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A.I.A. — I.E.S. — S.I.D. COMPETITION
See Article on Page 14
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BY MULLINS

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The Challenge of Remodeling an Old Building
as done by Michael M. Kane, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio

By EUGENE MANDERS

Two major problems faced architect Michael M. Kane when he was called on to design the new home of The Kane Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Ohio's largest distributors of home products located in Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus. He had to realize fully the nature of an unusual business and its needs, and he had to take an old, existing building as the starting point.

The Kane Company needed warehouse facilities to receive and ship merchandise expeditiously, and the merchandise ranged from electric trains and home appliances to furniture suites, lamps and tables. The company needed a display room to show the merchandise to owners of retail stores. There was also a need to set up a division of show rooms, due to the lack of a variety of household products, including electrical appliances, television sets, and home furniture. Lastly, the offices had to be designed to include a service department for the repair and maintenance of products distributed by the Kane Company. Before designing could begin, therefore, the architect had to become fully acquainted with the highly specialized nature of the business.

This program itself would be a challenge in designing a new building; Michael M. Kane & Associates, Architects, began with an old mill type building constructed in 1894. For fifty years it had been used as a can manufacturing plant and warehouse. Machinery was still hanging from the ceilings, and oil covered the floors. Yet, it could be seen immediately that the facilities of the building could be adapted for the operation of The Kane Company.

There are six floors totaling 160,000 square feet of space. A seven car railroad siding runs along the rear of the building. From this level between the second and third floors, the architect laid out a conveyor system to carry goods directly from the railroad cars either to the three floors of storage or directly through the building and to waiting trucks at any of the 4 old or 2 new loading docks. Here was used a Lamson Conveyor of Syracuse, N.Y. Besides the truck docks, the first floor offers shipping and receiving facilities, furniture repair and refinishing, and warehouse offices. The entire small building adjacent to the west has been reconverted to the Kane Company's Service Department — parts, repair, offices and storage. This department, a complete business in itself, and a building by itself, has its own individually designed front, equipment and rooms.

Both fronts are a symbol of the home, i.e., they are treated in warm vertical redwood siding. It was felt the redwood would express the home atmosphere of all the

The Illustrations on the Page Opposite

Top left: White enameled, six foot high "signature" letters, mounted on the redwood front, make an attractive and interesting entrance.

Left center: Lobby of the third floor display rooms and general offices.

Bottom left: Foreground display shows moveable shelves allowing for maximum flexibility. Display in background is made of corrugated steel roofing, surface covered with sparkling mica chips.

Top right: Stage contains complete demonstration kitchen. Removable panel in floor covers electrical and water outlets for upstage operation of all products. Movable display partitions make room for audience of up to 500 persons.

Right center: Eye level view of products is afforded by the portable wall displays. Brilliant color backgrounds and spot-lighting bringing out detail of each type of merchandise.

Bottom right: Stepped metal fixtures on 4' plywood square are mounted against a ceiling painted chalk black. Room setting walls in right center enclose heating plant for this floor and one below.

A view of the "factory type" space as remodeling was started.

Some view after remodeling showing "Question Mark" shaped, draped, display panels. This view from the reception and information desk shows the interesting and unusual lighting created by the slim line fixtures.
products the company handles as well as make the building distinctive from the other buildings in the neighborhood which house light manufacturing plants. Carved wood (signature) letters, enameled white, manufactured by The State Sign Co., Cleveland, announce the name of the company and the merchandise and service offered.

The elevator has only one button to push, and the visitor is brought immediately to the first of the two showroom floors, the third floor. This floor recalls the redwood paneling, whose warmth is reflected in the beautiful cork floor. The decor of the waiting rooms introduces color, unusual planes in texture and shape, and live tropical plants border the built-in leather covered seats.

In further explaining the individual problems of a distributor’s display room as different from the retail store, the officials of the company had pointed out the need for complete flexibility of all displays to keep pace with the changing models of the lines and promotions. The dealer must see at least one example of each model and he prefers to see these models in a line up, so that he can survey the entire line at one glance, thus making a complete comparison.

Thus, the architect has made all displays movable. Furthermore, the partitions that create individual space for each of the different lines of merchandise are completely flexible. Through the use of mobile partitions, big rooms can be made smaller and vice versa. For instance, the only partition in the main display room (60’ x 105’) is in the shape of a tremendous “question mark,” 90’ long, of 6’ high drape panels over 6” stands. The dealer can stand in the middle of a large room and quickly appraise every model of the Admiral Television line. The drapes recall a living room these sets will some day grace, and are a flexible answer to the need to display more sets in the line. At any time the units that make up the “question mark” shape can be dismantled (quickly and simply by two wing bolts) and be relocated in a pattern to create a series of smaller rooms. This will happen at least once a year when the Kane Company has hundreds of dealers in to view the new line and see it demonstrated on the stage which has been built at one end of the show room. At this time the “question mark” shape is taken apart and recreated in the far end of the room, away from the stage. (Note: “Third Floor Plan” below, where Number 7 can be moved to the position of 10.) Thus, a space is cleared to accommodate an audience.

The stage itself is another attempt at complete flexibility, both for the sake of showmanship, and to meet the need of showing new lines the company will distribute. In the center of the stage is an access panel hiding all the utility lines: gas, water, etc. The actual pipe leads are tapped to standard brass hose bibs and ordinary garden hose. Products to be displayed or demonstrated can be attached to this panel readily. Along the rear of the stage there has been permanently set up a kitchen and utility room with a sink, washer, drier, dis-washer, and storage space in the form of base and wall hung cabinets. These too are connected to hose attachments to the utility lines. The hoses are coiled behind movable panels, and the various pieces of kitchen equipment are thus rendered mobile.

