tower of Babel, in honor of their now long forgotten gods.

It was not until 6,000 years later, and more than 6,000 miles away, that men devised the first practical embodiment of his age-old aspiration towards the sky, the modern skyscraper, whose newest and perhaps most dramatic example is the great new Seagram building, now rising at 375 Park Avenue, New York, a tribute to the architectural genius of Mies Van der Rohe and Philip Johnson.

In the intervening gap of more than five millenia, "common-sense" builders throughout the world had dismissed the dream of skyscraping structures of practical use — as opposed to pyramids, monuments and cathedral towers — as an architectural fantasy.

But, in the second half of the 19th Century, the skyscraper became possible, practical and necessary. This was the direct result of the world-transforming Industrial Revolution and its accompanying outburst of inventive genius and vast growth of cities.

So was born the skyscraper — and it was both inevitable and fitting that its birth occurred in the United States, the newest of the great nations, the only one conceived and born in a new continent, free of the shackles of out-worn tradition.

The Industrial Revolution, by making unlimited supplies of iron and steel available for the first time in history, made possible the employment of metal as the primary building material.

This led directly to the great architectural revolution of modern times, the use of the metal skeleton, instead of masonry or brick walls which had to grow thicker as the building grew taller, to support the entire weight of the structure. Metal's enormous strength and comparative lightness removed — from the practical viewpoint — virtually all previous height limitations.

The skyscraper was made practical — for nobody wants to climb more than three stories — by a typically American "do-it-yourself" inventor, Elisha Graves Otis. In 1852, while master mechanic in a Yonkers, N. Y. bed factory, he invented the first safety elevator.

The skyscraper became an economic necessity when the vast growth of cities enormously increased land values in business districts. Since they could no longer, from a dollars-and-cents viewpoint, expand horizontally, buildings had no place to go but up.

The world's first true skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building, was completed in Chicago in 1885. It met all three qualifications. A metal frame structure, it was the first to use Bessemer steel beams. Its elevators were both fast and safe. And, erected on increasingly valuable land, it stretched skyward, first ten stories and then, in 1890, twelve.

The second true skyscraper, the 13-story Taconia Building, was erected in Chicago in 1888.

(As is the case with virtually all major advances and inventions, controversy still rages as to whether the Home Insurance Building, or the Tacoma Building, erected three years later, deserved the title of "first skyscraper."

But in 1931 a committee of architects and construction experts awarded the Home structure the palm of priority.)

Then, in its birthplace Chicago, the skyscraper concept reeled from what seemed a fatal blow. Ignoring completely this distinctively American architectural advance, the "pallid academis minds" in charge of the 1892 Columbian Exhibition, staged to celebrate the tercentenary of the discovery of America, chose for the exposition buildings the pompous — and to modern minds vulgar — Roman Renaissance style.

Louis Sullivan, acknowledged leader of the new "skyscraper" school, mourned that "thus architecture died in the land of the free and the home of the brave . . . the damage will last for half a century."

But, fortunately, Sullivan was wrong. The skyscraper, filling a need that no other form of structure could, would not be downsed. In Chicago itself, despite the influence of the pundits who controlled the Exhibition, Sullivan's own masterpiece, the Gage Building, which foreshadowed and paved the way for the climactic evolution of the skyscraper concept in such edifices as the Seagram building, was completed in 1898.

The beauty and practicality of this great American contribution to architecture and modern civilization — one of the very few major revolutions in the art of building — soon spread it throughout the United States and the world. In virtually every great city across the globe the skyscraper was recognized as the one possible solution of the dilemma posed by ever mounting ground costs and the ever growing demand for office and service space within the high-priced urban business area.

Strangely enough, however, New York City, now internationally recognized as the showcase, shrine and center of the skyscraper, at first lagged behind Chicago and St. Louis in skyscraper development.

(Continued on Page 72.)
BRICK for beauty and durability

The use of brick is the perfect answer to today's demand for naturally durable and beautiful building materials. And they offer an almost unlimited range of colors and textures to fit any decorative scheme.
How To Prolong Your Working Life

You are strong, healthy, skilled, reliable—but 65 years old. At that age, in many lines of work, workers face the prospect of enforced retirement.

Why retire, you want to know, when you are as good as ever? Why does the Social Security law itself pick out 65 as the age for quitting?

Well, it is a grim fact that before he is 65 nearly every worker actually is physically disqualified in one vital particular. At 65 the eyes are nearly always "shot" compared with the eyes of a person of 30, says the Better Vision Institute.

