

John Noble Richards, FAIA President The American Institute of Architects

ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

TO MEMBERS OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO OF THE AIA

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The feature article on the National Cash Register Golf Clubhouse was furnished by the Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects through Associate Editor Robert J. Makarius, Jr.

The AIA Convention report was compiled by ASO staff members in Cleveland for the 1958 Convention of the Institute.

JULY, 1958

ARCHITECT

Official Publication of the Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects

JULY,	1958	Volume	XVI	Number	7

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OHIO ARCHITECT is the monthly official magazine of the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc., of the American Institute of Architects. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Society.

Editorial and Advertising office: Five East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio, Printed at: The Lawhead Press, 900 East State Street, Athens, Ohio.

OHIO ARCHITECT publishes educational articles, architectural and building news, news of persons and the activities of the Architects Society of Ohio.

OHIO ARCHITECT is available at a subscription cost of \$4.00 each year or .50 cents each issue. Roster Issue: \$1.00.

Ohio Meet Termed Great Success



American Institute of Architects President John Noble Richards, FAIA, and AIA First Lady, Norma. Mr. Richards is senior partner in the Toledo, Ohio, architectural firm of Bellman, Gillette and Richards.

More than 2,000 architects, wives, exhibitors and guests enjoyed a week of business and pleasure in Cleveland's unpredictable climate ranging from hot, muggy, clear weather to rains resembling a deluge.

Toledo's John Noble R i c h a r d s, FAIA, won the election to the AIA's highest office, the Presidency. Other officers elected were Philip Will, Jr., AIA, First Vice-President; Henry L. Wright, FAIA, Second-Vice President; Edward L. Wilson, FAIA, Secretary; and Raymond S. Kastendieck, AIA, Treasurer.

One of the major actions taken by the delegates was a repeat of an earlier stand against the present plan for expansion of the Capitol Building's east front. Debate on this issue took so much time that a discussion about Cleveland's University Circle was postponed.

Ohio's AIA delegation to the Cleveland hosted national convention was more than 150 strong. The Host Cleveland Chapter, the Convention Committee, Chairman Joseph Ceruti, AIA, and Vice-Chairman John C. Bonebrake, AIA, are due accolades for their superb programming and organization. Special thanks are due Mrs. J. Byers Hayes and Mrs. Alexander C. Robinson, Co-Chairmen for the ladies events.

An exceptionally fine display of more than 90 building products was one of



Philip Will, Jr., AIA First Vice-President The American Institute of Architects

Raymond S. Kastendieck, AIA Treasurer The American Institute of Architects



JULY, 1958

the highlights of the week-long meeting.

The Honorable Anthony J. Celebrezze, Mayor of Cleveland, and R. Franklin Outcalt, President of the Cleveland Chapter, welcomed the architects at the opening business session on Tuesday morning, July 8. At that session the architectural keynote for the convention was set by Vincent G. Kling, AIA of Philadelphia, who discussed the role of the architect as the leader of the building team. He was followed by William B. Tabler, AIA of New York whose subject was "Buildings' Chaotic Codes."

Luncheon speaker was President Harlan Hatcher of the University of Michigan who traced the history of the Western Reserve as part of the American heritage.

"The Anthropologist Looks at Architecture" was given Wednesday morning, July 9 by Dr. Margaret Mead of New York's Museum of Natural History. Dr. Mead is a noted anthropologist, author and lecturer.

Through the week, architects, businessmen and financiers, educators, and experts in construction and related fields participated in seminars on such subjects as financing construction, cost estimating, building technologies, education and research, and the new competencies that the architect is developing to provide the proper environment for our society of today and tomorrow.

The Gold Medal, highest honor awarded by the Institute, was presented to John W. Root of Chicago during the Annual Banquet. That also



Henry L. Wright, FAIA Second Vice President The American Institute of Architects

Edward L. Wilson, FAIA Secretary The American Institute of Architects





Vincent G. Kling, AIA, Philadelphia, addressing opening session as Keynote Speaker for the AIA Convention. Topic: "Are Architects Be-coming Technicians?"



William B. Tabler, AIA, New York, addresses the Convention on "Building's Chaotic Codes."