The stage is lighted by 36 Top Hats as well as continuous Curtis Strip along the front. Two sets of curtains on backstops may be hung from any of the four provided curtain drops.

Next to the stage kitchen is a working kitchen where meals may be prepared to be served in the adjacent salesmen’s room. This latter is a room provided with six soundproofed booths with room for two persons, each booth having its own telephone, lighting and files. Along one wall is a green chalk board and tackboard as well as a movie screen for training films.

In the leg part of the “L” shaped display room is a series of alcoves created by suspended drapes and lined with movable display stands. The stands and drapes may be shifted to create different sizes and shaped display areas for the various lines to be shown. The New

(Continued on page 25)
THIRD ANNUAL PRODUCERS COUNCIL AWARDS

By DICK MANSFIELD, Retiring President

The third annual Cleveland Chapter Producers’ Council awards for the best papers prepared by the students in the class “Building Materials and Methods” were presented at a luncheon held at the Mid-day Club on June 4, 1951. Winning papers were selected by a jury consisting of Architect Anthony Cirese, Chairman; Architect Onnie Mankki, Architect J. Trevor Guy and Prof. Carl Droppers, School of Architecture, Western Reserve University. Awards were presented to Raymond Febo, “Termites”; Robert (Continued on page 17)

AWARDEES (left to right): Henry Obojski; “Pipe Insulation”; William Henderson, “Low Voltage Wiring”; John Wilson, “Porcelain Enamel in Architecture”; Robert Carlson, “Climate Considerations in Cleveland”; Sanford Oif, “Metal Curtain Wall Construction” and Richard Mansfield, President Cleveland Chapter Producers Council. Raymond Febo, First award, not in picture as he is on his way to Paris, having won the Schweinfurth Traveling Scholar’ship in Architecture, presented by the Cleveland Museum of Art, studying at Fontainebleau, Paris.
New State Building Code Requirements on Acoustical Materials in Schools

By GEORGE P. LITTLE
President, The George P. Little Company, Inc.

On June 1, Amended House Bill No. 484, designed to modernize the Ohio Building Code where it applies to schools, became law.

Section 12600-lb deals with the use of acoustical materials, and will be quoted in its entirety in this article.

Prior to this legislation, the State Building Code has not by name covered the use of acoustical materials, and until comparatively recently the State Division of Building Inspection did not question their use as interior finish, including the popular perforated fiber board type, which, being cellulose, is combustible. In the past year or so, the State Division of Building Inspection has sought to limit the use of acoustical materials in school buildings only to those classified as Incombustible.

Although a program has been under way since last year, under the auspices of the Ohio Program Commission, to draft a new and modern State Building Code, it was recognized that a new code would not be completed early enough to permit its benefits to be incorporated in current school building projects, and therefore, early this year a bill was introduced in the House—No. 484—with the objective of making immediately available the benefits of modernization of the Statutes as applied to school buildings.

In substance, the "Acoustical Section"—12600-lb—adopts as standards the fire safety classifications of Federal Specification SS-A-118a. This specification for Prefabricated Acoustical Units, which in other sections contains classification suggestions as to Noise Reduction Coefficients and Sound Absorption Coefficients, appearance and paintability, states:

1-5. Fire resistance.—Acoustical units are not intended to be used as a fireproofing medium. The classification for fire-resistance is intended as a comparative index of the hazard due to the existence of acoustical units in a space where fire may occur. It should not be construed as discriminating against the use of materials which the tests show are less fire-resistant than other materials.

E-3. Fire resistance.—The degree of fire resistance of acoustical units shall be either incombustible, fire-retardant, slow-burning, or combustible, as specified in the invitation for bids. (See par. 1-5.)

E-5a. Incombustible material.—When subjected to the test prescribed in paragraph F-3c, no flame shall issue from the specimen during or after flame application. Glow shall not progress beyond the fire-exposed area.

E-3b. Fire-retardant material.—When subjected to the test prescribed in paragraph F-3c, no sustained flaming shall issue from the specimen. Any flame which occurs shall be limited to intermittent short flames from the area directly exposed to the test flame. No flame from the specimen shall reach the angle frame at any point. No flaming shall occur more than 2 minutes after the test flame is discontinued.

E-3c. Slow-burning material.—When subjected to the test prescribed in paragraph F-3c, no flame from the specimen shall reach the angle frame at any point during or after the flame application, and all flaming shall cease within 5 minutes after the test flame is discontinued.

E-3d. Combustible material.—Material not conforming to any of the above requirements shall be regarded as combustible.

F-3c. Fire tests.—The specimen shall be applied to an incombustible backing. Before the test, the specimen shall be dried to constant weight at a temperature not injurious to the material being tested. For test, the specimen shall be placed in a horizontal position with the surface to be exposed to the fire facing downward. It shall be supported on the flat surface of 2 by 2 by ½ inch steel angles framed to form a clear opening of 30 by 30 inches. The flame from a ½ to ¾-inch gas-air pressure burner shall be directed against the center of the lower surface of the specimen. The top of the burner tube shall be 28½ inches below the speci-

In other language, these paragraphs require the use of Incombustible acoustical material in corridors, or exit ways, including lobbies providing a required means of egress, in kitchens, and in rooms exceeding five thousand (5,000) square feet in floor area or to be occupied by more than three hundred (300) people, and permit the use of Slow burning, Fire Retardant, (to the best of my knowledge no acoustical materials meeting this
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ARCHITECT
Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting Architects Society of Ohio

The Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio held its third regular meeting of the year 1951 on Friday, April 27 in Columbus. Those present included Messrs. Britsch, Huff, Hargrave, Frank, Linch, Foulks, Goetz, Peck, Findlater, Rosser and Wachter.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The treasurer reported a balance of $5,231.01 and that the Toledo Chapter had overpaid $50.00. Hargrave moved and Linch seconded that the treasurer’s report be received and filed and that the Treasurer be authorized to issue a credit voucher to the Toledo Chapter.

