HIO HICHITECT

he Officers of The Architects Society of Ohio wish to take this opportunity to wish you the compliments of the Season. To all the Architects and their Families, to our loyal advertisers in "Ohio Architect" and the thousands of readers of our magazine we say . . .

MERRY CHRISTMAS and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

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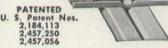
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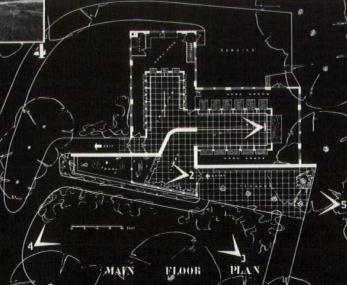
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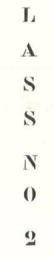
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Volume VIII

DECEMBER, 1950

Number Twelve

The Lilly Ackerland Fleischmann Memorial Aquarium, Zoological Gardens, Cincinnati

Winner of the Gold Medal Award, Architects Society of Ohio 1950 Architectural Competition. (See opposite page.)

(Editor's Note: Those who attended the annual convention of the Architect's Society of Ohio at Toledo, Ohio, were impressed by the excellence of design evidenced in Mr. Strauss's entry which won the prize in its class and the Gold Medal of the Society's Annual Competition. Because the problems were unusual and the solution so competent, we asked Mr. Strauss to prepare the following statement. Mr. Strauss is Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter, The American Institute of Architects; his professional work in the community has been receiving widespread public recognition and approval.)

The Lilly Ackerland Fleischmann Memorial Aquarium, which was opened to the public in June, 1950, was given to the Cincinnati Zoological Society by Mrs. Ben E. Tate and Mr. Julius Fleischmann as a memorial to their mother, who, during her lifetime, had been a great benefactor and patron of the Cincinnati Zoo.

In as much as the Cincinnati Zoo had never had an aquarium before, the architect's first problem was to familiarize himself with the subject, which, in this instance, did not mean becoming a follower of Isaak Walton, but rather going to various aquaria in the vicinity, and speaking to men in this area who raise tropical fish professionally; and also to the scientists of the U.S. Public Health Service who have made a study of native fish in our local rivers and streams. The curators of the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, as well as those of Detroit and Toledo were consulted, and visits were made to these aquaria. Mr. C. W. Coates of the New York City Aquarium was consulted, and due to the fact that New York has been working on the plans for a new and very large aquarium, Mr. Coates' articles and suggestions and new developments in this field were most helpful.

Ône of the earliest and most critical problems presented to the architect and to the consulting engineer, Mr. James E. Allan, was what to do about the fish's native habitat-water. Native fish require a constantly changing supply of pure, aerated, chlorine-free and clear water. Tropical fish are usually displayed in "balanced" tanks which are not changed constantly, but which must be kept clear. The other aquaria visited, as a rule, had large storage tanks where water was allowed to stand and age, and thus become free of chlorine. However, due to the fact that this building was to be on a smaller scale than the others, it was decided to use mechanical filters to purify and clear the water, and compressed air to aerate the water, in order to avoid the large scale storage tanks and aerators.

In the basement of the building is an open receiver

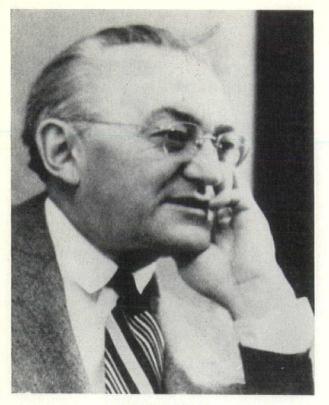
tank which takes the return overflow water from the fish tanks, then a certain amount of fresh city water is added as make-up. In this receiver tank compressed air is introduced through perforated pipes in order to aerate the water. The water is then pumped through two mechanical filters—one a carbon filter to dechlorinate the water, the other a neutralizer filter to remove waste and solids. This water is then pumped up to the native fish tanks through "Saran" or plastic pipe, since the use of copper piping is considered harmful to the fish. Also in the basement are the two air compressors which feed a pipeline with outlets at each tank for additional aeration.

The building itself consists of an entrance terrace with benches that overlook the African "Veldt" and the Lion and Tiger Grottoes, given to the Zoo by Mrs. Fleischmann. The entrance lobby is walled with glass and has an inside-outside decorative pool for goldfish and aquatic planting, and a small stylized waterfall which projects from the brick wall. This curved brick wall leads one into the display area, and has on it a memorial plaque, which consists of a lighted stainless steel panel with the name of the building in free-standing bronze letters. This lettering was designed by the late Mr. Fred Lewy, an eminent designer and teacher at the Cincinnati Art Academy.

The first display room contains tanks for the native fish. On the right are five tanks for the smaller fish. At the end of the room is a large twelve-foot long tank of 1500 gallon capacity, and on the left wall are six four-foot tanks, each with a 500 gallon capacity. The construction of these tanks consists of a welded angleiron frame with Masonite "diestock" sides, bottom and back. The fronts are plate glass, set at an angle to reduce distortion. The diestock is held in place with aquarium cement, and then the interior of the tanks is given a coat of black asphaltum varnish. These tanks were invented by Mr. C. W. Coates of the New York Aquarium and take the place of the usually cumbersome concrete tanks which were formerly used. The blackness of the tank interior helps to create the illusion of depth, and gives a feeling that one is actually looking at a lake or stream bottom.

From the native fish room, one continues into the trophical fish area, where in twenty-three tanks of varying sizes the smaller freshwater tropical fish are displayed. These are the "balanced" tanks and contain plants, rocks and snails, and have a blue-green background to create an illusion of tropic waters.

The display rooms are kept relatively dark, and most of the illumination comes from the tanks themselves, (Continued on page 29)



A Message from Our President...

SOLIDARITY

CARL C. BRITSCH President, Architects Society of Ohio

Solidarity is a word that has been given quite a bit of use recently. It is applied to national and international unity of thought and action in times like these, when diversiform ideologies threaten to pull humanity apart.

It might well be applied in a lesser way, to all group activity where definite objectives are sought. Speaking directly to the Architectural profession, we need solidarity in our ranks to attain some of the objectives endorsed by the Toledo Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio, and which, without a doubt, expressed the desires of every registered Architect in the State. However, with only about 50% of the registered Architects holding membership in the State Society, we do not have the assurance that we represent them when drives are made to secure things beneficial to the entire profession. Neither can we claim their encouragement or co-operation in raising the standards of ethical practices within the profession, the benefits of which they also inherit without contribution.

As one of its major objectives, the Architects Society of Ohio is stressing increase in membership in every chapter this year. Under the able leadership of John W. Hargrave, our 3rd Vice President, a strong drive is being organized in this direction. The Chapter Presidents have already been alerted to this effort. Our appeal here, is to approximately five hundred registered Architects in the state who are not members of the Architects Society of Ohio, but who should affiliate themselves with a forward moving professional organization. Do not wait to be invited. Attend the next chapter meeting in your area. Our State Society has made good progress. Help us to solidify our gains. To be strong, we must be articulate. To be articulate we must have organization. At the time of this writing, we are being faced by a threat of national emergency with its controls and scarcities of critical materials, which surely point toward curtailment of private and civilian construction. Not a beautiful prelude to a season of the year in which our minds are more than ever, turned toward the One whose advent into the world was heralded as the coming of the Prince of Peace. Through it all, may this season serve to more thoroughly impress us with the privileges we enjoy in America in the freedom of worship.

Controls have the flavor of socialism that may be revolting to a free people in times of peace. We have a right to complain about them. We hate them, but for the sake of national solidarity and singleness of purpose, we endure them through an emergency. Again, may these things serve to make us appreciate more than ever, the privileges of free enterprise; and that in the crisis we dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of our God given rights.

Architecture may be considered a peacetime occupation, but restriction, either by ordinance or scarcity of material, has often tested the genius of the profession to the proving of the old proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention." As is our national character, we do not accept defeat or frustration. As builders of a nation, we will take our place in the workings of a new pattern.

In the name of the Architects Society of Ohio, may we extend to the fellowship of the profession throughout the state the Season's Greetings, and the challenge of a greater devotion to a more inspired Architecture in the new year.

CARL C. BRITSCH

Are We Creating a Technical Prison?

By HAROLD R. SLEEPER

From "The Construction Specifier"

Twenty years ago I wrote an article—a one-act skit entitled "Specifobia" — which was published by the American Architect. Then it represented my feeling as to the complexity of our specifications:

Scene: Any drafting room at 5:10; draftsmen thinking of the "5:15"; Office Boy closing windows and looking busy. Drafting table, front stage. Door to Boss' office, right rear. Filing table with stacks of unfiled magazines, blue prints and catalogues, left rear.

Head Draftsman starts Junior Draftsman to work on detail of radiator enclosure. Office Boy has spread out all drawings required. Draftsman has span-clean paper ready to mutilate. Head Draftsman stops Squad Boss and asks him to look up radiator enclosures in the specification.

The Squad Boss confidently and gingerly turns to Carpentry and thumbs page after page—now not so gingerly, nearly inquiringly—until Carpentry is passed.