To understand just what goes wrong with the aging eye, and finally knocks it out as an unaided working tool, you should be familiar with the life history of these marvelous seeing organs of ours.

The powers of the eye are at their peak, in certain vital respects, in early childhood. From that point they go down-hill at a steady rate. A child of 10 years has a soft, pliable lens in its eye which can easily be pulled into different shapes, or thicknesses, by the ciliary muscles.

Thanks to that, the ten-year-old can clearly distinguish an object held only 2.8 inches from the eyes. In addition, the child has a tremendous range of clear vision. It can adapt its eyes, internally, to see anything from 2.8 inches away to "infinity." The eye specialists describe this power by saying that it amounts to "14 diopters of amplitude."

Now consider what happens. Before the age of 50, most of us can't see to read or do close work without glasses, though we can still see well enough at a distance. By the age of 70 we can see nothing clearly at all distances, like a child.

Of course, nearly everybody knows how to deal with these conditions, in part at least. If the distant vision is still good, say around 50, we get a pair of reading glasses for close looking. As the distant vision, too, becomes a little foggy we get a pair of bifocals which enable us to see both near and far.

The bifocal has been a blessing to man ever since Benjamin Frank-
NEW DISTRICT OFFICE IN TRENTON

The Portland Cement Association has announced it will open a district office in Trenton, N. J., to serve the state of New Jersey. The state was formerly served by the district office in New York.

Establishment of the new Trenton office will allow the Association to greatly expand its services to cement users in the state. Engineers, builders, contractors and farmers especially depend on the Association for technical help and the latest information on construction practices, research, design and new uses of cement and concrete.

Albert L. Blackwell has been appointed district engineer and will supervise activities of the new Trenton office. Three field engineers of the New York Office who have been working in New Jersey have been transferred to the new office. They are W. B. Dallas, K. M. Huber and J. J. Kane. Three additional engineers will be added to the staff serving the state.

The new district engineer in charge of the Trenton office, Albert L. Blackwell, 47, has been employed by the Association since 1946 as a field engineer. Previously he was employed as a resident engineer for Malcolm Pirnie, consulting engineers, New York, and the Army Engineering Corporation in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. He also has been a partner in a private engineering practice and a field engineer for the New Jersey State Water Policy Commission.

Blackwell, a 1931 Civil Engineering graduate of the Newark College of Engineering, is a registered professional engineer in New Jersey and a Commissioner on the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. He is a past president of the Bergen County Society of Professional Engineers, a member of the New Jersey and National Society of Professional Engineers, American Water Works Association and the American Public Works Association, and a charter member of the Caribbean and Puerto Rico Water Works Associations.

(Continued on Page 70.)

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

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Idea for planners

Davidson Facing Panels frame a striking remodeling job, providing an appearance calculated for business!

(and ideas are easy to work out, with DAVIDSON ARCHITECTURAL PORCELAIN)

Davidson Architectural Porcelain is supplied in exact required panel dimensions, to fit any framing or structural system. Any color or shade may be specified, including special two-color effects. Choice of gloss or matte surface is offered. Installation ... using stainless steel screws and clips ... is fast and easy.

Imagination always gets a boost toward reality when Davidson Architectural Porcelain is included in building or remodeling plans. Here, no hint remains that this space was formerly a bank. Davidson Porcelain Panels, applied to simple furring over the original Corinthian pillars, provides a completely modern setting—the neutral gray color used forming a perfect complement for the aluminum framing and redwood accent.

Consult the Davidson Architectural Porcelain distributor in your area, (listed below). He offers skilled engineering and erection service, plus assistance on any application.

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312 Kensington Place
SYRACUSE 10, N. Y.
Solve all your door problems by saving this Weldwood Door Guide for Architects

Weldwood "Stay-Strate" Flush Doors end complaints and Service Problems!

No other door offers so much. Maximum dimensional stability! Incombustible core! Greater insulation value! Vermin- and decay-resistance! Complete weathertightness! Over 30 decibels sound reduction!

Ideal interior or exterior door for homes, offices, apartments, institutions.

Guarantee—for the "life of the installation"... against warping, twisting or manufacturing defects—including labor charges for hanging and refinishing.

Inert Weldrok mineral core. Birch, oak, walnut, Korina® and other beautiful hardwood faces. All standard sizes; thickness: 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)". Light or louver openings available.

Weldwood Lumber-Core Flush Door

*Top quality at a moderate price!*

Guaranteed for life against delamination. Has stave lumber core for dimensional stability. Virtually warp-free. Waterproof glue makes it suitable for exterior. Faces of mahogany, oak, Korina and others. All standard sizes. Thicknesses: 1\(\frac{3}{4}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2" and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)".