Hargrave moved and Huff seconded that the bill of Geo. H. Chamblin, Attorney, dated April 13 for $160.00 be allowed. Motion carried.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE. Mr. Britsch announced the appointment of Guenther, Findlater, Peck and Voinovich on this committee. Mr. Guenther reported on a Cleveland organization which he had investigated. He found that the proposition offered by the Cincinnati organization was still favorable. Findlater suggested that the committee investigate this company’s reputation to pay off claims, by writing several organizations now insured. Mr. Linch suggested that we give all companies opportunity to make offers. It was decided to return the matter to the committee for further study.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE. Findlater, Chairman, reported that to do something about the violations of Registration Act was to be one of our main efforts this year. Chapters have not cooperated very satisfactorily as yet.

Several cases were discussed as to malpractice and it was decided that these were matters to be pursued by the Ohio State Registration Board.

Mr. Findlater stated two cases, that of A. H. Herman and A. M. Kinney, Inc., Architects & Engineers, Cincinnati, and Woodward Garber, who have openly combatted authorities. The Registration Board appears to be reluctant to prosecute important violators.

Mr. Findlater asked instruction of the board on how his committee was to proceed and in what area it can work.

Mr. Frank suggested that Mr. Chamblin’s services be put to the aid of the Chapters in preparing cases, etc.

It was moved by Mr. Hargrave, seconded and carried that the Registration & Enforcement Committee use Mr. Chamblin, a competent attorney. The A.S.O. Committee will act in the capacity of a coordinating group, bringing cases to the attention of the prosecuting attorneys. They will try to avoid involving Engineering cases.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE. Wm. Huff, chairman, reported on meeting at Kent State University. They teach some Architectural work. He told about a recent Panel Discussion on “Where Do We Go From Here.” He fears that students are being misled as to complete architectural training. Mr. Whittacre tried to emphasize what a complete architectural training course is.

A student from Wauson, Hull H. Beuhrer, has been selected from O.S.U. for merit award. Other colleges haven’t made selections yet. A.S.O. needs selections to have certificates engraved.

Discussion was held about a possible scholarship fund for these selected students of merit, perhaps to send some
to A.I.A. National Convention. Mr. Goetz called to our attention that any fund that we could raise probably would not be adequate for this. No action taken. Question asked “what can we do to induce students to attend the State Convention in October?”

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

John Hargrave submitted report of this committee. He stated that it was up to the individual chapters. The State Committee can be in an advisory capacity only, and send out application blanks. Competition among chapters to be acknowledged in the fall convention.

Secretary reported on suspensions, transfers, and new members.

BUILDING CODE. Mr. Frank reported. Mr. Baseler expected to have digest on what what had happened in this session of legislature. Only one part of legislature has acted on H. B. 484 (School Houses). Two Columbus members of this committee have attended all of the meetings. Mr. Baseler will transfer to Columbus. H. B. 484 is only interim legislation. A permanent Building Code Commission will put Code into operation immediately, with a technical code commission of 17 to go over the H. B. 484 and make necessary changes before it becomes permanent law. S. B. 275 to set up Building Code Commission.

The proposed code is to be a performance code, not a specification code as at present.

Mr. Goetz reported that the Code by reference, H. B. 644, presented by John Coleman of Dayton, has been pigeonholed. The Middletown Committee to meet with Mr. Martin to see if it can be brought out again.

Mr. Britsch reported on the meeting of the Great Lakes presidents at which there was discussion of having a uniform fiscal year. It was suggested that all chapters elect officers in June or July so that they can have committees ready to start active work by the time of the fall convention.

Mr. Foulks made the following motion: That the A.S.O. Executive Committee in session recommends to all chapters of the State a change in the by-laws, so that elections can be held in June or July prior to fall conventions and that an amendment to the by-laws be submitted to the fall convention providing for permanent

(Continued on page 29)

Announcement

New State Building Code Requirements on Acoustical Materials in SCHOOLS

House Bill 484, now law, in Section 12600-1b establishes new regulations governing use of Acoustical materials in schools. The fire safety classifications of Federal Specification SS-A-118-a are adopted as standards. In general, material classified as Incombustible must be used in corridors, lobbies and all areas of egress, in kitchens and in rooms exceeding 5000 sq. ft. in floor area or to be occupied by more than 300 people; elsewhere, in classrooms, etc., materials classified as Slow Burning or Incombustible may be used.

Construction of floors, roofs or walls to be covered by acoustical material must conform with Code requirements. Acoustical material may be applied against a non-combustible backing directly or furred out not more than 2 inches. When furred, the space behind acoustical tile shall be fire-stopped in an area not exceeding 10 sq. ft. or 8 ft. any direction. When acoustical material is furred or suspended more than 2 inches, it must be Incombustible.

These requirements in our opinion go too far in prohibiting use of Combustible fibre tile in schools; however, they were opposed by the manufacturers and applicators of glass fiber tiles, who urged prohibition of all materials except those classified as Incombustible. In defeating their efforts the opinions of many Ohio architects and school administrators were helpful.

CELOTEX ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS

Listed according to the fire safety classifications of Federal Specification SS-A-118-a

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<td>Slow Burning</td>
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<td>Perforated Cane Fibre Tile with fire-resistant paint finish (a washable oil base paint)</td>
<td>Perforated Metal Tile</td>
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<td>Perforated Cement—Asbestos Board — Mineral Wool Assembly</td>
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(Architect [June, 1951] 18)
Our Cover Illustration

On our cover this month is the drawing which won the first prize of $100.00 in the competition under the auspices of the Cleveland Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Society of Industrial Designers.