"Give me those specifications," says the Head Draftsman, "of course you can't find it in Carpentry. Those are metal enclosures, dumbell." He looks under Sheet Metal with confidence and superiority. The last page has been examined and a puzzled Head Draftsman says: "Where in God's earth has this specification writer hidden these enclosures? Where is he anyhow?" The Office Boy chirps up, "He's gone home already, sir." "My God, and it's only 5:15. He certainly doesn't believe in wasting any time."

The Big Boss heaves into sight at this and smilingly and in a large way asks the group: "What's this all about? Enclosures of metal, Why, that's under Ornamental Metal, or should be."

By now, several copies of the specification are being torn apart and all turn to Ornamental Metals. Not any inkling or sign of such an item can be found there. All feel much relieved, however, as they feel that the specification writer has just gone and plumb forgotten those enclosures and everybody can stick to his original conception as to where they should be.

"Never mind the specifications," says the Head Draftsman, "we know our radiator enclosures and we'll detail away."

Just then the Office Boy points his black thumb to the last page of our index. RADIATOR ENCLOSURES -Page 116-HEATING.

"What? under Heating?" says the chorus. "Yes," says the Big Boss, "We always place work in the specification of the trade that does it."

"Does What?" says the chorus. "Search me," says the Big Boss.

Sequel: The Office Boy next day asks for a raise and gets fired.

Moral: Let some one else FIND it in the specification.

* *

As I read it today I realize that those were the days! The search then was limited to four divisions. Today such a search might include "Aluminum," "Metal Cabinets," Miscellaneous Metal" and "Hollow Metal" Divisions. Perhaps you can think of others.

Now we have more materials, more specialties, more technical ability and we are splitting up our document into a great number of Divisions. We have good reasons for using more and more trades: it eases the General Contractor's getting of bids from specialists. It is

ARCHITECT

doubtful if the trend toward more Divisions makes it easier for the writer; it does result in better estimates.

But how far should this process of more Divisions be carried? Carpentry used to be written as one Division. Now we may pull it all apart and write some twelve trades, for instance:

1. Rough Carpentry; 2. Exterior Millwork; 3. Interior Finished Carpentry; 4. Wood Windows; 5. Wood Doors; 6. Wood Covered Doors; 7. Cabinet Work; 8. Kitchen Cabinets; 9. Wood Stairs; 10. Plastic Finishes; 11. Venetian Blinds; 12. Wood Flooring.

Again these may not be all the trades that you can think of.

"Metal Works" Division, covering all types, would be never-ending if we started to divide it so that each trade could be let separately to the firm who became the sub-contractor. Today we customarily place in the "Elevator" Division such items as elevator doorways and cabs; in "Plumbing and Heating" such accessories as access doors, trench covers, access pit doors. Many special appliances for equipment of metal, such as folding gates, turnstiles, chutes, mail boxes, lockers, vault doors, etc., may have their separate Divisions.

Metal doors, for example, may be split up into (1) Metal Covered Wood; (2) Hollow Metal; (3) revolving Doors; (4) Metal Clad Doors; (5) Roll-up Doors; (6) Hangar Doors; (7) Garage Doors; (8) Casement Doors; to mention a few that come to mind.

Not long ago I saw that specifications for a large building, for all the metal work, included just two metal Divisions—"Miscellaneous Metals" and "Ornamental Metals." Every metal trade was developed in these and the contractor evidently did his own sorting and rewriting before letting the several sub-contracts.

It is high time that we decide just how far we should go to segregate items into Divisions which may be let without much work on the part of the contractor.

To my mind, if we accept it as our job to go as far as possible toward this goal, we then must accept the fact that the scope of each trade must be in detail rather than in generalities. A list showing type and scope will enable the user to find an item by glancing through the "Scope" of the several possible Divisions.

One other possible aid is to introduce a "Metal Materials Division" which will serve the Metals Division as the now accepted Masonry Materials Division does the many masonry Divisions. Such a Division could include shop work, connections, and would save many repetitive clauses.

Again, let's see where we have come from in our development of specifications.

I have before me a specification for a Custom House designed by Robert Mills in November, 1835-just 114 years ago. It was divided into the following Divisions:

1. General Dimensions of Building, etc.

2. Mason, Bricklayer and Stone Cutter.

3. Carpenter.

4. Plumber.5. Iron Founder, Iron Monger and Blacksmith.

6. Plasterer.

7. Painter & Glazier.

The total verbiage for these seven Divisions for a Custom House takes three to four typewritten pages, in spite of the fact that quite a few measurements were (Continued on page 25)

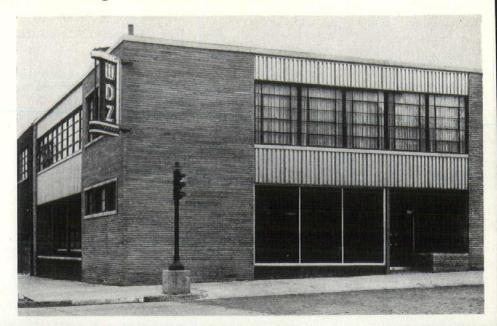
Architect's Own Office Building Also Houses Radio Station WDZ

Lyle V. DeWitt, a member of the Central Illinois Chapter of A.I.A., now occupies his own office building at 263 South Park, Decatur, Illinois.

In addition to his own offices, the first floor contains a two-car garage and utility room. The second floor is occupied by radio station WDZ, third oldest in the nation, which last spring moved its principal studios from Tuscola to Decatur.

Exterior is of stone, brick and aluminum. Heating and air conditioning of the two floors are separately controlled. Drives and walks are heated by electric coils.

The architect's office includes reception room overlooking Central Park, with work space; a small office for secretary, office of Mr. DeWitt, office of Russell M. Amdal, A.I.A., junior partner and chief designer; drafting







Top picture shows exterior of Dr. DeWitt's building, which is of ledge rock, face brick and aluminum. Directly above is view of the drafting room with its artificial lighting system. At left: reception room, indicating how the use of folding partitions, curtains and glass screens offord an open effect. Mr. DeWitt is shown below in his private office.

room for fifteen tables, conference room, contractors' room, and storage facilities. The drafting room is entirely artifically lighted and has ample space for reference tables and files. Modernfold partitions and corrugated glass screens afford flexibility in arrangement and size of rooms.

Mr. DeWitt graduated from the University of Illinois and received his master's degree in 1937. He established his office in Decatur, a central Illinois city of 75,000. During the war he was chief engineer for Allen & Kelley for the construction of the Victory Ordnance Plant at Decatur. In 1945 he re-established his own practice. The present organization consists of twelve men and two women.





The ribbon motif of panels displaying K. & E. products.



Interior view, showing counter and office area

Cleveland Firm Designs for Business

By JEAN GILTNER FENTON

Businessmen have long been aware of the need for product "sales appeal"—the eye-catching package, the neat label, the attractive product. But far too often the biggest package of them all, the plant, the office itself is neglected. There is a tendency even in a move to a new location to carry over this old inadequacy.

The Kothe-Carlson Company of Cleveland, however, in their recent move wisely avoided this pitfall: one, by commissioning a competent architect, and two, by actively working with him down to the smallest detail of their merchandising problems. This being an architect's definition of the perfect client.

The successful outcome of the Kothe-Carlson building warrants the close inspection of architects and clients alike into the manner in which this client presented his problems and how they were met.

First, Kothe-Carlson, Client, has the Northern Ohio exclusive distributorship of Keuffel and Esser materials and equipment, stock supplies of graph paper, tracing cloth, drafting instruments, special equipment for surveyors and builders, etc. They also offer wide variety of reproduction processing — including the patented K&E Photact process whereby ink-like positives may be reproduced from pencil drawings, and if necessary an exact dimension can be held, true enough even for reproduction of instrument panels.

The lease on their 6th floor location on Lakeside Avenue expired. In the selection of their new quarters at 1608 East 23rd Street they were afforded the opportunity of expanding and developing this reproduction business.

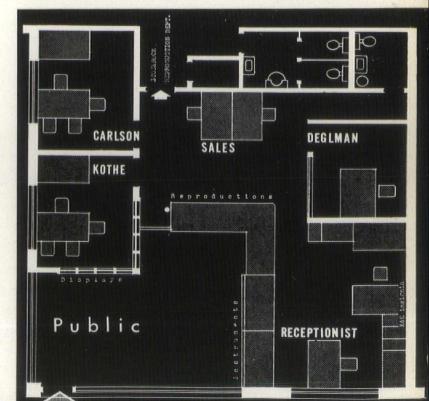
Thence enters the Architect to answer the problem of how to create "sales appeal" via architecture. The architect, Onnie Mankki of Cleveland, member of the American Institute of Architects as well as a member of the Society of Industrial Designers regards "architecture in terms of its function, i. e. in this case as an instrumentality for promotion of a specific business. Architecture becomes important in direct proportion to the extent this is accomplished," to quote.

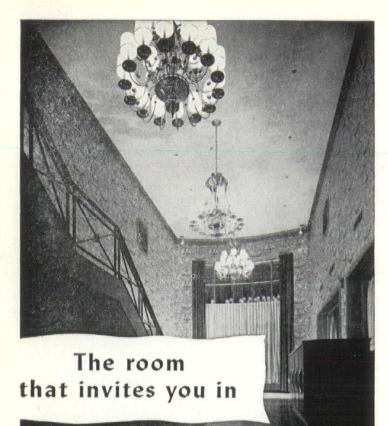
Mr. Mankki had many informal meetings with Howard Kothe, President, and Roy Carlson, Vice-President, concerning their business procedures, merchandising, etc. The actual physical form of the building evolved from these discussions.