Guests attending the President's Reception

was the occasion for the elevation of twenty AIA members to Fellowship for distinguished design, public service or service to the Institute. Included was architect Carl Guenther of Cleveland.

The Fine Arts Medal to Cleveland sculptor and ceramist Viktor Schreckengost was presented at the Awards Luncheon on Wednesday, July 9, along with other Institute medals, the 1958 Honor Awards for Current Architecture, the Reynolds Award, Home for Better Living Award, and a citation to the United States Steel Corporation which was accepted by its president Clifford F. Hood.

Work of the awardees, as well as the Cleveland Chapter's Quintennial Exhibit of Architecture, was seen at the Cleveland Museum of Art where the President's reception was held on Tuesday evening, July 8.

A number of interesting trips and architectural tours were planned by the Host Chapter Committee. They included visits to the Republic Steel Company and General Electric's Nela Park on July 7. On Wednesday evening, July 9, convention goers attended the Musicarnival.



University of Michigan President Dr. Harlan Hatcher addresses the opening luncheon meeting of the convention. His Subject was "The Western Reserve—Part of our Heritage."



Convention delegates meeting at the President's Reception are, left to right, Edmund R. Purves, AIA Executive Director, Joseph Ceruti, General Convention Chairman, and Arthur Holden of New York.

congregate in the architectural exhibit area

Guests enjoying the President's Reception are, left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Spahn and Mrs. Francis Draz of Cleveland.



of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

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NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY GOLF CLUBHOUSE

During 1951, Colonel E. A. Deeds and Mr. S. C. Allyn, then Chairman of the Board and President respectively of the National Cash Register Company, began making plans for an employees' golf course. They were prompted by the realization that so many NCR employees and their families interested in the game were handicapped by congestion on golf courses of the community. They also envisioned a clubhouse for recreational and social interests of NCR families and non-golfers.

Ample acreage for two 18-hole golf courses was purchased near David and Stroop Roads about five miles from the NCR industrial complex. Olmstead Brothers, commissioned as landscape architect, located the site of the clubhouse on a knoll overlooking both courses.

The golf courses were designed and built by one of America's most famous golf course architects-Dick Wilson, who gave full consideration to the varying skills of NCR employees. The "South" Course is in a rolling wooded area; the "North" Course open. Both are regulation length; yardage is flexible with unusually deep tees and large greens throughout. There is a permanent fairway sprinkling system.

The "South," called "the tougher" course, has every requirement for championship tournaments and exhibitions of the highest skill. It rates with the top dozen championship courses of the United States.

On the other hand the "North" course, while having full regulation yardage and true to the highest golf course standards in every respect, is the simpler of the two, to encourage be-





The Reception Lounge.

The Women's Lounge.



ginners and those who do not score so well to play a satisfying game also under ideal conditions.

The Golf Clubhouse was opened in 1954, construction having been timed to coincide with the completion of the course. The building has an area of 27,200 sq. ft. including porches, and a volume of 400,000 cubic feet. The cost, including sprinkler system, kitchen and snack bar was \$444,300.00. Landscaping, drives and parking, and interior decoration were separate contracts.

The formal entrance provides a vista of the golf course through the lounge and main porch. Left of the entry are two offices, to the right a check room and men's toilet room.

The main lounge is paneled in knotty pine and has a fireplace at each end. The chimneys also serve the boiler room and ventilation system. The main porch is enclosed with jalousie sash and, since it faces south, is warm and comfortable in winter. This porch with its flagstone floor is used by spectators and serves as overflow space for the snack bar and for buffet dinners.

Opening off the lounge to the left is the carpeted women's lounge, with scenic wall paper above a pine dado. The women's rest room and toilet room is reached through this room.

Beyond this lounge is the women's locker wing with eight marble showerdressing rooms and 240 lockers. Lockers overhang glazed tile curbs. A linen storage room and a powder room are also in this wing. At the opposite end of the clubhouse is the T-shaped men's locker wing with 560 lockers. Ten tile shower stalls with non-slip ceramic tile floors are provided in this wing. Toilet room floors are terrazzo and toilet partitions throughout are metal. Floors in the locker areas are covered with asphaltic rubber.

