

Newly elected ASO President Charles J. Marr accepts the Society gavel and charter from out-going President John P. Macelwane. ARCHIECTS

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Note in the accompanying photographs, how the architect has developed exposed brick interiors to accentuate the custom furnishings, sharp colors and distinctive decorating of his overall planning. Likewise, the natural attractiveness of exposed brickwork is a key factor in the room design that subtly and successfully "brings the outdoors inside." This home also illustrates how exterior attractiveness can be enhanced by brick walls that are decorative as well as functional.

ARCHITECT: FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT PHOTOS BY JACK STERLING



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ARCHITECT

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Official Publication of the Architects Lociety of O.hio

November 1957

Some Thoughts on Prestressed Concrete

By R. M. Gensert Gensert, Williams & Associates Consulting Engineers Cleveland

Introduction

By Robert C. Gaede, AIA Cleveland

The sketch shown on the preceding page is a fantasy serving to introduce the first of two articles by Mr. Richard M. Gensert on the new world of prestressed concrete beginning in this issue of the Ohio Architect.

In various speculative ways a "new look" in buildings and town-scape is suggested by the more tenuous forms the pre-stressed concrete members may take, given sufficient interest is present on the part of the Architect and Engineer.

Slender columns, soaring cantilevers, space frames of prestressed and precast concrete members combine to further the double purpose of effecting economies in material and construction, while emphasizing the open feeling generally admired in the current architectural vernacular.

The advance in prestressed concrete throughout the world has been phenomenal during the past few years, and is based primarily on the fact that substantial savings in concrete and reinforcing materials may be effected through its use. In addition, the Architect finds greater freedom of design through the possibility of larger clear spans and the use of smaller members to carry heavier loads.

The First World Conference on Prestressed Concrete was held in San Francisco from July 27 through August 3 this year under the direction of Dr. T. Y. Lin, Professor at the University of California in Berkeley. The purpose was to bring together information about the newest developments and to disseminate this knowledge to those concerned with it. Experts were on hand from many parts of the world, including countries behind the "iron curtain". Many papers were presented by engineers and scientists as well as manufacturers of prestressed products. A number of exhibits were assembled and arrangements made for field trips to nearby prestressing plants, one of which is perhaps the largest in the world.

Of the many details and points of discussion presented at the conference, one of the most interesting observations was the different emphasis placed on prestressed and precast concrete in different countries. In Europe, the work takes on the form of custom design and construction with a small proportion of the work being mass produced. As a



Conventional Conc. Beam

Constant Span

Fig. 1

result, new concepts in theory and design generally come from European countries. In contrast, the USSR presented manufacturing and construction techniques well beyond the scope of the industry elsewhere. Mass production in Russia is carried out to such a great degree that their architecture suffers from a monotonous conformity to predetermined spans and shapes in all building components.

Prestressed concrete in the US and Canada has taken on the aspect of mass production with a fair amount of variation, thus allowing the architect considerable freedom in using the units to advantage. Because the industry of precast, prestressed concrete in this country is in its infancy, there are some manufacturers who are by-passing the architect, and particularly the engineer, and are dealing directly with the prospective building owner. When an industry enters the field of design for the purpose of promoting its product, the results eventually will be stifling and on occasion dangerous. Perhaps the representative Russian architecture in prestressed concrete should be a warning of what can happen when the creative element is curtailed for one reason or another. Architects and engineers can help to overcome this situation by considering the possibilities of prestressed and precast concrete in their work. Their consideration and understanding of the material will help to establish cooperation and mutual understanding between designers and manufacturers.

It seems that architects, rather than waiting for proportions and details to be established by others should become interested and involved in the early stages of exploration and development of this new building medium. Historically, architecture has derived its new forms out of the combined influence of many things, not the least of which are the available techniques of construction. In our time there is emerging a new architectural form partly derived from the structural possibilities latent in concrete and revealed through the technique of prestressing. With this in mind I have attempted to relate what is being done now and to predict the shape of things to come. Fig. 1 depicts some of the variations in dimension that are possible when conventional concrete and prestressed concrete are directly compared.

Perhaps we should pause and redefine prestressed concrete by inquiring as to what it is, how it came about, its advantages and its disadvantages.