Sales, service and general business operations are intertwined so that the line of demarkation is broad, but in essence the following were the major problems to consider: *one*, personal visits of customers to store for reproduction service and retail sales of paper, etc.; *two*, orders by telephone and mail; *three*, personal calls by sales representatives at offices of prospective customers; and *four*, occasional visits from chief draftsmen, department heads who call on Kothe or Carlson in their offices.

To meet the requirements of the customer sales and service (one:) Parking space at the left side of the store

Plan of the new Kothe-Carlson salesroom at 1601 East 2nd St., Cleveland





Main Entrance, Stouffer's Chicago Store • Ralph D. Huszagh, Architect John DeMuth, Associate

T'S the appearance of things that bids you welcome. That's true when you walk into a home, club, office or restaurant. You feel relaxed in pleasant surroundings.

Since 1935 we have been collaborating with Stouffer's architects in decorating and furnishing their national chain of restaurants. Rooms such as this main entrance of the new Chicago Stouffer's on Madison Street take shape after many meetings with the architects. The result... a distinctive interior that invites you to feel at home.

Whatever your decorating problem may be, redoing a home or buying a Christmas gift, come into our new Shaker Square store. We offer a *complete* decorating service.



INTERIOR DECORATIONS Shaker Square

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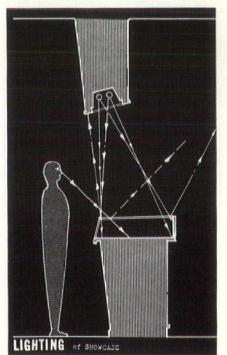


View of sales-room showing some of the equipment on display for architects, engineers and builders.

logically located the entrance and customer space at the adjacent corner. Location of the demand goods in relation to the impulse goods was handled simply and to the point. Upon entering the door your eye is led by color and lighting first to the over-sized K&E insignia on the right wall and thence along an asphalt tile floor traffic pattern directly to the reproduction service counter. As the counter was a demand proposition it was located farthest back in the store so as to require all customers to pass the impulse goods of displays of drafting tables, instruments, tapes, transits, etc. on the way in.

As noted in the photograph, a ribbon motif of the display panels opposite the front door further leads one

into the store. After the reproduction customer has left his tracings, the main display-sales counter placed at his ring absorbs his attention and interest while waiting-the large K&E insignia still dominating the scene. (This insignia, by the way, was designed for Keuffel and Esser in 1940 by the eminent type designer, Lucien Bernhardt.) The sales counter is actually a show-case structure designed to enclose some cabinets and show cases that Kothe-Carlson had on hand - re-use of which would save considerable expense.



Study of specular reflections determined the form of the sales counter and overhead

considerable ex- valance. pense. This new-old counter brings to the fore the carefully planned use of light and color as well as physical form and business-like function. As clearly demonstrated by the accompanying diagram, glare from overhead lighting is eliminated from the show-case glass. Behavior of light sources and specular reflection of these were studied at a visit to Nela Park. A 2 tube, T12 425 milliampere slimline troffer was set in a drop-

(Continued on page 14)

12 [December, 1950]

Installation of Corflor at Franklin County Children's Home, Columbus, Ohio

74,785 Sq. Ft.

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Clear Span — Feet Tension Bar Dia. 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 5% " 510 360 265 200 150 117 90 70 53 40 1/2" 310 210 150 110 80 57 40 34

140 90 58 35

The above loadings are pounds per square foot and are in addition to the weight of the material which is 53 lbs. per sq. ft. Loading tests approved by the Building Inspection Dept. of the City of Columbus,

ARCHITECT

3/8 "

span-load table

This 12-unit project is an outstanding example of modern planning. Modern too, is the use of 74,785 Sq. Ft. of Corflor to speed and simplify roof and floor construction. Centrifugally cast, prestressed steel reinforced, Corflor is a hollow beam type concrete unit that is being specified by leading architects and engineers. The 8" x 8" section (standard building module) is simple to design and detail. And your clients and contractors are sure to be pleased with the savings in construction time. Write for information and prices. i he u let i oli t he

PERMACRETE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

1839 South Wall Street Columbus, Ohio [December, 1950] 13

CLEVELAND FIRM DESIGNES FOR BUSINESS

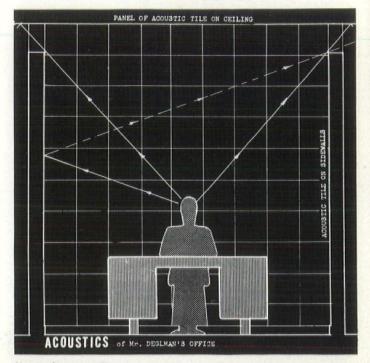
(Continued from page 12)

ped valance and positioned forward of the case to avoid specular reflection of the light source in the customers' eyes, and yet provide maximum illumination of merchandise. An intensive-type Fresnel lens was used. It is interesting to note here that in the design of a case such as this, all other overhead lights in the surrounding area must also be relatively placed in regard to their specular reflections, for they too can create an unwanted glare intensity.

The lighting in the public space was handled by bullet-type spots to illuminate the ribbon-motif wall display and regular overhead lights to emphasize the traffic pattern and occasional displays of drafting room furniture, etc.

So was fashioned the "public space"-the neat label. The inner "working space," or plant, is equally well planned. It functions as a unit and yet it is integrally part of the whole-one area flowing into the other with a minimum of physical barriers. This working space provides for the last three sales procedures. But as characteristic of all projects the budget was limited, so it was decided that this space must be the compact space. No plush-lined cuspidors or wood wall panelling for the bosses as they themselves asserted-just pleasant, adequate working space (which, at that, is actually more of an order to fulfill than the former).

Mr. H. A. Deglmann, Secretary of Kothe-Carlson, services the customers' needs as well as handling general operational duties including telephone and mail orders. The main concern here was that while his telephone calls should not be overheard in the store, Deglmann must still be visually aware of customer service at the reproduction counter. In order to maintain auditory privacy, allow supervision, and provide ventilation at one and the same time, Architect Mankki devised an extremely workable solution (see diagram of Deglmann's office). The side walls of the office are acoustic tile. The partitions run short of the ceiling to provide for ventilation. An acoustic panel on the ceiling extends past the partition to a point where they intercept and absorb sound waves emanating from the office. And not only (Continued on page 16)



Mr. Deglmann's Office, Acoustic tile on wall and ceilings was positioned to intercept noise.



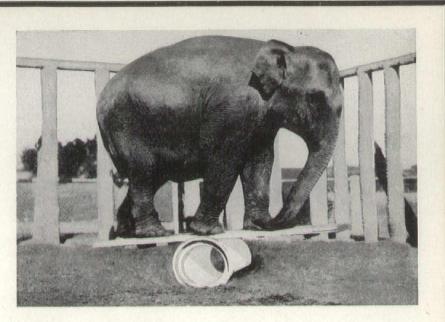
PERMANENCE BEAUTY · ECONOMY

The Imperial Red Granite facing in the Lindner-Davis building insures exterior beauty and freedom from expensive upkeep. Interior terrazzo and marble installations assure lowest maintenance cost in areas where these products are used. Installations by the Interior Marble and Tile Co.

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CLEVELAND FIRM DESIGNES FOR BUSINESS

(Continued from page 14)

does the large plate-glass window overlooking the reproduction counter provide supervision, it completely alleviates any feeling of claustrophobia that the minute size of the office might otherwise engender.

It is obvious that the sales representatives do not need private offices as they should be spending nearly all of their time out selling. However, they do need occasional desk space to organize their paper work. Thus, as you can see by the plan, they were placed at two desks against the back wall-utilizing as little space as possible and yet entirely adequate.

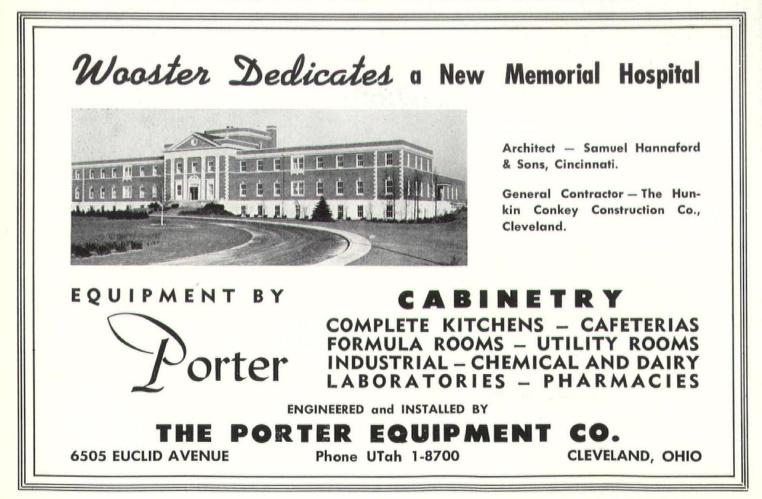
The executive duties of Kothe and Carlson called for private offices, but these had to be kept small as little space was available. A desk for working, a conference table, adequate natural and artificial light, storage, and privacy were the main requirements for each office. The desk and conference table were so located as to permit the use of one swivel chair between. Natural light comes in over the left shoulder to the desk and overhead recessed floods light the desk and table when further light is needed. Three types of lamps were considered in the lighting of the desk: a table lamp, a pin-up wall lamp, or overhead flood. The last, an overhead flood, was chosen because it does not use up table space, is never in the way, requires no adjustment, little maintenance, and is inconspicious. Large exterior windows increase the needed visual impression of spaciousness.