Weldwood Hollow-Core Flush Doors

*leader in the low-price field*

Popular quality door in the lower price field. Beautiful woods: Gold Coast cherry, oak, walnut, birch, others. Standard sizes. Thicknesses: 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) or 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)".

Novoply-Core Cupboard Door Stock

*virtually warp-free*

Special construction of nonwarping 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)" Novoply with birch faces and hardwood banding. Doors won't sag, stick. Wide range of stock types, sizes.

Weldwood Louver Doors

*of Ponderosa Pine or Fir*

Thicknesses: 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) or 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)". Single doors and pairs in standard sizes.

**SPECIAL-DUTY DOORS**

Weldwood Wood-Faced Fire Door

*gives double protection*

Combine double protection against fire and heat (U. L. label for Class "B" and "C" openings, maximum heat transmission 250°F at 30 min.) with handsome wood surfaces (oak, mahogany, walnut, others can be matched to walls). Mineral core of incombustible Weldrok®. Guaranteed for life including labor costs of hanging and refinishing. All standard sizes up to 4' x 7'. Vision panels available in 10' x 10" and 8' x 12'. Thickness: 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)".

Weldwood Micarta®-Faced Door

*ends scuffing*

The "Custom Royal"... ends scuffing and marring. Needs no kick- or push-plates. Wipes clean with a damp cloth. Available in decorator colors or woodlike faces. Lumber, Stay-Strate or honeycomb core. All standard sizes, ideal for all types of institutions.

Weldwood Metal-Faced Doors: A wide choice for restaurants, hotels and other institutions.

Weldwood Micarta®-Faced Door

*ends scuffing*

The "Custom Royal"... ends scuffing and marring. Needs no kick- or push-plates. Wipes clean with a damp cloth. Available in decorator colors or woodlike faces. Lumber, Stay-Strate or honeycomb core. All standard sizes, ideal for all types of institutions.

Weldwood Metal-Faced Doors: A wide choice for restaurants, hotels and other institutions.

Weldwood Newoply® Sliding Doors

Flattest, most stable wood door panel ever made. Won't stick because it's guaranteed not to warp in excess of \(\frac{3}{16}\). Textured Novoply Flush Doors come plain or birch-faced. Doors available alone, or complete sliding door unit with precision rolling hardware. Sizes 3' x 6'9\(\frac{1}{2}\)" to 8' x 8'. Thickness: 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)".

Weldwood X-ray Doors: Lead-lined to your specifications.

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60
The growing importance of prefabricated metal curtain wall panels in postwar skyscraper construction was sharply highlighted yesterday with the announcement that Tishman Realty & Construction Co., Inc., had awarded the Reynolds Metals Company a contract to sheath what will be the world's largest aluminum-faced office building.

The structure, which will be the third aluminum-walled skyscraper to be erected by Tishman Realty, will rise to a height of 38 stories and have a facade area of more than eight acres, enclosing more than 1,000,000 square feet of air-conditioned office space. It is now under construction at 666 Fifth Avenue in New York City on the westerly blockfront between 52nd and 53rd Streets, adjoining Rockefeller Center to the north.

The decision to use aluminum for the third time on such a large scale was made after careful analysis by Tishman Realty of its experience with its two previous aluminum-clad skyscrapers at 99 Park Avenue and 460 Park Avenue, erected in 1953 and 1951 respectively.

In making the announcement of the contract award, Robert V. Tishman, executive vice-president of the building firm, stated: "Aluminum curtain walls have fulfilled all our expectations. In both water-control and maintenance aspects, prefabricated aluminum panels have proven efficient. Despite the fact that the basic cost of an aluminum curtain wall is substantially higher than conventional materials, this is offset by the advantages in appearance, maintenance, faster erection time and ease of installation."

Mr. Tishman also pointed out that new developments in aluminum panel production, including improved die design, stamping techniques and anodization, plus the new method of placing porcelain enamel on aluminum, would greatly enhance the appearance of the new building's facade.

"These new developments," Mr. Tishman said, "will permit use of modern panel wall construction with all its advantages while at the same time make possible an architectural harmony with the adjoining Rockefeller Center buildings.

The 3,600 panels making up the facade of the new skyscraper will be fabricated, assembled and anodized at the Louisville plant of the Reynolds company and shipped to New York via the truck rail "piggy-back" method next Fall.

The shipment schedule will be tied closely to the progress of the steel framework and the aluminum panels will be stored on each of the floors they will enclose as work on the superstructure advances.