To begin which, prestressed concrete is a result of attempts to eliminate tensile cracking stresses in conventional concrete by introducing into the tensile zone of the member, compressive stresses which would subsequently be

(Continued on Page 8)



Variable Depth

Prestressed Conc. Beam



reduced by the dead and live loads. This is accomplished in one of two ways-the first method, post-tensioning, consists of placing prestressing wires inside the forms before pouring the concrete. These wires are generally encased in such a way that they do not bond to the concrete. Once the concrete is poured and set, the wires are tensioned by means of jacks, and anchored against the ends of the concrete member. The second method, which is referred to as pretensioning, consists of tensioning twisted strands before the concrete is poured. They are kept in this state until the concrete has reached a predetermined strength, at which time the wires are released from their anchors and the transfer of stress from steel to concrete is effected through the bond that the strands have developed with the concrete.

Prestressing produces a crackless concrete which increases its resistance to deterioration under exposure to freezing, salt water, and many chemical atmospheres. The behavior of conventional concrete requires that it develop tensile cracks before it can withstand a bending moment. These cracks allow corrosive atmosphere to enter, affecting either the reinforcing steel or the concrete itself. The net result is an eventual breakdown of the structure. This of course does not happen with prestressed concrete because it can be designed to have compression over the entire section at all times under all loading conditions, and as a result will eliminate the detrimental effect of cracking. A good application of this characteristic of a crackfree concrete as the result of prestressing is exemplified in several buildings in the western part of the country. Office buildings, requiring ponded areas on the roofs for air conditioning were built with prestressed concrete roof decks. The roofing was entirely omitted, and these structures have been used without any signs of damage or leakage. Another example of this water tightness is the experimental use of prestressed concrete for barges during World War II. These barges are still in service, and a core that was drilled through one of them in order to inspect the condition of the prestressing steel indicated that no rusting had taken place.

Prestressing produces a rigid member under working loads, and a flexible member under excessive overloads. The advantage of a rigid member under working loads is its resistance to excessive deflections or sag that may present problems. As a member deflects under loading conditions, it may affect other details of a structure, for instance a large beam over a glass window would break the glass if the beam deflection exceeds the tolerance. Or, as a structural roof member, a large deflection may cause water to pond in certain areas where roof drains were not provided.

The advantage of a flexible member under excessive overloads is its warning of the overload condition. For example, the sag in a roof beam that has been overloaded either for reasons of temporary construction loads, or some unusual situation of water ponding on the roof will be so apparent that it is a warning to anyone seeing it.

Long time deflection due to plastic flow of conventional concrete is eliminated through the technique of prestressing. An inherent problem of conventional concrete is that the top part of the beam is in compression, (assuming positive bending), while the bottom part of the beam is in tension where the reinforcing bars are located. Now, when a load is applied to the beam, a bending moment is produced compressing the top unreinforced portion of the beam, that in time produces a rearrangement of molecules. This rearrangement more or less compacts the top particles and results in the concrete being relieved of some initial stress while the tension steel picks up stress, and additional deflection takes place. There is no control over this phenomenon unless it is taken into account in the original design. In the design of conventional concrete, plastic flow is almost never considered, and consequently it is not uncommon to find sagging beams, floors, roofs and cantilevers or canopies in structures that were not built with sufficient camber to compensate for the plastic flow deflections. In prestressed concrete, all of these so-called unknowns of conventional concrete are known, and must be taken into account. The deflection of a prestressed concrete beam under a given load is constant.

Prestressed concrete is elastic, and its behavior is similar to structural steel. This quality of the material allows for the reversal of stresses as well as the absorption of impact loads. Once a conventional concrete beam cracks, the tension the concrete had sustained before it cracked is lost and is never regained; therefore a second loading of the beam will produce greater deflections with less recovery. Hence conventional concrete is good for only so many reversals of loading, at the end of which time it becomes fatigued, and cannot be used as a serviceable structure. In prestressed concrete this fatigue limit is much higher since the beam does not develop cracks under normal loading conditions, and the ability of the beam to withstand stress is constant.

The inherent ability of prestressed concrete to take reversal of stress and impact loads can also be used to advantage when structural requirements for earthquake and bomb-resistant structures are encountered.