It has been seen how the use of lighting throughout the entire office and public area has been planned as a *part* of the architecture. Color, too, is an integral part of the design. Color complements the structure bringing forth sodality or lightness as the architect designs; it stimulates traffic circulations desired; or can be used to force the mood of the area involved. The public space is dominated by blueprint blue obviously to represent a blueprinting business; platinum grey trim enhances the scheme by placing white on blue. This blueprint color is located on the ribbon-motif wall; to preserve the mood and keep the room from becoming too dark, a bluish grey was used for the rest of the walls maintaining the platinum grey trim for a tie. The K&E trademark mentioned before is white on red—a bullseye against the blue grey; small wonder that it rules the room.

Kothe's office has three inner walls of cocoa brown and a neutral green tile floor. The ceiling and outer window wall are beige, the continuity of which telescopes the apparent size of the room. Carlson's office is treated in the same manner using Carribbean blue for the ceiling and outer wall, the floor neutral red tile. The change of color scheme in the two separate offices not only accommodates personal taste preferences but offers a change in pace.

The cooperative effort between Kothe, Carlson and Mankki down to the smallest detail proved its benefits. The eventual solution of their problem was entirely different from the early concept of all parties; a manifestation of the progress that an interchange of ideas and knowledge will produce. Mr. Mankki feels that "an architect should not be a draftsman subservient to the dictates of a client nor should he regard the client as a patron for his own architectural experiments—but rather his function is to solve the problems of his client in terms of architecture. To do this he must transfer his initial thinking from architecture to business, and then, interpret Business in terms of Architecture."

Kothe Carlson also maintains a store in Akron to serve the rubber and steel industries.



News of the Toledo Chapter

MUNGER REAPPOINTED TO STATE BOARD

Harold H. Munger, A.I.A., of Toledo. Ohio, who has served for the past five years as a member of the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, has been reappointed by Governor Lausche for a second five year term. His reappointment was recommended to the Governor by all Ohio A.I.A. Chapters.

Mr. Munger served as President of the Board in 1949. He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and a member of the Toledo firm of Britsch & Munger, established there in 1927. He has twice served as President of the Toledo Chapter A. I. A.

TOLEDO CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

Following the election of officers for 1951 at the December 1950 meeting of the Toledo Chapter A.I.A., the first meeting in 1951 is scheduled for the Annual Banquet in honor of the newly elected officers. The dinner and program have been arranged for January 16th at Toledo's Northwood Inn.

Serving as officers in 1951 are:

M. DeWitt Grow, President; with Herman Feldstein, Vice President; Byron Killinger, Treasurer and Karl Becker, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES AWARDED TOLEDO AREA MEN

At the November meeting of the Toledo Chapter A.I.A., Certificates to Practice Architecture in Ohio, recently granted by the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, were presented with appropriate ceremonies to three Toledo area men by Board Member Harold H. Munger, A.I.A., of Toledo.

Welcomed to the ranks of the profession were John E. Kelly of Rossford, Ohio, graduate of the University of Michigan in 1940, Frank E. Poseler of Fremont, Ohio, formerly of Cleveland, graduate of Western Reserve University in 1947, and Ralph W. Zimmerman of Toledo. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Poseler are with the firm of Britsch & Munger, Toledo, and Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the firm of Grow and Zimmerman, Toledo.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TOLEDO CONVENTION COMPETITION

The competition this year included only three classifications, and there was a total of twenty-one entries, divided as follows:

Residential Class-6 entries.

Commercial Class-10 entries.

Educational Class-5 entries.

An award was made in the Residential and Educational classes, but no award was made in the Commercial Class.

The Residential Award was made to M. Dewitt Grow of Toledo, Ohio, and the Educational Award was given to Carl A. Strauss of Cincinnati. The Educational exhibit of Mr. Strauss was also given an award as the most outstanding design submitted in the entire competition.

The judges for this competition were Dean Wells Bennett, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Robert Schmertz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit, Michigan.

Karl B. Hoke was in charge of the competition.

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NO RED INK IN TOLEDO

The 1950 Architects Society of Ohio Convention, recently held in Toledo, has come and gone with many pleasant memories of its success, with its fine fellowship and renewed acquaintances from around the state.

Reports from the various convention committees have since been completed indicating that the Toledo party was one of the most interesting and truly beneficial conventions ever held in the state.

The Convention treasurer, Horace W. Wachter, in adding his report to those already submitted, is glad to announce that financially it has been a happy experience, with all bills paid and a balance in the bank.

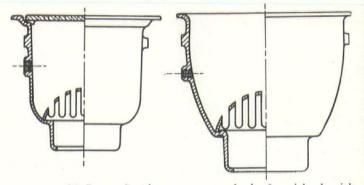
In this connection we should acknowledge the great assistance and co-operation from the exhibitors who gave much to the financial success of the Convention in subscribing to the booths and offering such interesting displays of materials and products. The 105 architects' registration fees went a long way

The 105 architects' registration fees went a long way toward covering the expenses, but with the returns from the forty-eight booths occupied made it possible to stay out of the red. The various exhibitors took from one to five booths each to show their products.

The banquet and luncheon expenses were nicely offset by the individual charges for this happy part of the program – all of which again bears witness to the fact that this Convention was really a big success in every way.

NEW FLOOR SINKS INSURE SANITATION

Sanitary features engineered into new floor sinks made by J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., Erie, Pennsylvania, insure against contamination by sewer water backed-up into the water supply. They are for use as drains for large kettles, and similar equipment in canneries and packing plants, also as floor drains in restaurants, market house stalls and other installations frequently wet-mopped or hosed down. A safe-waste is obtained since back-up is prevented by allowing an adequate air gap between the fixture drain and the floor sink—these floor sinks are 8" deep inside and designed for quick run off. Thorough sanitation of each type sink is assured by the acidresisting porcelain enamel finish on all exposed parts. Each sink is provided with a removable strainer or semidome shape, designed to prevent splash and pro-



mote rapid flow. Strainers are regularly furnished with porcelain enamel finish, or may be obtained in polished bronze, C. P. bronze, or nickel bronze. An optical feature is tapping of the body of the sink for installation of a trap primer, to assure sanitary functioning of traps in drains which may be unused for periods of 48 hours or more. As shown, two styles of sinks are offered, a round model and a square type. The latter may be furnished with or without a lip-level grate which permits the sink to be used as a floor drain. Both types require floor space only 1 ft. square, and have an over-all depth of 105% inches.



FIBERGLAS CEILING BOARD FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS

Fiberglas Ceiling Board for suspended ceilings has just been announced by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

Noncombustible, economical and efficient thermally and acoustically, the ceiling board is suspended on a grid system fabricated from extruded aluminum T-sections. This design affords a durable, attractively finished ceiling at an installed cost approximating that of conventional non-acoustical ceilings. This ceiling board is a rigid, lightweight board composed of glass fibers bonded together with a stable resin. It is used with a suspended ceiling construction, such as Alumi-Coustic or a similar system. The ceiling board rests on the flanges of the T-members and forms the ceiling with excellent acoustical and added thermal insulating properties.

Fiberglas Ceiling Board may be installed in new or existing construction, and is adaptable both to large areas such as bowling alleys, super markets and other stores, theatres, schools and institutions as well as to smaller offices and shops.

The board has a noise reduction coefficient of 80 percent and sound absorption of 86 percent at a frequency of 512 cycles per second.

It is rated incombustible when tested by methods prescribed in Federal Specification SS-A-118a.

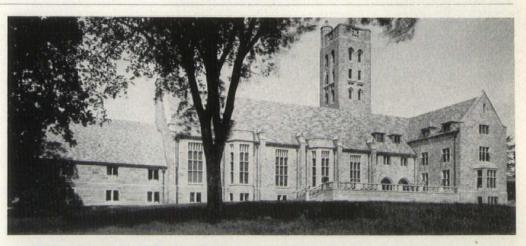
The board weighs approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per square foot and it will not warp, buckle or sag under varying conditions of humidity and temperatures. Its coefficient of heat transmission equals .25 BTU-inch-hour-square foot at 75 degrees Fahrenheit mean temperature, contributing to the economical operation of heating and air conditioning systems. The board may be accurately and easily cut with a knife to conform to irregular openings and for ceiling boundaries. It is sanitary and will not absorb or give



After attaching hanger wires to the structural members, the lightweight grid system is rapidly installed to receive Fiberglas Ceiling Board. The extensions are fabricated on the ground and easily joined with a pair of pliers.

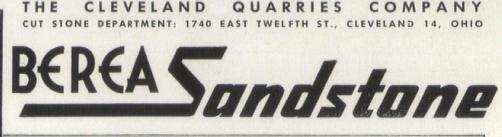
Use Berea Sandstone for Extra Beauty...