The panels, which will be bolted to the steel framework of the structure at each floor level from within the building, will be 12 feet high and seven and one-half feet wide each and contain a window and a span-drel. Each panel will weigh only about 80 pounds, light enough for one man to handle. The total weight of the facade is just over three-quarters of a million pounds, or 375 tons.

The space between each window will be approximately 26 inches and feature a 20-inch-wide band of white porcelain enamel set in a polished aluminum frame with a three-inch border on each side.

To introduce an element of ornamentation as well as structural strength, each panel is to be embossed with small die-pressed squares to produce a pleasing textured surface effect.

At the rate of 16 panels to a trailer, it will take a total of 223 flatbed vehicles to transport the entire facade to the building site. Extended bumper to bumper, the trailers would stretch a distance of one and one-third miles, or about 27 city blocks — a caravan almost the length of the Lincoln Tunnel.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

(Continued on Page 85.)
STRONGHOLD and SCREW-TITE Nails are engineered to hold tighter—permanently tight. They are backed by 20 years of on-the-job-use—by our 40 years of experience as nail makers, our reputation as the largest manufacturers of threaded nails in the United States.

The far, for greater holding power of STRONGHOLD Annular Thread and SCREW-TITE Spiral Thread Nails has been conclusively established by continuing laboratory tests at Virginia Polytechnic Institute under the direction of Dr. E. George Stern. Reports of these tests will gladly be sent on request. These tests were conducted with STRONGHOLD and SCREW-TITE Nails as manufactured exclusively by us, and the results cannot be applied to nails of other manufacture.

For your own protection, always specify STRONGHOLD and SCREW-TITE Nails by name. No other nails can offer such proof of superiority.

Ask your dealer or distributor for STRONGHOLD and SCREW-TITE Nails—or write us for catalog, samples and technical data.

STRONGHOLD UNDERLAY FLOOR NAILS

A "must" for laying smooth, tight underfloors for linoleum, asphalt or rubber tile or carpet. STRONGHOLD Nails can't work up to cause "bumps" or make holes in floor covering. Floors never get squeaky or springy. Specified by leading manufacturers of floor covering materials—used by floor covering applicators from coast to coast.

DRIVE-RITE® FLOORING NAILS

For "Squeak-Proof" Floors and Stairs Floors laid with SCREW-TITE Flooring Nails are tighter, smoother, longer lasting—never squeak, buckle or become springy. SCREW-TITE Flooring Nails are made of high-carbon steel, heat-treated and tempered—won't bend or break. Also in regular steel for softwoods. All sizes.

DEALERS: Write for this sales-making SAMPLE DISPLAY—FREE

Shows 50 actual samples of Stronghold Line better fastenings, mounted on sturdy, handsome two-color display board to stand on counter or hang on wall. Free to dealers on request. Just write us on your business letterhead.

There is only one STRONGHOLD Line—the original. Made only by INDEPENDENT NAIL and PACKING CO. BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

CARTWRIGHT & MORRISON, INC.
   of HOLCOMB, N. Y.

AMERICAN FABRICATORS
   of BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

Timber-Connector Roof Trusses,
Drive-In Screens, Bridge Falsework
All Types and Spans.
Glu Laminated Arches, Beams, and Columns.

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Experienced field representatives in
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AEROFIN Smooth-Fin Coils offer you

Greater Heat Transfer per sq. ft. of face area

Lower Airway Resistance — less power per c.f.m.

Aerofin smooth fins can be spaced as closely as 14 per inch with low air friction. Consequently, the heat-exchange capacity per square foot of face area is extremely high, and the use of high air velocities entirely practical. Tapered fin construction provides ample tube-contact surface so that the entire fin becomes effective transfer surface. Standardized encased units arranged for simple, quick, economical installation.

AEROFIN CORPORATION
101 Greenway Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y.

Aerofin is sold only by manufacturers of fan system apparatus.
List on request.

Write for Bulletin S-55
NEW FLOOR SYSTEM (Continued)

the wiring system are prefabricated and are installed quickly after slabs are erected.

Underwriters Laboratories gives a 3-hour rating to a Flexicore floor and ceiling panel of 8 x 16" slabs and 1½" topping. Article 358 of the 1956 National Electric Code, entitled "Cellular Concrete Floor Raceways," covers use of Conduflor. The 1956 Code will be published in September.