Winners were a team composed of Raymond Febo, School of Architecture, W.R.U.; Rolland Waite, Case Institute of Technology, and Gerald Garfield, Cleveland Institute of Art.

The problem was "Redesign of the Exhibition Hall of The Cleveland Institute of Art."

Twenty teams composed of a member each from the School of Architecture, W.R.U., Case Institute of Technology and The Cleveland Institute of Art submitted entries. Of these the jury, consisting of J. Byers Hays, A.I.A., Franklin G. Scott, A.I.A., Ray Berger, I.E.S., Harry Ingraham, I.E.S., and Viktor Schreckengost, S.I.I., selected the first, second and third prize winners.

Second Prize of $50.00 was won by Jack Huddle, School of Architecture; Richard Mott, Case Institute of Technology; Anthony Walley, Cleveland Institute of Art.

Third Prize of $25.00 was won by Hugh Bradley Ver Bryck, School of Architecture; George Edward MacDonald, Case Institute of Technology; Donald Hronek, Cleveland Institute of Art.

Honorable mentions were awarded to the following teams: of Robert D. Fox, Mario J. Scipione and John Rey; of Ernest Ross, George Poore, and Neil Smith; of Bert Lahn, George Poore, and Donald Lasky. Popular selection prizes consisting of various pieces of electrical equipment donated thru members of I.E.S. were then distributed by Karl Staley.

Perfection Augments Gas Range Line

A new 36-inch gas range, the Model 939, has been added to the line of Perfection Stove Company gas products. The 939 has a one-piece, divided, turret-type cooking top; cast-iron grates and two giant and two standard Harper center-simmer, non-clog burners, each with true simmer for waterless cooking.

There's a speckled-blue banquet-size oven with automatic heat control. Inside the oven are sturdy non-tilt racks, and in the door, a double glass "Tele-Vue" window which permits the cook to check on baking progress without opening the door.

The waist-high, drawer-type broiler has a special smokeless grid and pan finished in speckled-blue porcelain enamel. Below the broiler is a convenient storage drawer for utensils.

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STRAN-STEEL FRAMING IS A BUILDING PRODUCT OF GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
News of Toledo Chapter

The results of the Architectural Competition among the students of Toledo High Schools, as sponsored by the Toledo Chapter, were announced Tuesday Evening, May 22nd at a dinner meeting at the Toledo Y. M. C. A.

There were twenty-one students present and an interesting display of their drawings prefaced an enlightening talk on the present day students' approach to the study of Architecture, as delivered by Dean Ernst Pickering, of the College of Architecture, of the University of Cincinnati.

The subject of the students' competition was a Park Shelter for a large municipal park in a northern city, and the awards were as follows:

First prize, Charles Stark, DeVilbiss High School; Second prize, Dennie Queenan, Macomber High School; Third prize, James Szymanski, Macomber High School.

1st Honorable Mention, Gene Wagner, Libbey High School; 2nd Honorable Mention, Richard Perrine, Macomber High School; 3rd Honorable Mention, Hubert Schweinhagen, Libbey High School; 4th Honorable Mention, Theodore Myers, Macomber High School.

Eastern Ohio Chapter News

The April meeting at Youngstown proved very informative. Mr. Anthony Sebastian, Coordinator of Fire Defense of the Mahoning Civil Defense Office presented two films on the atomic bomb and defense. This timely subject supplemented with other valuable information concluded a program enjoyed by all attending.

The next meeting will be held at New Philadelphia on June 21.

Those who attended the national A.I.A. convention in Chicago as Chapter delegates were Foulks, Firestone, Sagadencky, Dykes and Scott. Others attending were D'Orazio and Morbito. Five wives shared the activities of what proved to be an outstanding program.

We welcome Roy Gilbert Firestone, and Harold Smith Cassidy as new corporate members of the Eastern Ohio Chapter. These men are well established as outstanding architects in Akron.

On April 19, Article 8 of the Chapter by-laws was amended to permit the immediate past chapter president to serve ex-officio on the Executive Committee.

Action was deferred on amendment to Amendments 7 pending action on recommendation for uniform election date for all Ohio Chapters.
And Now a "Murray" Line of Kitchen Equipment

Gaining quick recognition all over the country in recent weeks is the new Murray line of home appliances, and distributed in northern Ohio by Milmar, Inc., 1805 East 40th Street, Cleveland and manufactured by the Murray Corporation of America.

The Murray Corporation of America, long one of the nation's largest and best-known manufacturers of automotive bodies and parts, has in recent years come into its own in the home appliance field, and the new line being handled by Milmar, Inc. includes a wide variety of cabinet-sink combinations, five gas range models and five electric range models, all made of all-welded, heavy-gauge, steel construction with acid-resistant white porcelain enamel finish.

The present Murray Corporation of America is an outgrowth of five small Detroit plants which were among the earliest pioneers in the city's huge automotive industry, making parts for the fast-growing motorcar manufacturers of the day. By 1924 the production of these firms had pyramided into a large output of automotive components for the industry as a whole; and during that year they combined assets and management into a single unit, The Murray Body Corporation.

After two years of growth, the new corporation was reorganized (1926) into The Murray Corporation of America, and as such, is today one of the nation's largest and best-known producers of automobile bodies and assemblies. Murray-made fenders, springs, chassis, frames, doors and hoods, from the company's plants in Detroit and Ecorse, Mich., have for years gone into the manufacture of many of America's leading automobiles; and Murray is a chief supplier of components to each of the "Big Three" auto manufacturers.