Within three years of the quarterof-a-century mark, Pierce Hall, at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, is more than adequate proof of the desirability of Berea Sandstone. Here, the use of this modern stone accentuates all unusual features of this beautiful building . . . creates, in random ashlar, an unusual presentation in keeping with traditional design, and suggests its use in your present plans.

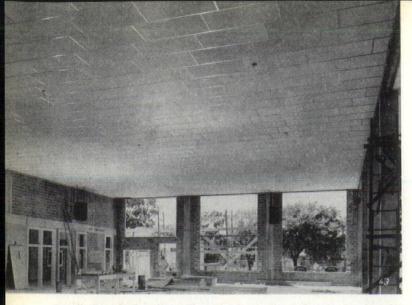


Architect — Granger & Bollenbacher, Chicago Contractors — Crowell & Little





A NATURAL STONE FOR ADDING BEAUTY AND PERMANENCE TO ALL ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS



Installation of Fiberglas Ceiling Board may be made prior to plastering or enclosure of sidewalls because the aluminum and Fiberglas combination is not affected by high humidity.

off odors, will not rot or decay and offers no sustenance to termites, vermin or rodents.

Easy maintenance is possible as the board can be cleaned with wallpaper cleaner or a vacuum cleaner with a simple aluminum nozzle without brush attachment. The boards may be spray painted with any good waterbase paint and this treatment does not decrease its acoustical value.

The modern design of the board ceiling is compatible with any interior decorating scheme. Accessibility is provided as the boards can be easily lifted from the grid for use as access panels into the attic space above for maintenance functions and in emergencies.

For recessed lighting, boards may be replaced with

sheet glass, plastic or "egg-crate" type light diffusor panels.

The ceiling board is 3/4-inches thick, fabricated to a nominal 238/4-inch by 478/4-inch size to fit in 24-inch by 48-inch grid spacing. The board is factory sanded and painted with one coat of white, non-bridging paint.

Preliminary studies indicate the installed cost for the Fiberglas Alumni-Coustic ceiling is closely competitive with metal-lath and painted plaster; about one quarter less than similar acoustical tile ceilings.

MID-CENTURY PRODUCTS PARADE BIG SUCCESS

The Cleveland Chapter of the Producers' Council held a dinner and a display of building products and equipment at the Hotel Statler on Tuesday evening, December twelfth. This was the 1950 "Mid-Century Products Parade," one of their yearly features which have the Architects as their guests, and from an attendance and interest standpoint, the most successful one held so far.

Over 400 members of the Council and their Architect guests sat down to an excellent dinner (with no talks or speeches following) after viewing a group of table displays that were outstanding.

One of the features of the Parade was the selection of the three best displays, which were voted upon by the guests attending. As the votes have not been tabulated as we go to press, the results and pictures will be presented in next month's issue of "Ohio Architect."

These get-togethers by the Cleveland Chapter are looked forward to by the local architects and do much to further the close affiliation between these two important groups in the building field and to forward the aims of the Producers' Council toward a close personal contact between the architects who use the products

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FLEX-BEAM is made of heavy-gage, corrugated steel sections bolted together to form an even, continuous beam of steel. It is easily installed by unskilled workmen.



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20 [December, 1950]

THE OHIO

and the men who sell them and are in a position to give the architect the technical information he needs about them. First names were the fashion and the friendly spirit and good-fellowships that was evidenced throughout the evening was the best measure of its success. At the head table (not speaker's table, if you notice) along with Producers' Council President Dick Mansfield and members Larry Gibson, Bob Main, Harold Bergman, and Darrell Albrecht, were President Carl Britsch of Toledo, president of the A. S. O., Dean Bacon and Carl Droppers of W. R. U. School of Architecture, Bill Guion, Building Commissioner of the City of Cleveland, Charles Jauch, Secretary of the Cleveland Builders Exchange, Jerry Madigan, Secretary of the Cleveland Builders' Association and Carl Guenther, President of the Cleveland Chapter A. I. A.

"Ohio Architect" congratulates the Cleveland Chapter of the Producers Council on a spendid job and extends the thanks of the architects for an excellent dinner and a very fine time.

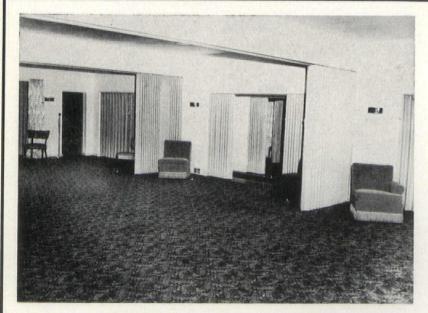
PROCTOR AND GAMBLE'S NEW RESEARCH LABORATORY

Basic research and development in Procter & Gamble products will take place in the Company's new Miami Valley Basic Research Laboratory, 15 miles north of Cincinnati, it has been learned. The contract for the construction of the laboratory was recently awarded to the Ferro Concrete Construction Company of Cincinnati.

The two-story research building will house the most modern research equipment and laboratory facilities and will permit a material increase in the Company's research and development activities. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy in about a year. "This building," according to J. G. Pleasants, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, "has been made necessary by the growth of our business and the need for more facilities to carry on the basic research and development work which is such an important part of our never-ending search for products that will serve the public better." Mr. Pleasants pointed out that "basic research" is devoted to studying the "basic properties and behavior of materials we work with" and that from this activity have come some of the most important developments in the soap, synthetic detergent, shampoo and vegetable shortening fields." Drene, Prell and Shasta are the shampoo products which Procter & Gamble research has developed in recent years.

Mr. Plesasants emphasized that research has played an important part in the history of Procter & Gamble ever since the Company's first laboratory was established in 1885 and that continued research is esential to protect the interests of the company's customers, its employees and its shareholders. He pointed to the development of the synthetic detergent Tide, and of Crisco, vegetable shortening, and the constant improvement in all P&G products as ways in which research has given consumers better products thereby contributing to the company's growth and giving employees greater security. "Even a brand as old and well established as Ivory Soap has been greatly improved over the years as a result of constant research," Mr. Pleasants said, "and of course the same thing is true of the newer drug products."

As an example of Procter & Gamble's research activity, Mr. Pleasants described the development of Tide, the company's fast-selling synthetic detergent product. Although Tide did not reach the market until 1946, work on the product began in the laboratory as early as 1935, he said, when the company began to search for a synthetic detergent which would have the cleaning



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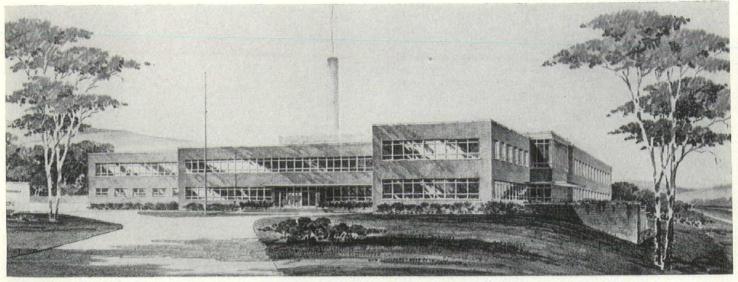
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67 N. Washington St. COLUMBUS, OHIO FL. 2347 power necessary for heavily soiled family wash. "Around 200,000 man hours of work were spent on this one job by our Chemical Division research teams in trying every conceivable combination of material," he said, "but the results benefit the housewife, our dealers and the suppliers of raw materials as well as our own employees and shareholders."

him about two days. This is a tribute to both the constant research and the keen competition in the soap business."

In extending its laboratories to an outlying area, Procter & Gamble is following the practice which many industries have found desirable in that it permits the proper part of its research and development work to



New Research Laboratory of Proctor and Gamble at Cincinnati

Research has also been very important to the consumer in reducing the price of products, Mr. Pleasants said. He quoted a recent statement of Mr. Deupree, to the effect that "60 years ago the head of the household had to work almost two weeks to earn enough money to pay the household's yearly soap bill. Today it takes be separated from its manufacturing activities. "We feel that our scientific men will find in this new installation an environment ideally suited for good research work," Mr. Pleasants said.

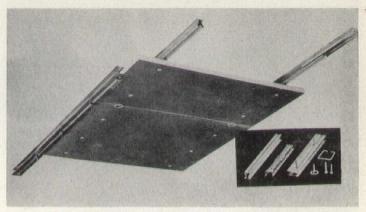
The new building will be situated on a 200-acre tract of land which the company acquired in April, 1948.



MID-WEST ACOUSTICAL HOLDS ANNUAL SALES MEETING

The fifth annual division managers' meeting of the Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co. was held at the Cleveland Athletic Club, November 10-11. Discussions during the two-day meeting covered general trends in the acoustical and building fields; new products developed by the company; progress reports on Mid-West's new manufacturing division; and 1951 sales promotion plans for acoustical materials and steel partitions.