Between the locker wing and main lounge is the snack bar and kitchen. The snack bar is paneled in knotty pine and floored in hand adzed oak. Flooring and foot rest along the Formica topped counter is quarry tile. The snack bar seats about 70 persons. The kitchen area has structural glazed tile walls, quarry tile floor, and metal acoustic ceiling.

Across the corridor is a club storage OHIO ARCHITECT room and the professional shop. The pro-shop has knotty pine vertical paneling and an acoustic ceiling.

A men's porch and a women's porch is provided off the locker areas. An apartment is provided for a caretaker on the second floor. It contains a 20' x 15' living-bed room, kitchen and bathroom.

The basement area, approximately 100' x 40' is framed in concrete with cellular steel deck forming the floor above. Above grade, the entire structure is of steel framing with light steel trusses supporting the roof. The roof deck is 2" metal edged gypsum plank.

The floor construction is mainly slab on grade. Where special floor finishes were not required, rubber and asphalt tile was used.

Interior walls are of non-bearing concrete block, either plastered or paneled in wood and of structural glazed tile laid with stacked joints.

Ceilings are of metal perforated acoustical units with flush electrical fixtures except for the lounges, snack bar, and toilet rooms. Porch ceilings are of flush metal deck painted.

Exterior wall finish throughout is of a sand faced colonial brick with a line tooled joint. All sash are wood double hung type with wood operating shutters. A brick and wood cornice supports the copper gutters. Roofing is Ludowici-Celadon shingle tile. The lamp posts along the driveways are cast aluminum to reduce maintenance cost.

The heating system is primarily radiant floor slab except over the basement area. The main porch also has radiant heating. The public rooms are heated with convectors and a forced air system.

Lighting is fluorescent in areas having metal acoustical ceiling and incandescent in other areas. Vapor proof lights are used in shower areas.

Mechanical engineers for the project were Schweiger, Heapy and Associates and the General Contractor, Chas. H. Shook, Inc., both of Dayton. Interior decorations were furnished by the Rike-Kumler Company of Dayton. Landscaping contract was awarded to the Siebenthaler Company. JULY, 1958



The Golf Shop.

The Snack Bar.



A COST COMPARISON—Classroom Lighting Today

Presented by

Harold H. Friedman, Electrical Engineer Albany, New York J. L. Ottenheimer, Consulting Engineer Albany, New York

Edited by David A. Pierce, AIA Columbus, Ohio

A sizable addition was contemplated to the Hadley-Luzerne Central School Building located at Lake Luzerne, a small community, in Northern New York State. The original school building was completed in 1950 and its electric design incorporated the use of concentric ring incandescent lighting fixtures with silver bowl lamps. The school board requested a similar lighting system in their planned addition. Though proceeding with this design, it was felt both by the electrical engineer and the local electric utility, the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, that the interests of the school would best be served by a fluorescent lighting system. It was not until the design of the incandescent lighting system was substantially completed even to the finished construction drawings that enough data was made available to the school board through M. L. Crandell, the Architect, that the decision to use fluorescent lighting in the new construction was made.

The new electric design included an entirely different wiring system from feeder circuit breaker at the electric service entrance through to the last electric outlet in the building. This double lighting and electric design presented an excellent opportunity to obtain construction costs for both incandescent and fluorescent lighting systems on an equivalent basis. The more extensive wiring of the incandescent system would not be included in the fluorescent system, nor would the greater fixture cost of the fluorescent system be included in the incondescent system.

Hence, an analysis of the electric construction costs in a school building as built today was made.

The addition to this school building was sizable and included, in addition to class room areas, a kitchen, cafeteria, shop, music room, l o c k e r room and an addition to the existing auditorium-gymnasium. Only the classroom wing or section of the addition was examined. This eliminates the many variable factors present in the construction and operation of specialized school functions. The class room wing was entirely new construction.

The service areas such as corridors, storage rooms and toilet areas in this wing of the school were included in the cost items of construction discussed. They are, however, a constant cost included in both systems.