Architects using Flexicore electrified floors report savings over comparable floor systems. The dry erection of the long-span lightweight structural floors saves on-the-job labor. Less steel is required because of the long spans and overall saving in weight. The firesafe qualities of the structural floor require less topping, usually 1½", and a firesafe plaster ceiling is not required. As an important by-product of these savings, overall job time is reduced, providing earlier occupancy and resultant additional rental income.

The use of the Conduflor system for office buildings permits the construction of a firesafe building that can take advantage of new developments in movable partitions and flexible suspended ceiling systems. After fire-proofing of columns and beams, the building becomes a fire resistant structure without a plaster ceiling. This permits the use of a suspended ceiling system with complete flexibility of lighting fixtures and air diffusers. This, coupled with an electrically available floor and movable partitions, offers unlimited changes at low cost at any time in the future.

The Flexicore floor system, electrified or not, offers similar advantages for one-story or multiple-story office buildings and for most other types of building construction. It is also used for fast erection, fire-resistant roofs. The Flexicore system had been installed in more than 20,000 buildings in the United States before the recent development of Conduflor.

Conduflor electrical fittings are used on the system, and include feeder ducts, handholes, electrical and telephone floor outlets and other fittings required.

The wiring runs from the panel box to the feeder duct, then along the feeder to a handhole junction where it drops into a cell in the concrete floor. It then runs in either direction in the cell to an outlet. An outlet can be located at any point along the cell and can be installed at any time during the life of the building.

Any number of systems can be installed: electrical, telephone, intercom, and any others desired.

Both cells and feeder ducts have ample dimensions. Cells are 4½" or 6½" in diameter depending on slab size. Width of the feeder duct is 4½"; depths variable from 1½" to 2", and special feeders with depths up to 4" are available for unusual conditions. Handhole junctions between feeder and cell are 2¾" in diameter and the handhole in the finish floor is 3½" in diameter.

Installation of all fittings is simple. Feeder attaches easily to the floor and is used as a level for screeding the floor fill. Handhole rings and cover plates are installed after the fill is poured.

Floor outlets are designed to fit under low modern furniture. They are easily installed by simply drilling into the cell and fishing wire back to the header.
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

FLOOR SLABS TO 40' 0" CLEAR SPAN
ROOF SLABS TO 60' 0" CLEAR SPAN
CHANNEL SECTIONS FOR EXTRA HEAVY FLOOR LOADS
BLEACHER SEATS • BRIDGE SECTIONS
JOISTS • PILING

Manufactured By
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CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP.
P. O. BOX 436
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Frontier Dolomite also invites your consideration of Dolomite Limestone Block, the block with dimensional stability.

Build it right. Use Dolomite.

Construction scene at the new Research Laboratory, The Upson Company, Lockport, N. Y. Architect: Bockus, Crane, & Love. 40 foot sections being set.

One of the first prestressing plants in the state now announces we have in operation the LONGEST bed in the State of New York.

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See Our Representative at the Convention

Manufactured by the LEAP Process featuring
TESTED DESIGNS • LONG SPANS • LOW MAINTENANCE
LOW COST • CONTROLLED MANUFACTURING • GOOD APPEARANCE
PERMANENCE • FIRE RESISTANT • STORM RESISTANT
BOMB RESISTANT

FRONTIER Dolomite CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP.
P. O. BOX 436
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

66
Final plans for Los Angeles' revolutionary Construction Industry Center are to materialize in September, when ground is broken on the $5,000,000 height-limit structure.

Sponsored by the 2,000 members of the Building Contractors Association of California, the C.I.C. will draw together all segments of the building industry into one giant “headquarters” when it is completed in the fall of 1957. The Center will include a 150,000-square-foot, 13-floor office building, 13-floor elliptical Tower of Exhibits, a Graphic Arts Center, and tri-level parking facilities.

The Center will house sales and administrative offices of product manufacturers, financial organizations, subdividers, architects, trade and professional associations. "The need to integrate and streamline the activities in the industry has been particularly acute in this area," Ernanini Bernardi, president of the BCA of California, said. "Completion of the Center will bring realization of a dream we've always had for improving everybody's business with one clearing-house of information and activity."

As designed by Architect John C. Lindsay, A.I.A., the Center plans call for dozens of features planned specifically for the needs of construction industry companies. It is located at the edge of Los Angeles' famous freeway network — making it the first major commercial building to take specific advantage of the super-highway system connecting all areas of Southern California.

An "expandable" auditorium for sales and special event meetings is included in the plans. Also, there will be facilities for closed-circuit television, and the showing of sound motion pictures for sales and business firms. Water, gas, electric, and sewer outlets built in on the stage will facilitate live demonstrations for shows open to the public.