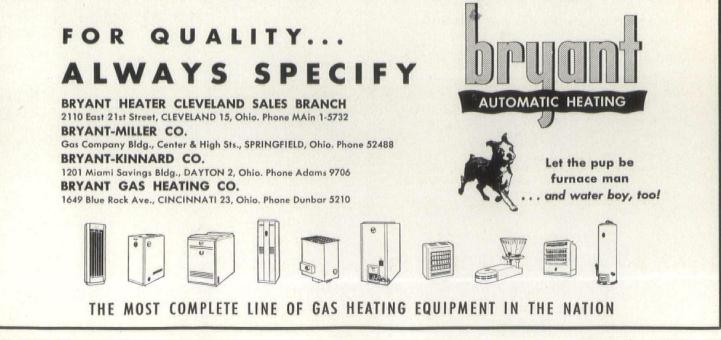
The appointment of A. P. Regitz, Jr., as Sales Manager of the Acoustical and Partition Contract Division was announced during the meeting. Formerly associated with acoustical firms in Chicago, Columbus, and Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Regitz is well known in the architectural and acoustical fields, more recently for his activities with the National Acoustical Association. As executive secretary of the association Mr. Regitz is responsible for informative bulletins relating to advances in methods of construction, scientific analysis of sound control, and similar topics. In his new position with Mid-West, Mr. Regitz will continue information useful (Continued on page 24)



New Metl Lock Ceiling Tile Suspension System



Branch managers and the home office executive staff of The Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Company were photographed as they attended the annual sales managers' meeting for heads of the company's five branch offices. Left to right, second row: J. R. Kauffman, Cleveland; W. R. Youngs, Columbus; J. R. Watts, Cleveland; C. A. Fink, Cleveland; Joe Poncar, Cleveland; R. F. Barklow, Cleveland; Bill Ehlers, Toledo; and Howard G. Wiley, Cleveland. Left to right, first row: Ed Baumann, Columbus; A. P. Regitz, Jr., Cleveland; J. M. Haury, Akron; V. F. Szoradi, Cleveland; D. J. Barnett, Dayton-Springfield; and A. C. Horvath, Toledo.





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"Specify Mid-West for Products of the Best"

The Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co. SOUND CONDITIONING ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS General Offices & Warehouse: 1209 W. 69th St., Cleveland, O.

in preparation of specifications and plan details.

Announcement was also made at the meeting of a new mechanical acoustical ceiling tile suspension system called the Metl-Lock System. Currently being manufactured by Mid-West, the newly designed system is said to provide for the mechanical suspension of in-combustible acoustical ceiling tile through use of "V"-shaped nailing channel to which gypsum backing board is fastened with annular nails. Acoustical tile are screwed or cemented to the gypsum board in the conventional fashion.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURAL GUILD MEMBERSHIP

The Church Architectural Guild's review committee will pass on applications for membership at the annual meeting on January 12th. Articles No. 2 and No. 6 of the Guild constitution are as follows:

Article II. Purposes

The purposes of the Guild are:

(a) To promote excellence of design in Church Architecture and the Allied Arts.

(b) To foster greater appreciation of the essentials of Church Architecture and planning on the part of the Church constituency.

(c) To aid Church Building Committees in the selection of an Architect.

(d) To assist Architects without experience in the designing of Churches to a better understanding of the essentials of Ecclesiastical design.

(e) To foster the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture and Art, particularly in technical and theological colleges.

Article VI. Membership:

The membership of the Guild shall be as follows:

(a) Active Members. Practicing Architects who have designed and carried through to completion, at least one or more ecclesiastical buildings of a character acceptable to the Guild, in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Constitution.

(b) Associate Members: Craftsmen and artists of proven ability in ecclesiastical work, writers, educators and others whose work is such as to foster the purposes of the Guild. Associate Members may be permitted to hold membership on Committees, with the right to vote on Committee matters.

(c) Honorary Members: Individuals who have rendered distinguished services to ecclesiastical architecture, and related subjects.

(d) Associate and Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of Active Members except the right to vote (other than as noted in par. VI, 1 above), and eligibility to hold office.

Those caring to qualify should submit a complete set of plans, specifications, and photographs of a completed church building, together with at least two sets of working drawings of other churches or alterations to religious buildings. Membership dues are \$10.00 a year.

Applications may be sent to H. Walter Damon, A.I.A., 217 East Indianola, Youngstown 5, Ohio.

ONNIE MANKKI, A.I.A.

(See Article on page 11

Architect-Onnie Mankki, A.I.A., S.I.D., 7113 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Studied at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Princeton

University.

Formerly Vice-President and Director of Industrial Design for Designers for Industry, Inc.

Scope of services: Architecture: Commercial and Residential.

Industrial Product Design: Consumer goods, Commercial Equip-ment and Capital Goods. Architectural components and prefabricated structures.

Packaging, Displays, Catalogues and identification programs.

ARE WE CREATING A TECHNICAL PRISON

(Continued from page 9)

included in this specification, such as: "thickness of arch of floor paving, 12 inches. Thickness of footing of external walls, 21/2 feet. Thickness of out walls of cellar up to water table, 2.3 feet," etc.—all in Division 1, "General Dimensions of Building, etc." the one Division which we are now able to skip.

Under "Mason, Bricklayer & Stonecutter" Division appears: "Erect a privy where required on the lot to contain 6 seats."

Under "Carpentry" this adjunct is further specified: "Finish the brick privy with a flat pitched roof proposed to be covered with zinc, and form six seats within, with private doors of convenience shown from a general passage and small windows to each seat."

This must have been a plush job, as under "Plasterer" appears: "The privy walls and ceilings to be plastered with two coats."

Notice that this form is nearly as short as our present streamlined specification.

Of course these specifications could be short, as they have the cure-all formula repeated frequently: "All the above work and whatever other work of the same nature necessary to complete the building according to plans and not hereinto particularly specified, to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner agreeably to the design of Robert Mills, Architect, hereunto annexed and signed by him; and with the best and most substantial materials," etc.

To the credit of the modern architect, we now seldom fall back on the cureall phases, but we pay for our action by writing longer and more realistic documents often too long. But we know how to cure that.

Many architects are veering toward the short, streamlined or brief method of writing specifications. Those who are willing to try it are soon convinced that this form is superior in every respect.

In teaching specification writing, I have found that the response from students is encouraging and heartening, the only sad note being that the offices in which they work will not always permit them to deviate from the wordy, bulky, old style manuscript. In my experience, no student after seeing and reading the old and new way of specification writing has any hesitation concerning his choice.

Do we have to wait for these present students to become bosses before the obvious change becomes common practice?

The complexity of modern building is one thing we can't avoid but we can overcome our inheritance of verbosity and repetitive meaningless words and phases. Our prison bonds will loosen if we take at least this first step out of bondage. The next steps are not so simple.

Shortening specifications by omitting words and phrases, excellent as a start, is not the fundamental approach needed to prevent us from being dragged down into the morass of technicalities and complexities.

Fortunately I have had an opportunity to work in many other offices besides my own. But I found only one office where the whole problem of integration of the documents had been hashed over and a policy adopted. A real analysis of the overall picture of drawings-specifications might awaken some offices to a change in thinking habits and to a new policy.

Let's approach this consideration from the obvious tenets generally accepted:

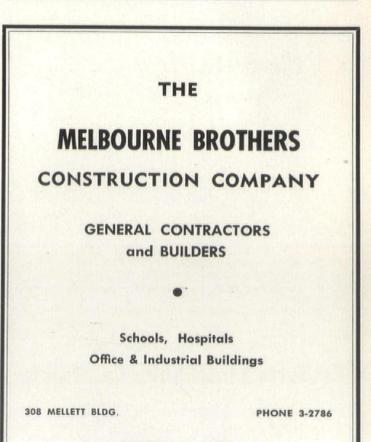


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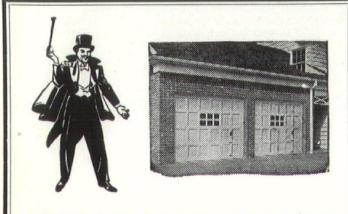


Operating room, Lutheran Hospital addition, Cleveland, showing ceiling of perforated, incombustible acoustical tile erected with screws and adhesive cement on gypsum board backing. Architects: Walker & Weeks.

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Visit Our New Display Room, Office and Warehouse 2066 EAST 70th ST. (1) What can *best* be said in writing-place in specification.

(2) What can *best* be shown on drawings-place on drawings.

(3) Don't write what is shown, and don't show what is written. Perhaps we should add-

(4) Don't repeat the same thing twice in the specification.

This Golden Rule won't do much for your office unless someone who has real knowledge of both drawings and specifications also has the authority and time to implement its adoption. Neither will it be carried out if the drawings are practically finished before the specifications are tackled. In the latter case tenets (1) and (2) will be breached because few draftsmen really know what they can leave to the specifications. Tenet (3), under similar conditions, is likely to include in the specifications too much of what is shown on drawings simply because the specification writer wants to include everything he feels is in the province of his work.

Tenet (4) "Don't repeat the same thing twice in the specification" is being breached, I have noticed, by our stout advocates of streamlining. They still continue to repeat in each Division certain articles of General Conditions—yes, even to the clause explaining the streamline form!

Logically, what excuse is there for repeating certain such articles? Do we mean to place a greater importance on certain items? Do we repeat because we are accustomed to doing it? Do we fear that the General Conditions will not be read? I, too, plead guilty and I can't find any alibit except perhaps lack of courage.

Those independent enough to use the short form specifications should also be logical enough to forego the temptation to repeat clauses of the General Conditions. I am hoping some readers of "Ohio Architect" will back me up.

If you have accepted the four tenets, then you can proceed to develop a policy for your office to correlate the drawings-specifications to eliminate the matter of chance as to how they work together.