The building wing under this discussion is of two story masonry and steel construction. The ceiling heights throughout are the 9'-0" permitted under the Standards of the New York State Education Department. There are fourteen class rooms or teaching areas of varying size involved in this building wing which present a total floor area of 15,600 square feet. Bids for all phases of the work involved were taken on April 20, 1953. All estimates of work were obtained from a Contractor who presented a legal bid for the work involved. The figures used were not those of the successful bidder, still, they may be considered as a true indication of the comparative costs.

The entire electrical and mechanical design for the building presented here-

in has been done in the office of J. L. Ottenheimer, Consulting Engineer for Milton L. Crandell, Architect, of Glens Falls, New York. I. E. S. minimum standards for class room lighting were used as the basis for all lighting designs. The wiring installations and services were designed in line with best modern day practices and materials, all to conform with regulations as prescribed in the National Electric Code. The lighting layouts for a typical classroom together with branch circuit wiring are shown in Sketches No. 1 and 2.

DESIGN:

The incandescent lighting system incorporated the use of concentric ring, silver bowl lighting units. These lighting units were close ceiling mounted as necessitated by the low ceiling construction in the rooms. The design required nine such fixtures with 500 watt lamps which would produce an average illumination of 31 footcandles of illumination throughout an average room $(22'-0'' \times 32'-0'')$.

The fluorescent lighting system incorporated the use of 35/45 shielded fluorescent fixtures with translucent side panels. These lighting units were mounted close to the ceiling and were specified with top r eflector plates which was an additional cost, worthwhile though it may be. Lamps in these lighting units were Type T-12, 96" instant start fluorescent lamps; two lamps per fixture. Nine such fixtures were required and produced an average illumination of 38 footcandles of illumination through the room.

An equal quantity of incandescent

fixtures or fluorescent fixtures as described would produce lighting systems of roughly equivalent lighting standards. Further, a total of 122 lighting fixtures was necessary to light the entire class room wing. It is interesting to note that the fluorescent lighting system represents 20% more light than does the incandescent system. However, it is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the merits of either lighting system from the standpoint of illumination suitability.

Exhibit A is a tabulation of costs, broken down into pertinent items derived from the Contractor's work sheets. All figures include the Contractor's normal overhead and profit charges. The third column shows the net differences in the various cost items in order to show definitely where one system costs more than the other.

The Materials Costs (wire, boxes, switches, etc.) is an important item which has been overlooked or at least grossly underestimated in most cost comparisons. In this part of the construction cost the fluorescent lighting system presents a considerable saving. This is due to many factors, major among these is the decrease in the number of branch circuits required (and hence branch circuit wiring), room lighting switches, feeder sizes, feeder protection size and a decrease in electric service installation size. There was an approximate decrease in branch circuit wiring overall of 30%, or referred to only class room lighting a decrease of 50%. In addition, for suitable control of the class room lighting, a local switch could be eliminated with the use of fluorescent fixtures. The panelboard feeder installed for the fluorescent lightings vas one-half that required for the ir. ndescent lights. This sort of saving extended on through the main switchboard which was decreased from 1200 ampere to 1000 ampere.

The item of Fixture Costs is as might have been predicted. The cost of fluorescent fixtures in their shipping cases is more expensive than incandescent lighting fixtures.

The Total Cost of Labor includes the higher of the handling costs of fluorescent lighting units. However, this is JULY,-1958

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more than offset by the wiring costs of the incandescent lighting units. In this regard, every incandescent lighting unit must be wired through the building construction including the anchoring of each wired ceiling outlet to pass code inspection. A total of nine such installations must be made for each class room. On the other hand the fluorescent lighting fixtures require but three such installations per class room as the fixture channels lend themselves to use as wiring troughs. The remainder of the labor costs represent the installation of branch circuits, etc.

The Total Cost of the installation is shown in Exhibit A. These figures indicate that the fluorescent lighting system will cost initially some 12% more than the incandescent lighting system. A 12% increase in cost and as a dividend for this expenditure a 20% increase in light is realized. The \$1,-230.00 which the school board was called upon to pay for this particular lighting installation represents a net increase per class room lighting fixture of \$10.08 or a net increase in construction cost of \$.079 per square foot.