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of kitchen cabinets and sinks, ranges, and bathroom fixtures for a leading mail-order firm. Although completely produced by Murray, these appliances were sold under a private brand name. This home appliance operation continued without break until Pearl Harbor, when all Murray facilities were converted to war production.

War's end found the corporation with a tremendous back-log of assembly-line experience, and a highly skilled team of designers, engineers and production specialists. In 1946, it re-entered the appliance field and acquired the use of the huge multi-million-dollar Scranton plant in which B-29 wings had been made—a plant ideally suited for mass production of home appliances. Since 1946, Murray has continued its manufacture of private-brand appliances in Scranton, now headquarters of the Corporation's Home Appliance Division.

Biggest current news in Murray's operations is the introduction—under the "Murray" brand name—of a completely new series of fine quality, moderate priced home appliances. All of the new Murray home appliances are being produced entirely in the quarter-mile-long Scranton plant, called "The most modern general appliance plant in the world." Fullscale production of automobile bodies and parts continues in the corporation's Michigan factories.

Milmar, Inc., founded in 1947 by Carl Milstein, president: Albert Mars, secretary-treasurer, and Robert LaSalle, vice president, adds the Murray line to a well-established group of major appliances, including Meck television, Deepfreeze appliances, made by the Motor Products Corp., Brunswick television and records, Eureka vacuum cleaners and Voss washing machines.

The firm occupies a building on E. 40 Street in Cleveland with more than 45,000 square feet, located on a railroad siding, which enables them to do their own warehousing, servicing and delivery on all of these products.

An unusual slant to the operation of Milmar is their use of an airplane to bring in dealers from out-of-Cleveland points.

Annual Producer's Council Awards
(Continued from page 9)
Carlson, "Climate Considerations in Cleveland"; Sanford Ofif, "Metal Curtain Wall Construction"; John Wilson, "Porcelain Enamel in Architecture"; William Henderson, "Low Voltage Wiring"; Henry Obojski, "Pipe Insulation."

The class "Building Materials and Methods" was started by the School of Architecture of Western Reserve University, Cleveland as a result of the award offer made by Producers' Council three years ago and is a required course for the architectural students. It is an extremely popular course with the students in that it affords them an opportunity to completely investigate available building products and construction practices as undergraduates. Much of the credit for the popularity and success of the course is due Professor Carl Dopper. He has laid the ground work for the course and has followed through in all details, including the preparation of a list of recommended subjects for the student papers. Professor Dopper's list of subjects is a masterpiece in the coverage of such a wide field. He also designed the Certificate of Award that accompanies the cash award.

It will remain a handsome reminder to the recipients of these awards for years to come. Prof. Dopper recently attended the National Producers' Council Meeting which was held concurrently with the A.I.A. National Convention in Chicago. He had been asked by

(continued on page 28)
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TO FACILITATE ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION
By Charles C. Colman

For a number of years I have read with interest articles in your publication on the value of registration laws to architects and as to the advantage of their co-operation with State Boards. This latter subject was restated in the March Issue of the "Journal of The American Institute of ARCHITECTS," under the caption of "BACK THE STATE EXAMINING BOARDS."

During the same period I have had considerable experience with State Boards and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards too. On investigation I find that my experiences have not been unlike those of other practicing architects retained to furnish professional services in more than one state.

Analyzing these experiences, one can readily under-

stand the vexed desire of architects and their need to circumvent regulations established to benefit the profession. Because of the more usual delay and obstacles presented, it is more practical and expeditious, either to ignore requirements or to pay a nominal fee to a fellow architect in a particular state for the use of his "rubber" stamp.

What are the causes that lead to these seeming flagrant violations of or indifference to provisions established to protect those who practice architecture? Is the

(Continued on page 20)
OUR PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Rockport, Mass.

For the past few days we have been putting miles between ourselves and the job at the office. Removing also from our mind for a few days, the executive concerns of the Architects Society of Ohio, to relax in the easy atmosphere of New England.

The morning we pulled off of Route 20 to take time out for a little side trip down to Cooperstown, N. Y., we realized that our entire two weeks could easily be spent in that pleasant valley in the study of Colonial Architecture. However, the curse of our times—to plan too much for too short a period—lured us on.

In a couple of days in and around Pittsfield, Mass., historic points of interest took us to Tanglewood at Lenox, to the elegance of old Stockbridge, and at Great Barrington we found the French Renaissance palatial residence built by Mark Hopkins in the days gone by, deserted and starting to disintegrate. So to join the fate of many of these castles that represent the glory of another day.

At Providence and Pawtucket, R. I. we had the good fortune of finding friends who were native to the smallest and proudest state in the union. Here we acquired a real education in seafoods, even to the questionable odors of the ‘shing villages down on the road from Jerusalem to Galilee at Judith Point on the Atlantic.

The old fishing shacks, the wharfs and boats make interesting pictures to be remembered long after the smell is forgotten.

Another drive down Narragansett Bay thru Bristol to Newport, was a reverse experience. Here along Ocean Drive the great estates of many of the upper 2% of our population spread along the rocky shore line.

The Vanderbilts were not at home, but the Historic Society of Providence was holding open house at “The Breakers” by permission of the heirs, so we dropped around to see Architect Richard Hunt’s masterpiece. The composer of “I dreamt I Dwell in Marble Halls,” could have gained an inspiration for several additional verses to his song had he lived to see this.

Today, which is June 7th, we paid our respects to those courageous pioneers who in 1620 anchored the Mayflower on the shores of this land and founded the Plymouth Colony. In times like these one thinks deeply when visiting the shrines erected to their memory.

Boston—we passed thru that maze in time to catch the 5 o’clock traffic today. We stopped only at red traffic lights—we will come back to that before our time runs out. But our eyes were set toward Cape Ann before sun down—and here we are at this artist’s paradise, Rockport, Mass. Between here and Gloucester we expect to spend a few days with the paint brush and camera. God and the weatherman permitting, we may bring back to you a bit of this spirit.