Approached from the viewpoints of your type of work, your personnel and your methods of working, such a policy should save your office time and money. A policy might be based on answers to questions like the following:

(1) Small Scale Drawings:

Plans: (a) How far is hatching to indicate materials to be followed? (This practice is often a very serious time-leak in many offices).

(b) How are doors to be indicated? Are they to be numbered? What else is to be shown-saddles, sizes, etc.?

(c) How are windows to be indicated—numbered, dimensioned, typed?

(d) What notes are to go on plans? Which notes are to be omitted?

Elevations:

(a) How far is hatching to indicate materials to be followed?

(b) How are windows to be indicated—numbered, typed?

(2) When and Where are Schedules to be Used?

Will they be on drawings or in specifications? Interior Finishes? Doors? Windows? Hardware? Bucks' & Frames? Glazing? These Schedules tie up closely with questions asked in (1) above.

Decisions for (1) and (2) may be made as a policy, but someone in the organization should be charged with making exceptions for projects when needed.

(Continued on page 27)

THE OHIO

(3) Details: (a)

Decide who inaugurates the details. Do these details come from specification notes, from the job captain or from a principal? Much time and money may be saved by the detailer having access to the specification writer, or the man in charge of specifications, before the specific detail is started. Perhaps it doesn't need a drawing at all. I have seen sheets of large scale and full size details which have absolutely no reason for being. This practice costs the architect money.

(b) Who assists detailer? It is not unusual for a draftsman to get some detail well along before he is told that something else is desired, or that a newer method is preferred. This is inefficiency which could be avoided if frequent meeting of minds occurred between detailers and those responsible for the specification.

(4) Dissemination of Decisions: Conference reports relating to a job should go immediately to-

1. Designer interested.

2. Job Captain, or his equivalent.

3. Specification Man.

4. To engineers interested.

To wait for a principal to take up the matter may mean that it is forgotten or delayed too long.

I take issue with the architects who assume that the proper procedure is to finish all drawings, then hand them to the specification writer with instructions to now write the specifications. To me it makes no more sense than to complete the specifications and hand them to the draftsman, asking him to turn out the drawings.

Ideally, they should proceed bilaterally from preliminary drawings and preliminary specifications to finished documents. In this manner the specification writer can contribute his knowledge of materials, processes and construction, and may guide the designer and draftsmen.

I am assuming a specification writer has experience. If conditions require that specifications be written by a younger, less experienced man, a principal must supplement his lack of knowledge and together they can achieve satisfactory results.

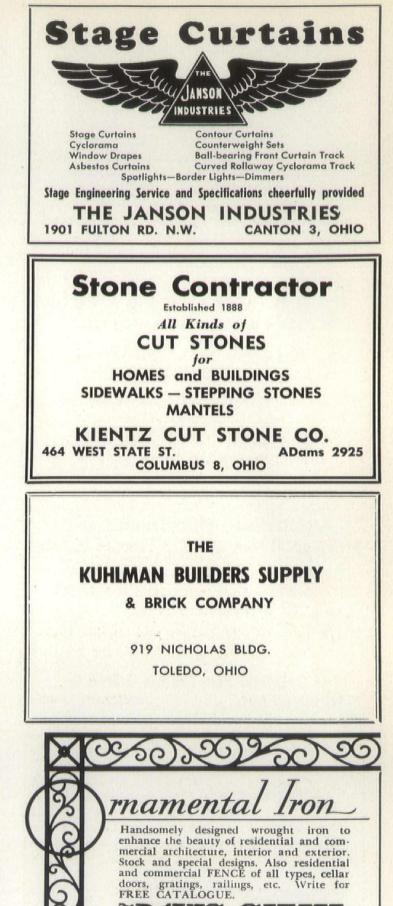
To stay away from our technological jail we must apply modern business methods to the running of our offices. "Business methods" mean methods which achieve the best results at the lowest cost. The specifications cannot be considered alone; they must be thought of with the drawings so they will be written in a businesslike manner.

Some architects argue against any "Scope" unless it is a verbose generally. They claim that a list type "Scope" can never be complete, and they say they will definitely not go out on a limb with such a listing of items included in a Division.

In my experience the list makes for few omissions and fewer arguments during building. I hold that if the writer of the specification cannot sum up what the Division contains, no one else can. As I tried to point out, it serves to save time of users. It does far more.

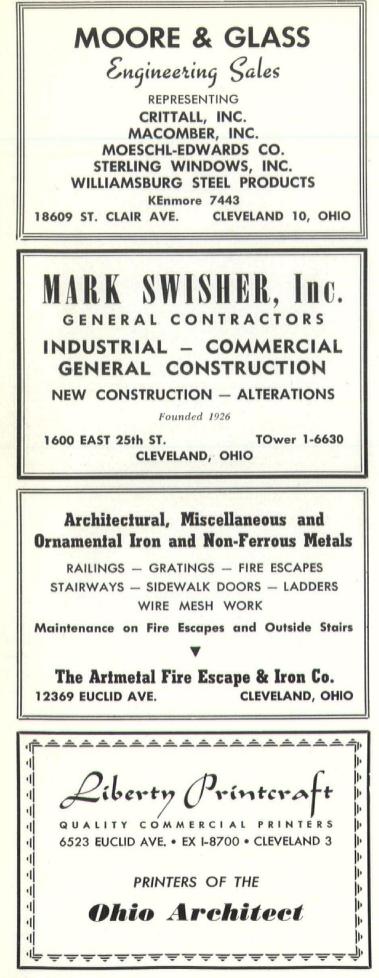
Before the specification is written in detail the writer must certainly make notes of what he intends to write





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about. This list becomes the "Scope." He can follow it, item for item, in developing his sections on "Materials," "Workmanship" and "Installation." And here is where another saving is important: Many items of "Scope" may not need any further explanation. Their mention in "Scope," together with the details, may be sufficient. Only on details would there be no clue as to which Division included this item. So the writer who has no "Scope" tries later to develop a paragraph about the item, when he is very likely merely repeating what is already on the drawings. Hence he violates the first principle of specification writing: "Don't repeat what the drawings show." Such repetitions lead to errors.

For instance, an aluminum handrail may be clearly detailed with connections indicated. If the item is listed in "Scope," and if "Materials" tells what finish and alloy are to be used, no further padding of specifications is necessary. The estimators of this railing would have quite a task locating the item in a specification with four or five Metal Divisions unless the "Scope" gives him the answer.

As our buildings become more complex, with more varieties of materials, more trades, we have a duty to make a "Scope" which tells all who bother to look just what composes that Division. I, for one, could not work otherwise without a great danger of omissions or duplications. I have noted that specification writers who frown on a detailed "Scope," when asked if they use any Schedules, always answer "Why certainly." This logic I fail to follow. A Schedule is definitely a "Scope" list.

When time permits (and I have done it several times) the "Scope" can have article numbers after each item, telling where further specifications in Materials, Workmanship or Installation occur with the Division. It thus becomes an index. Praise from the general contractor and subs will prove this worth the extra effort.

There are other reasons for our specification becoming so complicated which, if set down, may lead others to suggestions as to how we may avoid greater complexity.

Modern industry and cost factors constantly tend toward more shop work and less field work. The old-time builder didn't need much advice as to how to do his field work. It is another thing if machines are to take his place. Perhaps the modern shop doesn't even know what the item is for: drawings and specifications must be prepared so as to give him little chance to go wrong.

In addition, the market is being flooded with new materials, new methods of construction and new assemblies. This again raises the problem of labor jurisdiction. There should be overall bodies of labor and employers who could settle these problems in advance and not wait for the job strike to bring the matter to a head. In addition, there should be a national jurisdiction pattern so that specification writers might know more accurately which trades do what.

Schedules should more and more serve as "Scope," as they are the ultimate in brevity and clarity and are easily checked. They show readily the relationships between several trades without making it difficult for anyone interested in one trade from picking out his items. Whether these items appear on drawings or in the specification is academic, as long as there is early agreement between those producing the drawings and specifications. For instance, a small house Schedule of Interior Finishes can easily be typed or lettered on one page of the specification, whereas a Schedule for a large project may more easily be on a drawing. At one time the New York City Housing Authority used three or four typed pages for their project schedules. They proved difficult to type and hard to read. Today they place the Schedule on a large sheet and it is more satisfactory. Where combinations of drawings showing types are combined with Schedules, then they are clearly drawing items.

Door Schedules may include other trades, such as bucks, frames, saddles, hardware, and glazing. Window Schedules may include sills, stools, jambs, hardware, glazing, and shades.

What Schedules are to be used makes a great difference in the specifications. It is one of the devices we must stress to the utmost if we are to produce better documents at less expense. It is one way to lick our growing complexities of building.

Accessories and equipment are also subject to scheduling—for instance, bathroom and toilet accessories, mirrors and even kitchen equipment (in multi-family projects) can be on a Schedule.

Have you wondered why mechanical engineers employ so few Schedules? Long lists of plumbing fixtures, and a host of other items, invite scheduling. Engineers who diagram pipe and circuits miss this further short-cut to clarity.

Take a look at any bulky specification and see if a clear-cut differentiation has been made between the performance specification and the detailed specification. Probably not. I am frank to admit that I indulge in the false practice of asking for a guarantee for a certain performance, and then follow it with a very detailed method of just how the contractor should do the work. (Having said this in writing, perhaps I will now reform.) We must make up our minds to accept a guarantee with a short performance specification or to say in detail how the work must be done without requiring a guarantee beyond that in the General Conditions. This will also shorten the specification.