Included in the Center will be a bank and a restaurant which will cater the monthly trade association meetings held elsewhere in the building. The roof garden will house the Greater Los Angeles Construction Club.

Office building construction will include 10-foot wall sections alternating with 36-inch glass panels, both running the full height of the building and providing plenty of wall space for desk placement as well as natural lighting for each worker. Ceilings throughout the building are actually to be huge light panels with individual rheostats for increasing or diminishing light in any area.

The permanent Tower of Exhibits — the core of which is to be the first all-glass elevator in America — will connect with the office building at each of the 13 floors by glass-enclosed walkways, and will provide a single dramatic showcase for the entire range of building products.

To serve industry occupants and exhibitors, a complete building project "Planning and Consultation" service will be maintained by the Center, as well as a continuing promotional, advertising and publicity service. Included in the latter will be a strong program in support of Operation Home Improvement, plus numerous services designed to help the layman as well as the builder to get the best and the fastest results with his building dollars.

Office leasing is being handled by W. Ross Campbell Co., a Los Angeles commercial realtor, and exhibit leasing is being directed by Building Products Exhibits, Inc.
HUDSON RIVER BRICK

for every

"DESIGN DEMAND"

Whether designing in contemporary or conventional architecture, no building product will do more to enhance the beauty of your building than Hudson River Brick.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC.
1949 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
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BUFFALO FORGE COMPANY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

BUFFALO" AIR EQUIPMENT AND FINE BUILDINGS GO TOGETHER!

Care in the selection of equipment goes hand in hand with top building design. Certainly, the new Buffalo Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York illustrates this with its outstanding design and with its complete air comfort facilities provided by "Buffalo" equipment.

Selection of 36 "Buffalo" Supply and Exhaust Fans, 8 complete "Buffalo" Central Air Conditioning Cabinets, 79 heating and cooling coils and 11 "Buffalo" Pumps adds one more to the long list of leading buildings served by "Buffalo" units.

For your next air job, pick "Buffalo" as do so many of the country's experts — for the built-in Quality that provides trouble-free satisfaction and long life, year in and year out.
When a prospective buyer goes through your house, first impressions count. Built-in wall ovens and ranges... lighting fixtures... modern ROTO-GLO Quiet Switches — all create the feeling you've taken extra pride in the house bearing your name, that you've insisted on the finest electrical equipment available. That's why you're many steps ahead when you specify ROTO-GLO Quiet Switches to your electrical contractors.

Consumers are being told and sold on ROTO-GLO by the biggest national advertising and merchandising promotion in the wiring device industry. Millions of pre-sold consumers are reading about ROTO-GLO Quiet Switches in leading shelter magazines. The response for Pass & Seymour's booklet, "Modern Electrical Living," has been overwhelming. Certainly this proves they're interested in the whisper-quiet rotor-type switch that glows in the dark... that costs only a few pennies more.

Send today for complete information on the ROTO-GLO Quiet Switch and for a folder on modern Despard wiring devices, to Dept. ESA-1.
After 25 years in a hospital —

Motorists who get around agree that the Framingham Motor Inn at Framingham, Massachusetts, is one of the finest and most modern motor courts in the country.

It isn’t surprising that the heat and hot water for this 102-unit paragon of repose are supplied by two H. B. Smith boilers. Nor is it surprising to those who know boilers that the two boilers selected for the installation already had served for a quarter-century in a Rhode Island hospital!

After 25 years of day and night service, conventional boilers would be ready for retirement . . . but H. B. Smith boilers are still going strong. This is because they have vertical cast iron water tubes which are an integral part of the boiler, and are highly resistant to fuel acids and feed-water impurities.

H. B. Smith boilers respond quickly, and maintain high efficiency with minimum attention. Maintenance costs are negligible and new sections can be added to provide greater heating capacity as a building is expanded.

Framingham Motor Inn can look forward to another quarter century of service from these boilers. After all — they’ve had experience!

H.B. Smith CAST IRON BOILERS

H. B. SMITH CO., INC., WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS • Established 1853
BRONZE MONUMENT IN THE SKY  (Continued)

This was ended only when New York's antique building code, which had stubbornly refused to recognize the superiority of steel over brick and stone, was drastically revised at the turn of the century.

Then rose the St. Paul Building, the Singer Building, the Woolworth Building, the Equitable Building, and the scores of sky-thrusting towers which have turned the Wall Street area and Midtown Manhattan into the major architectural wonder of the modern world.

The great modern skyscrapers, in New York and elsewhere, now are more and more taking advantage of another major consequence of metal framework construction — one just as important as its ability to build towards the sky.