When compression stresses are induced over the crosssection of a beam by means of prestressing, they tend to nullify the principal tensile stresses that appear under loading conditions. This behavior allows for the design of thinner web sections and yields T-shaped and I-shaped sections that are lighter in weight than their conventional concrete counterparts. Of course this factor of prestressed concrete goes a long way in allowing us to develop longer spans and heavier loads, since it is a well known fact that shear stresses in concrete are critical and present rather rigid restrictions on the ability of conventional concrete structures to carry loads.

The prestressing of a concrete member actually pretests the concrete. If appreciable honeycombing of the concrete exists within the number, it may very likely show up when the induced prestress forces are applied. A good example of this characteristic is a warehouse that was designed and built in Kentucky. It was a waffle, lift slab type of construction, and the entire floor was prestressed. At one point of the floor there was honey-combing that was not apparent from visual inspection, and when the wires were tensioned, the concrete, being incapable of taking the high compressive forces induced under prestress, literally crushed. This exposure of a hidden defect prevented failure of a structure that was destined for human occupancy, and it was easily repaired.

The cost advantage of prestressed concrete comes about from the fact that it takes less concrete and less steel to carry the same load over the same span than conventional concrete. In prestressed concrete concrete quantities are reduced by approximately 25%, and steel tonnage is reduced by about 75%. Although the concrete and steel for prestressed work is more expensive than the material used in conventional concrete, this fact does not substantially lessen the savings indicated above.

Probably the most important advantage in this type of concrete construction is the use of greater spans and heavier loads. The demand for greater spans is becoming more and more prevalent in building construction, particularly in office structures and industrial buildings, where clear spans of 30' and 60' are not at all uncommon. Investors are finding that they get a greater return on their invest-

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ment in office buildings by keeping columns to a minimum, thus providing greater flexibility with larger column-free areas that allow for inevitable future moving of partitions. Building owners are finding that many offices are turning to business machines of various types. This trend demands floor systems that are capable of carrying heavier loads than in the past.

(Ed. Note: In the next issue of the OHIO ARCHITECT, Mr. Gensert will discuss the following aspects of Prestressed Concrete: stability, transportation of concrete units, use of highly skilled craftsmen, erection of prestressed members, building code requirements, anchoring devices, aggregate in prestressed work, training of designers and limitations in final building.)

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Board of Examiners of Architects Meets

Following the appointments to the State Board of Examiners of Architects by Governor C. William O'Neill effective with the expiration on October 2, 1957, of the term of Ralph W. Carnahan (serving as President of the Board), a re-organization of the Board was held and the following officers elected:

Harold H. Munger of Toledo, President, (1956-1960); R. Franklin Outcalt of Cleveland, Vice President, (1955-1959); Charles E. Firestone, Canton, Secretary, (1956-1961); Alfred A. Hahn, Toledo, Assistant Secretary, (1957-1958); and Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr., Columbus, Member, (1957-1962). The figures represent the current terms of the respective members.

The Fifth Annual (combined) Report of the Board has been mailed to all architects whose registration is current. In it will be found a copy of the Architects Registration Law for Ohio, Sections 4703.01 to 4703.19 and 4703.99, which is recommended for careful and serious reading by all members of the profession. This report also contains the names and addresses of all other state registration boards and a roster of all architects currently registered and eligible to practice in Ohio as of June 30, 1957.



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Architects Hart & Weiss

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The function of this three story office building located in surburban Cleveland was conceived in two parts —namely, the first floor which is devoted to the dental offices of the owners and the rentable office space of the second and third floors. This necessitated a rather loose, flexible arrangement above as against firmly defined space below. The dental suites, therefore, were the real and specific problem of the building while the office space was general and problematic at the time of design.

The intention of the architecture was not one of domination or attention seeking but rather one of creating an atmosphere for human beings transacting the various functions involved within the building. This meant dealing with all the vast mechanical problems of today's life, such as parking, air conditioning and mass produced and standardized parts, and still maintaining a human scale within the building to make it complete and real.

The exposing of the steel helped to create this scale, for it broke down the size of the building into humanly recognizable parts without destroying the total meaning. The use of glass has a connotation of openness, where people are wanted and permitted. Through the use of court walls, an inner privacy and a contact with the outside is maintained.