I have made no attempt to state how the leg-and-head work of actually writing specifications may be softened. Whether to use cards, old specification books, or whether to take them out of our crammed-full heads. But I should like to emphasize Joseph A. McGinness' statement (in the October Specifier) regarding one tool which is seldom fully used-that is, the "Association Trade Specifications" which are available and which he lists in detail. Reference to them, rather than copying them, will cut down the volume of our specifications. The expert writer knows that when using these specifications, certain alternates must be selected, certain clauses added or deleted, but this requires only a fraction of the time, effort and space of rewriting the whole. For small projects this tool is invaluable. One vital service the C.S.I. could give would be to coax more trade associations to publish standard specifications for their work. In writing a book on specifications I went through years of trying to secure criticisms and approval of specifications by such associations, contractors and manufacturers and found it as difficult as pulling teeth, mostly because their offices are not equipped to furnish technical advice. They should be!

THE FLEISCHMANN AQUARIUM

(Continued from page 7)

which are lighted by warm-white fluorescent tubes, which help to preserve the natural color of the fish and of the plants. Behind the display rooms is a continuous work space, where reserves are kept, small "food-fish" are raised, and future displays are assembled. There is an office for the Curator and work table space and sink in this area.

The building is heated by radiant heating in the lobby

The building is constructed of used brick and painted cinder block, with the foundation and basement of concrete block. It is a one-story structure with a flat builtup roof, with conventional wood roof framing, slab on the grade except over the basement area which is a reinforced concrete slab and beam construction. The general contractors for the building were Holt & ReIchard. Wm. A. Boyle was the plumbing contractor; Frank Ward Co. the heating contractor and Bertke Electric Co. the electrical contractors.



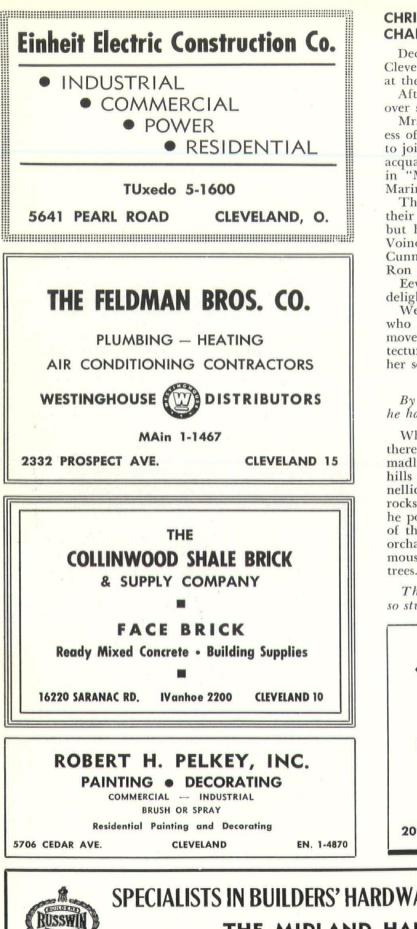
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CHRISTMAS PARTY, CLEVELAND CHAPTER OF A.I.A.

December 14th found many of the members of the Cleveland Chapter attending the comedy "Marseilles" at the Play House en masse.

After the show there was a delightful get-together over some drinks and a most delicious buffet luncheon.

Mrs. Francis Draz, long-time and enthusiastic patroness of the Play House, arranged for the cast of the play to join the party. It was a delightful opportunity to get acquainted with these actors whom everyone enjoyed in "Marseilles," the action of which took place in a Marine Bar in Marseilles, France.

There were fully a hundred in attendance, architects, their wives, and escorts. We know we have missed many, but here are just a few we saw: Carl Guenther, Geo. Voinovich, Byers Hays, Geo. Mayer, Joe Ceruti, Phelps Cunningham, Anthony Ciresi, Lottie Helwick, Al Harris, Ron Spahn, Ken Barnes, Bob Little, and Ed Hodgman.

Eeveryone felt this Christmas Party, 1950, was a most delightful and pleasing one.

We also learned at this party that Miss Jean Fenton who handled publicity for the Cleveland Chapter has moved to California. She was connected with the Architectural offices of Joseph Ceruti. We are sorry to lose her services.

By the sweat of his brow man earns his bread. But he has to use his brain to get the cake.

When W. C. Peach, the ladybird king, has a good day, there are 50,000 bugs in his automobile. Peach works madly from April 1 to July 1 scurrying over rocks and hills of central Washington in search of ladybirds (cocinellid beetles.) Finding them in huge colonies under rocks, hanging on bushes and in the bark of old trees, he pops them into gunnysacks. He then places colonies of the bugs in small screened boxes and ships them to orchardists all over the nation. The ladybird has an enormous appetite for aphids, the enemies of roses and fruit trees.

There is no sense in having an argument with a man so stupid he doesn't know you have the better of him.



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DEAN ERNEST PICKERING NAMED TO COMMITTEE

University of Cincinnati authorities report that Ernest Pickering, Dean of the College of Applied Arts, has been appointed Director of Regional Meetings for the Association of Collegiate Schools for Architecture

With about 40 member schools, the association supplements its annual national convention with meetings throughout the year in each of its eight regional divisions. Dean Pickering will supervise details of the one or two-day sessions of these divisions.

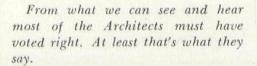
Dean Pickering recently was appointed one of six members of the National Accrediting Board of the Association of Schools of Design. He is Vice President of this association.

NEW HOSPITAL PLANNED AT SANDUSKY

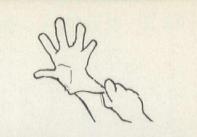
A new hospital building will be built in Sandusky according to announcement just made by Memorial Hospital executive committee. The new hospital will be built on Hayes Avenue, on a 10 acre site, just south of the present Providence Hospital. The new hospital site was purchased from Miss Stella Horn.

A complete and modern hospital with all facilities will be included in the building program.

The hospital's executive committee is composed of Earl V. Seitz, the Rev. Harry E. Pheiffer, Dr. Harrison W. Pratt, Miss Helen Harrbrecht, Dr. Carle W. Koehler, Luther Heiserman and Attorney John Kerschner, is now engaged in drafting final and detailed plans for the project.







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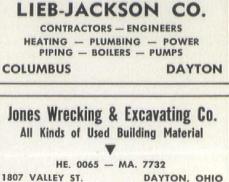


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Other products spotlighted for the designers are shockproof circuit breakers, a combination lavatory and dressing table, novel linoleum patters, blanket insulation with a vapor-sealed foil cover, a door and plywood selector, packaged aluminum nails, welded door frames, snap ties to insure accurate concrete from construction, and an adhesive for installing mirrors, tile and glass block.

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OLD BUILDING BUGABOO LICKED NEW WAY

Home owners and commercial building contractors across the country are rapidly "latching on" to a new way to beat the old bugaboo of high costs, one authority reports. According to the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, Cleveland, Ohio, the recently developed 2" studless partition system for non-bearing wall construction provides the latest answer to this perennial problem. Using a dollar-and-cents basis as one indicative yard-stick, the Association says that if 2" partitions are used in place of 5" partitions in a building whose construction cost is \$1.00 per cu. ft., for example, \$2.25 is saved for each lineal foot of partition.

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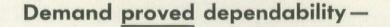
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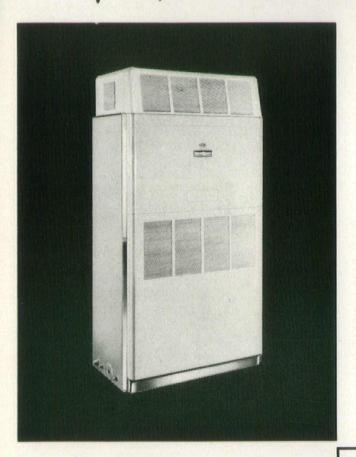
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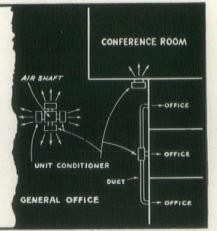
Ask your Frigidaire Dealer about all the advantages of Frigidaire Self-Contained Air Conditioners . . . about Frigidaire Room Conditioners and Central Systems, too. Look for his name in your Classified Phone Book, under "Air Conditioning" or "Refrigeration Equipment."



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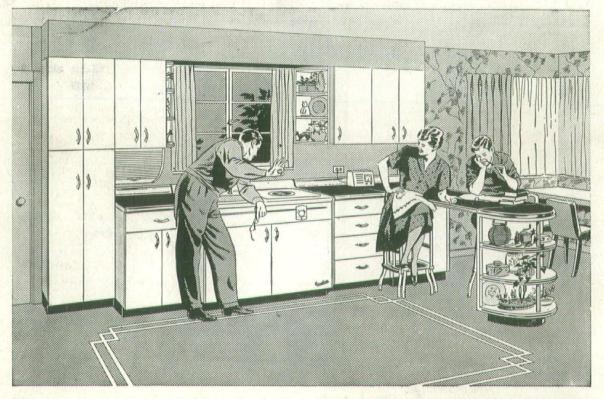
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