This is the fact that the metal framework, by relieving the walls of their previous function of supporting weight, makes it possible to treat them purely as curtains — and to construct them of any material desired.

Sullivan's genius recognized this almost 60 years ago, when his design for the Gage Building designated glass and terra-cotta as the wall materials.

The walls of today's skyscraper are constructed of stainless steel, aluminum, glass or, as in the case of the Seagram building, bronze — a fact which makes Park Avenue's most modern skyscraper the world's first bronze building. (It also links it across the abyss of the centuries with the Sumerians, the first builders who tried to reach the heavens, since their civilization was based on bronze. Of course, in those remote days of mankind's dawn, bronze was too rare and precious to be used for anything but tools and weapons.)

This almost unlimited freedom in the choice of wall materials has made possible the treatment of light and space themselves as integral parts of the modern skyscraper.

In the Seagram building, for instance, the 153,000 square feet of bronze wall surface will be complemented by 122,000 square feet of glass, specially tinted a pinkish gray to admit the maximum of natural daylight and at the same time eliminate glare. The tinting also will blend with the bronze as it ages and weather, making the gleaming structure the "jewel" of skyscrapers.

The setting and equipment of the new skyscraper will be in keeping with its architectural eminence. The Seagram building will rise from the only "park on Park Avenue," a half-acre of glistening pools and fountains.

It will have zoned "finger-tip" air-conditioning, 18 high-speed electronically controlled elevators, basement parking and storage, "off-street" loading platforms, master television antennae and closed circuit color television will be available to all tenants.

This magnificent building, which will become a landmark noted for the many public service events which take place there, is the culmination of a long-time dream of Samuel Bronfman, head of the parent Seagram company. It is the climax of the evolution of Park Avenue from the finest residential area in the world to the focal point of international business.

This is the modern skyscraper, built in America for the service of free men as its remote ancestor, the Sumerian ziggurat, was built 6,000 years ago by slaves for the glory of the god En-lil.

COVERAGE, SERVICE AND LOW UNIT COST

These are the qualities that should be present in a sound insurance program, from your point of view. The New York State Association of Architects Group Plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance with Hospital and Surgical Benefits, meets these specifications.

THIS PLAN IS YOUR BEST BUY!

We invite you to send for the details. You be the judge.

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MORE ABOUT PLASTICS

MALCOLM B. MOYER, P.E.

Lester Spitzley, V.P. of the R. L. Spitzley Heating Company of Detroit, Michigan has recently been interviewed by “Heating Piping & Air Conditioning,” covering his firm’s nine years experience with Plastic Pipe.

During this time they have installed it in the Plating Departments of the large automotive industries. These industries specify it for all lines handling process liquids whose temperatures do not exceed 140 degrees F. Above these temperatures the plastic pipe tends to soften.

Of course, they have found jointing and supporting to be one of their problems, but attribute this to the newness of the product. At present, sizes of pipe from ½ inch to 6 inches are obtainable, Mr. Spitzley states, but fittings are, as yet, a little difficult to secure.

Advertisements are appearing which promote plastic soil pipe for the plumbing trade. It can be brought to the job in 16 to 20 foot lengths and quickly joined with enduring couplers and quick setting cement.

In waste lines from school lavatories, this pipe may soon be substituted for such well known products as “Duriron” with a large saving in cost.

In the structural field, tests have been run in one of the eastern Universities to determine the strength of various types of plastic beams. The results are reported to be good. Ample strength is being combined with lightness at a promised reduced cost.

The recent boost in the price of steel will add new impetus to the production of Plastic Substitutes for many portions of today’s buildings, in which iron and steel have been supreme.

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In fact, that's what “construction by Siegfried” has come to mean — vision combined with the technical skills. In building a factory, we see the products being made; in an office building, business being managed. In warehouse plans, we see materials being kept safe until needed. And in building a school, we can't help wondering how many Edisons — or good and useful Jones — may come from it.