CARL C. BRITSCH

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Architectural Registration
(Continued from page 18)

fault that of the architects or the State Boards? True enough the members of the Boards are busy individuals, who serve graciously and receive meager compensation for their time and have infrequent meetings.

In the case of architects taking junior examinations, it is hardly to be expected that their tests can be given more often than the interval of Board meetings. However, where architects have passed senior examinations and hold certificates from the N.C.A.R.B., application for registration should receive action more promptly. There should be no delay in the transcription and forwarding of records by the N.C.A.R.B., or by secretaries of state boards, in cases of reciprocal consideration. On receipt of these, surely, there should be a simple and uniform way of forwarding the records of applicants to board members and taking a vote by mail within a reasonable time. After the mail vote, the secretary of the state board could notify the applicant promptly and at the same time advise as to all regulations concerning the use of embossed seals, rubber stamps, registration in counties of practice, etc. (Whether one receives his decorative “Certificate of Registration” in six months or a year is of little concern.)

In general, the architect appreciates that it is to his advantage to co-operate and he is willing to do so. However, to him, it seems ridiculous to receive a circular from a state board telling him that “application should be made well in advance of any contemplated practice,” and “non-resident architects must be fully registered in ——— before they come into this state to seek work or to represent themselves as architects.”

Many architects are retained by corporations and individuals whose operations extend into many states. There is little or no advance notice of the intended expansions. What client will delay his construction three or six months or a year until his architect has been registered in the state or states in which he has need of building? What architect would forego a commission or should be expected to refrain from practice because of faulty administration of regulations?

The solution should be simple and satisfying.

*CHARLES C. COLMAN BIOGRAPHY
Graduated—Cornell University, College of Architecture, 1912.
Employed by Frank B. Meade, architect, Cleveland, 1909 and 1912-1917, specializing in high-grade residence and club work.
Employed by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass., 1916-1917, and superintendent of construction, Mountain Lake, Florida.
Served as Lieutenant, Engineers, U. S. A., 1st World War.
Graduated—The Cleveland Institute of Art, 1921.
Awards: The Cleveland Museum of Art; and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Awards for Design, 1900 and 1926.
Established own office for practice of architecture, in Cleveland in 1919 and has continued such in own name.
Practice includes all types of buildings, with a large number of residences, and commercial buildings, offices, recreation camps, indoor and outdoor theatres, etc.


Mayor’s Building Code Committee, Cleveland, initiating new building code. Advisor in preparation of codes Cuyahoga County Township and Canton, Ohio.
Architectural Advisor, Zoning Board, South Euclid, Ohio, appointed 1939.
Past President, Cornell Club of Cleveland. Past President: Association of Alumni, College of Architecture, Cornell University. Director, Cornell Alumni Association, Ithaca, N. Y. Member of Executive Committee, Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Director, Architects Society of Ohio.
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factors governing climate and could, therefore, aid in getting the most from a location for comfort living. Then with the aid of before and after slides he showed a beautiful microclimate area which was later completely destroyed by ruthless bulldozer action, leaving 6 trees to protect an area for 300 homes. Where, if a windbreak had been left on the ridge approximately $20.00 a year per family would have been saved in fuel costs. Where, if old trees had been left, it would have been 8 to 10 degrees cooler in the summer, and where original heavy vegetation would have absorbed drainage and eliminated a continual erosion problem. In conclusion with diagramatic drawings Dr. Landsberg emphasized the providing of wind protection in winter, and wind cooling in summer.

Dr. Joseph E. Howland, Garden Editor of “House Beautiful,” then talked on the comforts and discomforts afforded by the use of landscape material. First he pointed out that the reading public must be convinced that: (a) better furnaces and more insulation are not enough; (b) climate is warded off at the lot line; and (c) no matter what people do or do not it affects microclimate and therefore comfort. He stated that it is important for landscaping to be used as a tool to alter climate and as a buffer against trouble, and, instead of just a spot of beauty it should give more useful outdoor living. People are now becoming more and more conscious of what the house looks like from the garden than how it appears to the postman. It is not sufficient to just plant, but such planting should be maintained properly and more are willing to do so today. He emphasized with the use of slides the ways of extending the use of outside living areas by use of radiant heated flagging, artificial shade trees, rolling horizontal awning, movable sun shades, transparent rain shields, vertical louvered screens and insect screened rooms (commenting that even D.D.T. doesn’t keep the insects away). These slides also showed the great change developing in garden design because of the consideration of climate control.

Mr. Fitch summarized the very interesting and instructive program with the following pertinent remarks: (a) We may know things in theory, but it is very evident from traveling that we do not observe them in fact; (b) Because everything is universally available, it doesn’t signify that it is likewise universally appropriate; (c) The flexible indoor-outdoor relationship must exist more than just visibility; and, (d) the environment as a whole and available local tools should be analyzed for planning of houses and all types of buildings.

Acoustical Materials in Schools
(Continued from page 10)

classification are available), or Incombustible in all other rooms, areas and locations in school buildings.

Paragraph 5 of Section 12600-1a reads:

"Acoustical materials meeting the requirements of this section may be suspended from or attached to any floor or roof construction and attached to any wall where such floor or roof construction or wall alone meets the requirements of Section 12600-1a and the Table set forth therein, for the particular construction classification, provide that (a) if such material when applied against a non-combustible backing is not more than two (2) inches removed from such backing, the space behind such material shall be fire-stopped in an area not exceeding ten (10) square feet or eight (8) feet in any direction, and (b) if such material is more than two (2) inches from such backing, it shall meet the requirements of Section 12600-1a and the Table set forth therein as to fire resistance, and that, then,
Acoustical material may be applied either directly against a non-combustible backing, such as concrete, plaster or plasterboard; or it may be installed on furring strips provided the furring strips do not exceed two (2) inches in thickness and provided also that the furring strips, if installed twelve (12) inches on center as customary to support acoustical tile, shall have, every eight (8) feet, a furring strip set in between the parallel furring and flush with it as a fire-stop. If the acoustical tile is to be furred out, or suspended, a distance of more than two (2) inches, the tile must be Incombustible.