The dental suites, while quite large, are made up of a multitude of small rooms which are private in nature. The operatories and consultation rooms are sheathed in glass and placed toward the side, which is enclosed outside by the overhang of the upper floors and a garden court wall. The patient is placed in a pleasant yet private surrounding so that the normal dental patient tensions are relaxed as much as possible. The suites are self-contained units, with each being specifically designed for the *modus operandi* of the dentists, one of whom is a children's specialist and the other involved in long and tedious cases of mouth rehabilitation.

Separating the two suites is a central core of elevator, storage, mechanical equipment, and toilets which extend through the upper floors. The lobby, accessible from all sides of the building, is finished in fabric walls, slate floors, and a free-standing wall of walnut ribs



set on bronze screening.

The upper floors have proved to be flexible enough for renting space as required without losing the integrity of the building or mechanical equipment.

The exterior of the structure is both exposed and expressed. The H columns and fireproofed spandrel beams are painted black and the framed panels are of light gray maganese spotted ceramic glazed brick and/or aluminum framed glass. It houses 4,000 sq. ft. per floor and 900 sq. ft. in the penthouse area.

The first floor enclosure is set back resulting in free standing columns at that level. The created continuous covered walk and protected area around the building gives further expression to the idea of the steel skelton with its widely spaced source of support. The floor to ceiling glass which is set in aluminum tube frames is in contrast to the simple planes of dark blue pearl Swedish granite panels. The five bay by three bay structure is a study in relationships between the black steel, solid brick textured walls, glass, careful proportions and clear detailing.

It is the expression of visual lightness, strength and vigorous honesty that differentiates this building from the "modern colonial" of the Shaker Square environment. The one tie is the freestanding red brick walls that extend from the building to the property lines to serve as a visual shield for the surrounding parking area.

The architects for the Shaker Boulevard building, Philmore J. Hart and Jerry F. Weiss, established the firm of Hart & Weiss in January, 1954. Mr. Hart holds a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from Western Reserve University and a Master's Degree in Architecture from the Illinois Institute of Technology. He was formerly associated with the architectural firms of Outcalt, Guenther and Associates and Michael Kane and Associates in Cleveland as well as Mies Van der Rohe in Chicago. Mr. Weiss was graduated from the Illinoise Institute of Technology and has been associated with several European architects as well as Ramsey and Sleeper, New York, George Fred Keck, Chicago, and Michael Kane and Associates in Cleveland. Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Weiss are members of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Other individuals and firms associated with the project were William Behnke, Landscape Architect; Barber, Magee & Hoffman, Structural Engineers; James P. Stecklow & Associates, Mechanical Engineers; Anton Eichmuller & Associates, Electrical Engineers; and the Mitzel Company and Leo Zuckerman, Contractors.



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Newly elected ASO Officers standing left to right are Howard B. Cain, Secretary; John P. Macelwane, Immediate Past-President; Hermon S. Brodrick, First Vice-President; Charles J. Marr, President; Harold W. Goetz, Second Vice-President; Gilbert Coddington, Third Vice-President; and H. James Holroyd, Treasurer.

Although the 24th Annual Convention and Materials Exhibit of the Society is now history, it will be long remembered by more than 500 architects, wives, exhibitors and guests.

Under the direction of H. James Holroyd, Columbus Chapter President, Gilbert Coddington, General Convention Chairman, and John Seidel, Assistant Chairman, the smoothly functioning program offered a variety of educational and entertaining events.

The Convention Committees, composed of members of the Host Columbus Chapter, AIA, were as follows: HOSPITALITY, C. Melvin Frank, Chairman, Arthur J. Dupre, James J. NCVEMBER, 1957

Foley, Robert E. Cassell, Walter E. Pettit; PROGRAM, Richard L. Tully, Chairman, Marion V. Packard, M. L. McGee; PUBLICITY, John P. Schooley, Chairman, Robert E. Cassell, James J. Foley; REGISTRATION, James J. Foley, Chairman, John M. Seidel, Donald G. Spies, O. C. Miller, Robert R. Reeves, Jr., William H. Brown; LUNCHEONS, George M. Clark, Chairman, James J. Kramer, Jr., Ann C. Kramer; ICE BREAKER, C. Curtiss Inscho, Chairman; Gerald L. Emerick, Fayne F. Freshwater, David A. Pierce, Frederick M. Stitzel; EXHIBITS, Noverre Musson, Chairman, Perry E. Borchers, Charles A. Nitschke, George L. Tilley, Kent H.