Exhibit B, which is an itemization of fixed yearly costs, will make up the total yearly cost of owning either lighting system. These costs together with the capital expenditure as represented by the construction costs will form the total continuing investment needed by the school for lighting its class rooms.

The Cost of Power is the assumed cost of current consumed in a year's operation. This item includes only the class room lighting fixtures and not the auxiliary rooms which were included in the construction costs. Power was assumed available at an average cost of 3 cents per kilowatt hour. Usage of this lighting system was assumed at 1000 hours per year. This figure represents what is believed to be a conservative estimate. The latest indications are that with good lighting being installed in today's schools there is longer and more continued use being made of the artificial lighting installed. Also, we are coming to believe that in this climate a completely satisfactory daylighting installation is not entirely feasible. In fact the lowered ceiling heights permitted in today's classroom Page 14

would indicate a trend away from daylighting and a tendency toward the more general use of artificial lighting throughout the school day. Then too, there is the widespread increase in adult education and night classes in public school buildings. These increased hours of lighting will continue throughout the life of a lighting installation. This cost will be ever present and in approximately the values shown.

The yearly cost of lamp replacement as indicated in Exhibit A is based on various lamp manufacturer's standards which have determined lamp life. In this case the lamp life for a silver bowl incandescent lamp was assumed as 1000 hours as against 7500 hours for the fluorescent lamps.

The third item in Exhibit B represents an annual expense incurred to the school by borrowing additional funds to cover the increased cost of the fluorescent lighting system. The cost of money in this instance was assumed to be 4%.

The Total Operating Costs present a different picture from that shown by the Construction Costs. In fact these figures show a net saving of \$1,119.00 per year in owning the fluorescent lighting system. This represents a net saving per annum of \$9.17 per fixture or \$.072 per square foot.

We now have the two major factors with which we can compare the cost aspects of an entire lighting installation, namely *initial cost* and *operating cost*. Exhibit C indicates what happens to the school board's dollars with the passage of time.

During the second year costs favor the fluorescent lighting system. This increases until at the end of a ten year period, the savings will almost equal the initial investment. See Exhibit D.

EXHIBIT A-ITEMIZED BREAKDOWN OF CONTRACTOR'S ESTIMATE

Itemization		
Materials Cost Exclusive	e of Fixtures	
Total Cost of Fixtures		
Total Cost of Labor		
Total Cost of Installation	on	
Incandescent	Fluorescent	Difference
\$ 4,765	\$ 2,695	\$2,070
\$ 1,600	\$ 5,180	\$3,580
\$ 4,135	\$ 3,855	\$ 280
\$10,500	\$11,730	\$1,230

EXHIBIT B-COST OF OPERATING INSTALLATIONS

Fixed Costs		
Cost of Power per Annum		
Cost of Lamps per Annum		
Cost of Owning Fluorescent		
Total Operating Costs		
Incandescent	Fluorescent	
\$1,830.00	\$732.00	
150.00	\$ 79.80	
\$	\$ 49.20	
\$1,980.00	\$861.00	

EXHIBIT C-COST OF OWNING PLUS OPERATING FIXTURES

At end of first year	
At end of second year	
At end of fifth year	
At end of tenth year	
Cumulative Savin	gs Per Fixture
Incandescent	Fluorescent
	\$0.91
\$ 8.84	
\$35.70	
\$81.75	

EXHIBIT D-GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF COSTS Sketch No. 1









Typical classroom with fluorescent fixture installation

\$30,000 Incandescen Lighting \$25,000 Net Savinga \$20,000 Total Cost of \$15,000 Owning Fluorescent Lighting Installations \$10,000 \$ 5,000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Years From Date of Installation

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Donald L. Bostwick Elected To Head AIA Chapter

Donald L. Bostwick, Niles, has been elected President of the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He succeeds Joseph Tuchman of Akron.

Joseph Morbito of Kent is the new Vice President; Stewart A. Roberts of Akron, Treasurer; and James F. Knapp of New Philadelphia, Secretary. John McKenzie of Akron was elected to the Board of Directors.

SENATE CONFIRMS GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS

Architects and engineers of Ohio will be interested in two appointments issued by Governor C. William O'Neill and confirmed by the Ohio Senate.