Prefabricated Acoustical Units, or acoustical tile as they are commonly termed, meeting the test requirements of Incombustible and Slow Burning, as well as combustible, have been commercially available for many years. The Slow Burning classification is met by the perforated (cellulose) fiber board type of acoustical tile surface finished with fire retardant paints. Several acoustical tile manufacturers are prepared to furnish factory finished tile which meets this classification requirement. A number of fire retardant paints have been developed with different characteristics of appearance, washability and repaintability.

In the Incombustible class there are the perforated metal pan type, and a number of varieties of tile made of mineral aggregate—mineral fiber, expanded gypsum, etc.—with smooth, fissured or perforated surface.

The perforated metal pan type, ever since its introduction twenty-five years or so ago, has been widely used as a suspended ceiling, as well as being applied in other cases directly against plaster or concrete.

Without going into its various good qualities which have won for it a wide acceptance, it can be truthfully said that when suspended it "breathes" and has presented maintenance problems. Similar maintenance problems, due to the "breathing" of other porous, ab-
sorbert materials, have been present to a greater or lesser degree in other types of acoustical tile particularly when installed as suspended ceilings. In general this "breathing" problem does not exist when acoustical tile are applied directly against a backing of concrete, plaster or gypsum board.

There are other important advantages to be gained by applying acoustical tile directly against such backings. They are not susceptible, when applied in that manner, to the easy damage or dislocation to which they are subject when applied on light metal furring members inserted in shallow kerfs around the edges of the units. Acoustical tile, usually less than one (1) inch in thickness, are weakened along the lines of support when kerfed, midway of their thickness, to accommodate the metal H or T suspension members; and the impact of a thrown ball or other objects, often is sufficient to break through the kerfed edges, and present repair problems.

Some kinds of acoustical tile have far more "guts" than others, and therefore, are better able to resist impact and abrasion, but many experienced observers agree that for best results application directly to a substantial backing is preferable to erection on light metal suspension members.

Plaster, when dry and level, makes an excellent base for the application of the acoustical tile by adhesives, and the white or finish coat may be omitted. However, the acoustical tile is bound to reflect and even to accentuate any unevenness of the plaster, and architects do well who specify and require level plaster surfaces. Below bar joists, metal lath and plaster is acceptable fireproofing for the structural members.

Gypsum board also makes an excellent base for the application of acoustical tile, either by adhesive, or in the case of perforated tile, by screws. Gypsum sheathing, in two (2) feet by eight (8) feet units, with ship-lapped edges makes a much better job than gypsum lath. The gypsum sheathing can be nailed to metal furring which in turn should be spaced on not wider than twenty (20) inch centers. When the complete ceilings, including the 11⁄2" channel, metal furring gypsum board backing and acoustical tile, are specified as the acoustical contractor's work, there is undivided responsibility for the desired results. However, it should be made clear that, so far as the writer knows, there is no practical form of gypsum board backing which, when suspended below bar joists or other unprotected steel, will pass Ohio Code requirements for fireproof school buildings.

In conclusion, while it may be argued that these new requirements go too far in prohibiting the use of the lowest cost combustible type materials in school buildings, the recognition of the Slow Burning classification as acceptable in room areas which constitute perhaps seventy-five or eighty percent of total treated school areas makes possible substantial economies as against the requirements of Incombustible material as a minimum. Over a period of several weeks, committees of the House and Senate held open hearings on House Bill 481 and considerable time in these meetings was taken up with discussion of the "Acoustical Section." So far as the manufacturers of acoustical materials were concerned in these hearings, the manufacturers of glass fiber acoustical tiles and an acoustical plaster manufacturer vigorously opposed Section 12(600)-lb, and urged prohibition of all except materials meeting the Incombustible classification. On the other side, in support of Section 12(600)-lb, were aligned The Celotex Corporation, Armstrong Cork Company, Johns Manville, National Gypsum Company, Simpson Logging Company, Steel Ceilings and The United States Gypsum Company.
Remodeling of Kane Co. Building
(Continued from page 8)

Home Sewing Machines, Odin Gas Ranges, Duo Therm Heating Equipment, Simplex Ironers, Cosco Tables and Chairs, and Thor Sinks, Washers and Driers each occupy a space. Along the opposite wall, movable cases hang from brass hooks. Each is 4' long, and provided with three movable shelves to display the "traffic" appliances of Westinghouse, Presto, Arvin and the toy lines of Gilbert as well as the American Flyer Electric Trains.

A large feature display on this floor, near the elevator, consists of a free-formed curved wall made of corrugated steel roofing with a covered surface of sparkling mica chips. The wall is 15' long. Detachable standards may be hung from the top to hold movable shelves, and a 6' movable base curves along the floor. A bank of colored spotlights plays over the entire display. This display was built to be changed often. At Christmas time, the shelves will be attached to show the Gilbert Toys; at spring time, the new Admiral line of refrigerators will be featured. Thus the Kane Company can display the line of the season and also it gives the dealer an idea on how to set up his own windows to get the most attractive display for added business.