Brandt, LADIES PROGRAM, Mrs. Raymond D. Goller, Chairman, Mrs. Robert R. Reeves, Jr.

More than seventy displays of building products were shown to an interested group of architects. This was the largest exhibit in the history of the ASO.

New Society officers elected at the final business session are Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia, President; Hermon S. Brodrick, Dayton, First Vice-President; Harold W. Goetz, Middletown, Second Vice-President; Gilbert Coddington, Columbus, Third Vice-President; Howard B. Cain, Cleveland, Secretary; and H. James Holroyd, Columbus, Treasurer. ... a turtle makes more progress when his neck is out ...



Columbus Realtor John Galbreath addresses the Thursday Luncheon Meeting at the Convention. Seated left to right are C. William O'Neill, Governor, State of Ohio; H. James Holroyd, President, Columbus Chapter, AIA; Mr. Galbreath; and M. E. "Jack" Sensenbrenner, Mayor, City of Columbus.

Noted Sales Consultant Fred A. Palmer moderates Exhibitors Sales Clinic. Panelists seated left to right are Columbus Architects C. Curtiss Inscho, George D. Crumley, Robert H. Myers and Louis F. Karlsberger.



. . . we have got to sell and resell . . .

... but HOW? ...



Joel Edison, Josam Mfg. Co., asks the panel a question at the Exhibitors Sales Clinic on Friday morning.

Panel members for the Seminar on City Planning are, left to right, Marion V. Packard, ASLA, Moderator; S. B. Zisman, AIA, AIP; Israel Stollman, AIP, ASPO; and Jack B. Bachtel, ASPO.



... an under the Capitol parking garage will tend to congest and confuse the traffic problem. ...



View of the Speakers Table at the Annual Banquet concluding the Convention.



Out-going President and Mrs. John Macelwane are entertained by Speaker Harding.

... a satchel full of Southern fried anecdotes ...



Newly-elected President and Mrs. Charles Marr laugh as the Speaker tells 80 funny stories in 50 minutes.

President Macelwane recognizes the service of Past-Presidents Charles E. Firestone, Canton, and C. Curtiss Inscho, Columbus.

. . . pleased to present this Certificate of Recognition for service to the ASO as President. . .



OHIO ARCHITECT



Architect Ralph W. Carnahan, retiring member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, receives a resolution acknowledging his leadership within the profession.

. . . for long and devoted service to the Board of Examiners of Architects . . .

... hope to see you back in the office for a change ...



Architect Carl C. Britsch presents the President's Gavel and Certificate of Recognition to Out-going President Macelwane.



Henry Hirsch and Sam Richtman represent the Superior Fireproof Door and Sash Co., Inc. at the Convention.

James Platt (left) representing the Structural Clay Products Institute, greets Correale model Beverly Emig and ASO Executive Secretary Clifford Sapp.





Report of the Executive Secretary

Twenty-eight months ago you (collectively, the architects of Ohio) and I embarked upon an entirely new program—a program that today is infinitely more complex —and successful than we could ever anticipate.

This success is due partly to the fact that we live today in an economy and a society that dictates survival for the organized and a creeping banishment for the unorganized and undiciplined. However the success of your Society is due largely to the fact that a binding agent was present. This agent was your firm belief that an association of architects could benefit the people of Ohio, the construction industry, the profession of architecture and, with the demands of these altruistic objectives served, you, as individual practitioners would also be rewarded.

To trace and substantiate these facts we need to go back but a few short years to the time when this organization consisted wholly of an association of architects from six different geographical areas in the State. As is true in the development of all such organizations, the Society reached a point where its functions could progress no further because of the lack of execution of policies and programs. The architects who led the Society during these formative stages, and those who led during the stages when Society functions had reached full expansion under a contributory system, were undoubtedly aware that a day would come when action would be required in order that the Society could exceed the inherent limitations of such a system of operation.