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### ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acme Shale Brick Co., Inc.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian Peerless, Inc.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerolinc Corp.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alico Concrete Products Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Brass Co.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American-Olean Tile Co.</td>
<td>Back Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Seating Co.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor Concrete Products Co.</td>
<td>10, 11, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemostat Corp. of America</td>
<td>Inside Front Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argo Block Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, F. P. Corp.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes &amp; Conc, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayley, William Co.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford Hills Concrete Products</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belden-Stark Brick Corp.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell &amp; Gossett Co.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Moore &amp; Co.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binghamton Brick Co., Inc.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, John H. Co.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bliss Steel Products Corp.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowen Building &amp; Supply Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick Mfrs. Assn. of New York, Inc.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Blue Print Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Electric Co.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Forge Co.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright &amp; Morrison, Inc.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataldo Bros. &amp; Sons, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Blue Print Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clancy, J. R., Inc.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collum Acoustical</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comac Builders Supply Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Blue Print Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Plank Co., Inc.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Brick Co., Inc.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cossitt Concrete Products, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagostino Building Blocks</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dempsey's Concrete Products</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextone Company</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinahrg Block Co., Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominc Builders Supply Co.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dur-O-val</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electra Protection Co., Inc.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Pipe Co.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Lakes Stone Co., Inc.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet of America, Inc.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower City Builders &amp; Supply Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush Metal Partition Corp.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier Dolomite Products Corp.</td>
<td>66-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Bronze Corp.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodstone Mfg. Co., Inc.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, T. S, Stage Equipment</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanley Company</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman Nelson Division</td>
<td>18-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hildom Cinder Block Co.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilliard Chemical Co.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn Division</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchison-Rathbun, Inc.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Nail and Packing Co.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns-Manville Sales Corp.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Service Co.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josam Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latta Brook Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leach Steel Corp.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malhot, R. C. Co.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta Concrete Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastic Tile Corp. of America</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Flynn Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernfold Door Sales Corp.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawk Building Materials Corp.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse Boulier Destructor Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nailable Cinder Block Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau Concrete Products Co., Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesbitt, John J., Inc.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuzz, Tony &amp; Sons, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Y. State Steel Fabricators Assn.</td>
<td>Inside Back Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga Brick Co.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragon Supply, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass &amp; Seymour, Inc.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pella Representatives</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phelps Cement Products, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picone Bros. Building Supplies, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Hill Concrete Mix Corp.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollera, A. &amp; Sons</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Cement Assn.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramloc Stone Co., Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapp &amp; Hoenig Co.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revere Copper &amp; Brass, Inc.</td>
<td>6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigidized Metals Corp.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins Floor Products, Inc.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaefer Bros. Builders Supply Co., Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca Blue Print Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siegfried Construction Co.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, H. B. Co., Inc.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithtown Concrete Products Corp.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Flooding Co., Inc.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tier Concrete Products Co.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan, H. H., Inc.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan, McKeegan Co., Inc.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susco, Andrew &amp; Son</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Blue Print Co.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Brick Co.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse Fire Door Co.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Concrete Products, Inc.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ter Bush &amp; Powell, Inc.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorold Concrete Block Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titusville Iron Works Co.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Structures, Inc.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Gypsum Co.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Plywood Corp.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Steel of America, Inc.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont Marble Co.</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weckesser Brick Co.</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiley, R. W., Inc.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodco Corp.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaeger Floor Co.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonolite Co.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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Mr. Palmer attended Ohio Northern University, of which he is a trustee, and the College of Wooster. He managed radio stations including WBNX, Columbus, O., KOF, Arizona network, and WCKY, Cincinnati, O.

He is listed in Who's Who in Commerce and Industry. He travels 1,000 miles a week, speaks to more than 1,000 people each week. He has conducted a series of closed-circuit sales meetings to more than 10,000 salesmen in the United States, Canada, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

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6067 Genesee St. ............ RE 3419
520 Young St., Tonawanda .... JA 5267

GRAVEL PITS—
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Stage & Billo, Clarence .... 3891
Genesee & Shisler ........... RE 4224
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Another unusual touch will be a lobby and arcade design created by the noted sculptor Isamu Noguchi, featuring a combination of glass, cascading water, free-form sculpture and spot lighting.

Carson & Lundin are the architects. Collins, Tuttle & Company is the renting agent.

The new skyscraper will be Tishman Realty's fifth postwar building operation in New York City. The others include the 22-story Universal Pictures Building at 445 Park Avenue (the city’s first postwar and first fully air-conditioned office building), the 26-story National Distillers Building at 90 Park Avenue (the city’s first aluminum-faced office building), the 22-story addition to the Fawcett Building at 67 West 44th Street and the 22-story Marion Davies Building at 460 Park Avenue.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Surface Texture</th>
<th>Absorption Coefficient*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expanded shale</td>
<td>Rough, plain wall</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded shale</td>
<td>Rough, plain wall with one coat casein type paint</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand and gravel</td>
<td>Smooth, plain wall</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand and gravel</td>
<td>Smooth, plain wall, painted</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Smooth, plain wall</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentage of sound absorbed

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