George F. Schatz, Cincinnati, was appointed a member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects for a term beginning October 3, 1958 and ending October 2, 1963, and Charles E. Hatch, Toledo, was appointed a member of the Professional Engineers' and Surveyors' Registration Board for an unexpired term ending September 25, 1959.

The Standing Committee on Rules to which the appointments were referred reported them back to the Senate with the recommendation that the Senate consent. Yeas and nays were taken and resulted in unanimous confirmation of both appointments.



OHIO STATE HONORS STUDENTS OF ARCHITECTURE



Graduating seniors from the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, OSU, receive AIA log books.

Twenty-four students in the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Ohio State University received special recognition and awards at the annual dinner and student honors day of the school held in the ballroom of the Ohio Union.

Professor Elliot L. Whitaker, Director of the School, presided at the event and Professor Emeritus Wilbert C. Ronan was the principal speaker. Some 200 persons, including students, faculty, wives, parents and local architects attended the dinner.

Top student honors were awarded to Charles J. Sherwood, Columbus, who was presented the American Institute of Architects Medal awarded annually to the graduating senior with the best scholastic record throughout his professional course. Sherwood also received the certificate of merit of the Architects Society of Ohio awarded annually to an outstanding senior.

Everett W. Musser, Cincinnati, received the book award of the AIA as second highest graduating senior. Other awards to students in architecture were the Alpha Rho Chi Medal for leadership, service for his school and professional promise, to Harold S. Moore, Columbus; Columbus Chapter, AIA, Award to a student member of the AIA for outstanding service to his profession, to Raymond R. Heinrich, Columbus.

Columbus Chapter Producers' Council Inc. Award for the graduating senior with highest scholastic grades in architectural construction, to James H. Rooney, Columbus; Joseph N. Bradford Memorial Fund scholarships to Robert L. Hawk, Charleston, W. Va., and Douglas C. Holtkamp, Cleveland Heights.

Howard Dwight Smith scholarship to Donald L. Stull, Columbus; Tiled Council of America scholarships to James H. Essinger, Arlington, and Sydney J. Collins, Columbus.

The Faculty Prize, awarded annually to outstanding members of the undergraduate classes in both architecture and landscape architecture, 4th year, Robert L. Hawk, Charleston, W. Va.; 3rd year, Dean R. Hoge, New Knoxville; 2nd year, Richard W. Trott, Columbus; and 1st year, Clifford J. Adams, Waldo.

Tile Council of America competition, 1st prize to Carroll L. Lurding, Louisville, Ky.; merit awards, James F. Head, Greenfield, and Richard G. Carpenter, Edison. Structural Clay Products Institute competition, 1st prize, Edward J. Turza, Lakewood; honorable mentions, Elvin F. Baylis, Xenia, John C. Miller, Lima, and Ballard H. Kirk, Columbus.



Gerald Emerick, President of the Columbus Chapter, AIA, presents AIA book awards to Charles J. Sherwood (center) and Everett W. Musser (right).



Raymond R. Heinrich receives Columbus Chapter, AIA, award from Gerald Emerick, President.

Professor Emeritus Wilbert C. Roman addresses graduating seniors and guests at the annual dinner and student honors day.



JULY, 1958

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I received your copies of the May issue in very fine condition and I do wish to express our sincere thanks to you for shipping them to us without cost.

This article is indeed very fine and we believe it will cause a lot of interest in the business circles.

We may need more of them and in event I do find it so there will be a letter later.

Harvey Helm

President Trade, Agriculture and St. Lawrence Exposition, Inc.

The Ohio Architect is to be commended—along with correspondents Howard Cain, James Risser, and John Lee—for the interesting and provocative items on the subject of the "Package Deal."

For the benefit of the public and the individual customer, there are many in the construction industry (other than architects) who would wish to see a "finis" written to this type of practice.

But in such a worthy objective should the movement go only half-way; what about the architect-realtor-builder? Is not he too a package dealer? Do not most, if not all, of the criticisms raised as to the package deal—apply to such an operator as well?