After several attempts, the Society settled upon the correct catalyst—which was the establishment of an Executive Secretary's office and the direct publication of your own magazine. Needless to say this new and daring approach to the administration and execution of Society affairs was not accomplished overnight or without tremendous sacrifice by many of you. And regardless of what reasonably qualified person assumed the role of your Executive Secretary, a determinable measure of success was assured because the basic tenets of the Society were sound and the new program of operation was tailored to the requirements of the organization and the current era.

Personally, I feel privileged and delighted to have played a part in this stage of the Society's development. During our 28 months of close association I have been greatly impressed with the quality of the membership both as people and architects.

My office is responsible for the execution of Executive Board policies and programs. I do like to believe, however, that my own thinking has influenced decisions and that I have contributed to the establishment of our policies and programs.

The Society has enjoyed a period of unprecedented expansion and success. I hasten to add that we are just now beginning to scratch the surface of what can be accomplished. The ultimate strength and effectiveness of the Society cannot yet be determined. With the continued fine support of your officers, committees and yourselves, your organization will grow to become the strongest state organization in existence.

Flaler and New Assistant Speak To ASO Board



Standing left to right are ASO Executive Secretary Clifford E. Sapp, Department of Public Works Director Zoyd M. Flaler, ASO Prexy John P. Macelwane, ASO Treasurer David A. Pierce and newly appointed Assistant to the Director of Public Works, Richard Larimer

The Director of Ohio's Department of Public Works, Zoyd M. Flaler, attended the September 14 ASO Executive Board meeting in Columbus and introduced Governor C. William O'Neill's newly appointed Assistant to the Director, Richard Larimer.

Mr. Larimer is a registered architect and engineer and has many years experience in the construction industry.

He was formerly chief engineer with the Knowlton Construction Company and is well-known to many Ohio architects.

Director Flaler and Mr. Larimer outlined some recent changes in the Department's procedures that will affect Ohio architects.

Many other important items of business were discussed and the Board made major policy decisions on them.



The Russell and Erwin Division of the American Hardware Corp. presents an attractive display to architects attending the ASO Convention.

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Letters To The Editor

We are in receipt of the October, 1957 issue of **Ohio Architect** and we are very pleased with your handling of the article titled "A Cleveland Residence."

I wish to state that I feel the Ohio Architect has certainly been an improved magazine in the past several years. We are not only getting leading design material but, also a good coverage on the Ohio and Local Architectural scene.

Walther J. Wefel, Jr., AIA Cleveland



Crossing the channel to Holland tonite, then Brussels, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Rome, Paris and back to England. Came over on the S.S. New Amsterdam. Lovely trip.

Doc Tolford, AIA Toledo

Our appreciation to you for the excellent job of organizing the recent ASO Convention in Columbus.

All details were carefully thought out and a most friendly spirit prevailed during the entire affair. It takes a great deal of work, I know, to organize the business of a Convention—in addition to patience, understanding, and cooperation—in all working together for such an affair, which, in my opinion, was very successful.

With thanks and best wishes. John N. Richards First Vice-President, AIA

Congratulations to you and your staff for the fine coordination and programing of the A.S.O. Convention. I think the timing was especially remarkable and am sure it was no accident, but the result of much hard work.

I am looking forward to the next convention.

> Loren J. Staker, AlA Columbus (Continued on Page 21)



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR-Continued

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful convention. I am certain that the Architects in Ohio were pleased with the result.

> John M. Seidel, AIA Columbus

The writer wishes to thank you for your excellent cooperation during the recent convention of the Architects Society of Ohio.

We wish to compliment you on the program which you provided for the exhibitors and would be interested in receiving more information concerning Mr. Palmer who was the coordinator at the Sales Clinic.

It is believed that you would profit by having exhibitors on your planning committee.

We wish to extend our very best wishes to all of your personnel, and if we can be of any service to you in the future, please contact us.

W. H. Williams

Vice-Pres., Sales Promotion Stark Ceramics, Inc.

I note on page 4 of the June issue of the **Ohio Architect** an article entitled "What can an Architect do for you?" This is very interesting and I would like to have permission to reprint it for distribution to Crane salesmen.

Will you please advise if it will be satisfactory to reprint this with, of course, a credit line to your magazine.

Frank Uphues, Mgr.

Architect-Engineer Service Crane Co.