Although the ceiling of this room, as throughout the building, consisted of 6 x 16 joists 30" oc. on double 6 x 16 beams, and wood posts in 16' x 20' bays, all in miserable condition (covered with machinery, pneumatic pipes, suspended from continuous rows of huge wood planks), the architect chose not to cover the ceiling, believing in the principle that the best lighting system for display is the one that not only does a perfect overall job of lighting but at the same time is not apparent to the eye. Furthermore, the use of bare, slim line tubes eliminates the maintenance handicap of louvers or other forms of covers on fluorescent fixtures. In addition, the unlighted joist space conveniently runs perpendicular to the long narrow room. This space combined with the lighted space creates a stripped effect that erases the former tunnel effect. And lastly, by running one additional wire through the slim line fixture, complete flexibility of spot lighting was created. At any point, simple plug-in spot lights can be quickly placed. By not dropping them below the joist line, all the spots are hidden from the eye, and thus the cheapest porcelain type spot fixtures could be used—the complete installation costing less than the usual spun fixtures alone. The total result was a "ceiling," selling merchandise and the buidling through a rhythm of dark and light and a completely shadowless lighting system. Snap-on colored covers for the spot lights add color to the whole dramatic effect. (Continued on page 26)
The entire fourth floor is devoted to the displaying of the many handsome lines of furniture the Kane Company distributes. Here, as on the third floor, the industrial spirit of the neighborhood was blocked out by covering all the window walls with floor-to-ceiling plywood. Also, as on the third floor, the columns with their heavy cast iron bolsters were made a feature of the floor rather than an eyesore. A plywood form curves from the slim base of the column to the outer edge of the bolster, creating a graceful form that makes the structural system become part of the play of design of the space. This column treatment, probable more than any other thing, changes the atmosphere of the two display floors from that of a warehouse.

The ceiling on the fourth floor again created a difficult problem. Again the architect utilized the challenge of a problem to create an architectural result that sells design and the modern principal that a simple economic solution can also be the most beautiful and efficient. The merchandise to be displayed here was entirely different than that on the third floor. It called for incandescent light; also it would be convenient to create a reason for grouping the furniture in its usual fashion. The ceiling was first sprayed with a chalk black. Then 8' sheets of plywood were cut in half. Mounting these sheets at about 9' on center both ways, painting them white and hanging a stripped down three-ring lighting fixture with silver bottom bulb in the center, the architect created a distinctive rhythmic pattern of squares. The contrast of the white square and dark ceiling hides the ceiling entirely. The squares themselves reflect the grouping pattern for the furniture below. As to cost, the entire pattern of squares was laid out and put in place in two days' time.

Model rooms conceal the heating for this floor and the floor below. The rest of the effect is created by a carefully studied pattern of colored walls. Color is another principle of the architect (Mr. Kane also holds a degree in Interior Design). He feels that color can ruin a good job of design and perhaps cover up the mistakes of a bad one. He spent nine weeks working out the color "system" for the company. The colors he used are coordinated scientifically from the exterior lobby on throughout the entire building. It was planned not just to "look nice" but to lead the customer through the building and the individual sections; to create the right atmosphere and background for the various products and to move like a symphony from quiet tones to exciting ones. The colors, too, had to be practical. The furniture customer who may accompany the dealer to the Kane Company and who picks out a sofa saying it would look wonderful in front of the same colored wall in their own room, can be given the exact formula for the Pratt & Lambert Co. color used on the wall at the Kane Company. The architect left a permanent record of all colors, their location and composition, for just such purposes. There is also a complete record of the sources and description of the drapery fabrics and leathers used in conjunction with the displays. A total of 40 colors were chosen from a file of 1300 available to the architect.

The general and private offices are located on the third floor. In an effort to make the atmosphere as efficient, pleasant and cheerful as possible, lounges were provided and a cafeteria built. The private offices include a bar, sun-bathing room, and showers. Color changes from room to room and glass partitions are used throughout to bring delightful and restful changes. The entire office and display areas have been air conditioned by individual Carrier units to provide comfort for all.

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Producers’ Council Awards
(Continued from page 17)
the Producers’ Council to tell of the beneficial effects of the student award which originated with the Cleveland Chapter. Producers’ Council is urging all its local chapters to follow this example.

Francis R. Bacon, Dean of the School of Architecture of Western Reserve University addressed the luncheon meeting and told of the stimulus that this award had created. He expressed his appreciation to the Producers’ Council Chapter and his hope that these awards would be continued.

Architect Anthony Cieresi, chairman of the Award Jury was most enthusiastic in his remarks concerning these papers—so much so that he has recommended the Publication Committee of “Ohio Architect” that these papers be reprinted in later issues.

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE
PLASTER PASSES FIRE TEST

Both perlite-gypsum and vermiculite-gypsum plaster applied on metal lath have won an official 4-hour rating in protecting steel columns against fire under tests conducted by Underwriters’ Laboratories, according to the Metal Lath Manufacturers Association. Besides making possible the fireproofing of steel columns to meet maximum code requirements in any city in the U.S., lightweight aggregate plaster also makes possible substantial weight savings and lower overall costs of building, and many postwar skyscrapers have been erected incorporating steel column fireproofing with metal lath and vermiculite or perlite-gypsum plaster.
Cleveland Chapter News
(Continued from page 13)

dates for the conventions, fixing the date for the Annual Convention in October.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORT. About 75% of the Booths for the Building Materials Exhibit at the coming A.S.O. Convention in Columbus, October 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been sold, but there are still some very desirable spaces available.

The fourth regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Architects Society of Ohio will be held at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday, June 26th, 1951, at 11:00 A.M. in rooms 3 and 4 on the Mezzanine.

Luncheon will be at 12:15 in Parlor A of the Coffee Shop.

In the evening we are invited to be the guests of the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. for dinner at the Chippewa Golf Club.

Respectfully submitted,
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