Is there another side of the coin? A Contractor

Congratulations on a job **very** well done! The June issue of the Ohio Architect is excellent and one all the architects of Ohio might well be proud of. Feature articles, Chapter, Society and other news items are all top guality.

> Bergman S. Letzler, Director Great Lakes District, AIA

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Building Trades' Gavlak Honored



Ohioans note with interest the Testimonial Dinner held by the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council for Joseph M. Gavlak who served as President of the organization for forty years.

Mr. Gavlak is widely known for his role in the labor movement. Having gone to work as an Apprentice Slate and Tile Roofer in 1883 at the age of five, he became an important leader of the organization, was elected General Secretary-Treasurer by the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union in 1909 and was a delegate from his Union to the A F of L and the Building and Construction Trades Department Conventions from 1910 to 1946.

In his forty consecutive years as President of the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council, Mr. Gavlak has gained the admiration of his members and colleagues for his able and successful leadership of the Council.



35 PASS STATE EXAMS

The State Board of Examiners of Architects has announced that the following men, having passed the State Examinations for Certificate of Qualification, are now registered to practice the profession of architecture in the State of Ohio.

Bierley, Richard E., 1438 Ridgeway Dr., Springfield; Bowman, Thomas M., 430 N.E. Town Rd., Lima; Burkholder, Don E., 846 E. Broad St., Columbus 5.

Colucci, Donald E., 198 Ravenna Rd., Hudson; Cooke, James W., 151 S. Heath St., West Jefferson.

Dennison, Roger M., 436 Derrer Rd., Columbus 4; Doll, David A., 439 Sixth St. N.E., Massillon.

Erman, Robert J., 432 Bernhard Rd., Columbus 13; Eschliman, Richard W., 1687 Glenn Ave., Columbus 12.

Friedman, Sanford Z., 32206 Lake Shore Blvd., Willowick; Fullerton, Jack G., 3701 Haughn Rd., Grove City.

Garner, Alfred J., 1919 Ottawa Dr., Toledo 6; Griffey, Andrew L., Jr., 365 E. 15th Ave., Columbus 1.

Hague, Denver A., 249 Pingree Dr., Worthington; Henderson, John R., 530 Cuyahoga St., Akron 10.

Jellinger, Thomas C., 3747 N. Berkley Circle, Cincinnati 36; Jones, Denny, Jr., 60 Swan Circle, Elsmere, Ky.

King, Norman M., 8310 W. Moreland Rd., Cleveland 29.

Lupis, Frank F., 20901 Wilmore Ave., Cleveland 23.

Marcel, E. Thomas, Jr., 1282 Riverside Dr., Painesville; Marcinkoski, Paul R., 786 Westview Ave., Akron 12; Mc-Nutt, Raymond T., 1101 Chateau Dr., Dayton 29.

Norris, Robert E., 1320 Broad Blvd., Cuyahoga Falls. Saltz, Billy D., 119 W. Blake Ave., Columbus 2; Smallwood, W. Ronald, U.S. Army, Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind.; Stanmore, James Leonard, 4612 Meade St., N.E. Washington 19, D.C.; Steigerwald, Peter N., 4468 W 150th St., Cleveland 11; Strollo, Lawrence A., 3511 Youngstown Rd., S.E., Warren; Sveda, Allan M., 126 W. Long St., Akron 1; Sylvanus, Alfred B., 554 Tioga Trail, Willoughby, Ohio.

Tancredi, Dominic J., 12934 Milligan Ave., Cleveland 11.

Urban, Theodore J., 6335 Alderwood Rd., Cleveland 30.

White, Donald L., 5219 Kuszmaul Ave., Warren; Wydro, James N., 892 W. Portage Trail Ext., Akron 13.

Young, Paul E., Jr., 1970 Cardigan Ave., Columbus 12.

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ASO STAFF MEMBER WITH FRIEND



Louis A. Colatch, Advertising Manager for the Architects Society of Ohio, is shown above enjoying a friendly hug from Lambert, great dane owned by the Society's Executive Secretary Clifford E. Sapp. The photo was taken outside the Fine Arts Building on the Ohio University campus in Athens.

Mr. Colatch was graduated with honors from Ohio University in February of this year and was appointed to the position of ASO Advertising Manager in March.