Ed. Note: Permission granted.

Dear Mr. White:

Your prompt attention to claims on the Health and Accident Insurance held by myself thru the Architects Society of Ohio Plan were greatly appreciated.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the satisfactory handling of benefits paid, the courteous manners shown by your staff and the promptness in which payments were made to me during my long period of total disability and convalescence.

At the present I am enjoying good health and hope soon to be fully in the swing of work again.

> Sincerely yours, Anthony S. Ciresi, FAIA

Producers' Council Plans Curtain Wall Seminar

H. S. Condit, President of the Columbus Chapter of Producers' Council, Inc., has announced that top research and product development specialists from leading national manufacturers will hold a seminar on "Curtain Wall Panel Construction", Thursday, December 5th, 1957.

The seminar will meet from 1:30 to 9:00 P.M. at the Grandview Inn. Dinner will be served and refreshments will be furnished during rest breaks.

The Curtain Wall seminar is being presented nationally in 30 cities and will feature exhibits of products used in this type construction as well as a manual summarizing the seminar. The manual will be presented to those attending at the conclusion of the meeting.

This is the first of a series of seminars to be presented nationally by the Producers' Council. Other seminars are being developed on such subjects as plastics, acoustics and modular measure.

The Curtain Wall seminar will cover such topics as the historical background of this type construction, the basic benefits, types of materials, erection, design and fabrication and report of specification studies.

Cassidy Enters Private Practice

The partnership of Firestone & Cassidy, Architects, was dissolved as of October 1, 1957, according to Harold S. Cassidy, AIA, Akron.

Mr. Cassidy will continue the practice of architecture at the same location on 1961 West Market Street, Akron 13, Ohio, under the name of Harold S. Cassidy.

Office space ideal for architect. Located north of Clintonville on High Street. Contact Lewis E. Harris, Executive Secretary, Ohio School Boards Association. AM-7-5436.







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Meckler Engineering Company Formed

Gershon Meckler announces the formation of Meckler Engineering Company. Mr. Meckler, former associate and chief mechanical engineer at Samborn, Steketee and Associates, Toledo, Ohio, opened consulting engineering practice July 1 at new offices located at 713 Phillips Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. Prior to establishing the mechanical engineering department at Samborn, Steketee and Associates in 1955, Mr. Meckler was associated with Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith, New York, as senior mechanical engineer. Mr. Meckler is a registered professional engineeer in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and West Virginia.

The new firm will specialize in mechanical services related to buildings, process air conditioning, refrigeration, heat transfer, industrial piping and boiler plant design.

H. T. Roderick, Architect, Dies

On Wednesday, November 6, Harry T. Roderick, 59, an architect with offices at 12 North Third Street in Columbus, died in University Hospital after an illness of one week. He lived at 1600 Zollinger Road.

Harry started to work in the office of Otto C. Darst, architect, more than 40 years ago. The original Battelle Memorial Institute Building was one of the products of the office at that time. In later years when conducting his own office, his practice included many fine homes, multiple dwellings and apartments throughout Central Ohio.

He was, to a degree, an individualist with an unusual capacity for producing lots of work, which fact was evidenced by the appearance of his own personal handiwork and skill throughout the buildings produced by his office.

A native of Columbus, Harry was a member of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Architects Society of Ohio and Columbus Athletic Club.

1958 Home & Flower Show

A new theme—"Early American" and a new look throughout is being planned for the 15th Annual Cleveland Home and Flower Show scheduled for March 1 through March 9, 1958 in Cleveland's Public Auditorium.

The motif in the flower show, as throughout all the exhibits will be "Early American," according to the Show's Director, Ralph P. Stoddard. This motif will not be the old fashioned Early American style but the 1958 adaptation of the beauty, practicability and livability of this early form which is persistently popular in spite of the inroads of modern design.

On opening day, Saturday, March 1, the show hours are 1 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. The hours on all others days are from 11 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., with the exception of closing day, Sunday, March 9, when the closing hour is 8:30 p.m.

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For detailed information on Gas Air Conditioning — absorption or condenser-type contact the Gas Advisor at your local Gas Company Office, or write The Ohio Fuel Gas Company, 99 N. Front Street, Columbus 15, Ohio. Attention: M. E. Pierce.



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