In addition to his work at Ohio University Mr. Colatch attended summer sessions at the University of California in Berkeley and Colby College in Waterville, Maine and spent his junior year at the Universities of Freiburg and Hamburg in Germany.



JULY, 1958



Pictured above is the fly leaf from one of a two volume gift award made to the outstanding students of architecture graduating in the Class of 1958 from the University of Cincinnati, Kent State University, Miami University and The Ohio State University.

The two volume series, entitled *The Architect at Mid-Century* and including Vol. I, *Evolution and Achievement*, and Vol. II, *Conversations Across the Nation*, has been prepared and published under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects.

Students receiving the book awards are Michael E. Graves, University of Cincinnati; James Thompson, Kent State University; J. Philip Gaunt, Miami University; and Charles J. Sherwood, The Ohio State University.

ASO Convention Committee Meets



On Friday, June 13, members of the Host Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects met at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel in one of several planning sessions for the forthcoming Silver Jubilee Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio.

The 25th Annual Convention and Materials Exhibit of the Society will take place October 22, 23, 24, 1958 at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

Wives of the Convention Committee members present at the meeting and pictured above are, left to right, Mrs. Benjamin H. Dombar, Mrs. Hubert Garriott, Mrs. Joseph Lyle, Mrs. Eugene Schrand, Mrs. Clifford E. Sapp, Mrs. George F. Schatz, and Mrs. William Bogart.

Members of the Committee pictured here are, left to right, Clifford E. Sapp, ASO Executive Secretary, William Bogart, Richard Wheeler, Benjamin Dombar, Joseph Lyle, Cincinnati Chapter AIA President, Frederic Kock, Woodward Garber, Hubert Garriott, Edgar Tyler, George Schatz and Eugene F. Schrand, General Convention Chairman.



OHIO ARCHITECT

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CLEVELAND CHAPTER AIA ELECTS OFFICERS



Standing left to right are outgoing officers of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA, Raymond S. Febo, Otto Spieth, Leon M. Worley, and incoming officers R. Franklin Outcalt, Charles Colman, William Wiechelman, Jr., and Robert N. Yoder.

R. Franklin Outcalt has been named President of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He succeeds Leon M. Worley.

Also named to one-year terms are Charles Colman, Vice President; Robert N. Yoder, Secretary; William Wiechelman, Jr., Treasurer; John F. Bonebrake, Executive Committee member and Architects Society of Ohio Repre-

PRECAST CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION USED ON SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL



Second floor classrooms on the new Springfield Township High School will cantilever eight feet beyond the first floor classrooms to provide a covered shelter for loading and unloading of school busses.

Architect John L. Kline and Engineer W. C. Koenig, both of Springfield, designed a precast concrete frame with precast floors and roofs as a simple and economical solution to provide this unusual feature.

The precast columns and beams and the Flexicore floors and roofs were manufactured and erected by Price Brothers Company of Dayton, Ohio. JULY, 1958

POSELER ELECTED PRESIDENT TOLEDO CHAPTER, AIA

Frank E. Poseler of Britsch, Macelwane & Associates has been elected President of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, to succeed Orville H. Bauer of Bellman, Gillett & Richards.

Other new officers are Richard M. Troy, Hoffman, Troy & Ferguson, First Vice President; Charles D. Scott, Sanzenbacher, Miller & Brigham, Second Vice President; J. Robert Normand, Charles L. Barber & Associates, Secretary; and Harold C. Munger, Munger, Munger & Associates, Treasurer.

Mr. Bauer and Nelson E. Thal were named to the Board of Directors.

CLAYCRAFT COMPANY EXPANDS PRODUCTION FACILITIES



The Claycraft Company, one of the nation's leaders in developing Architectural products in Ceramic Glazed Face Brick and Tile as well as Face Brick, has just completed a sizeable expansion program at its Columbus glaze plant. In addition to new equipment for increased production and quality control, a new laboratory containing 4,000 sq. ft. of floor area has been added. This new laboratory will serve to increase the field of research in new products and colors and, fully equipped, will be the most modern ceramic laboratory in the industry.

Through Claycraft research, Glazed Wyandot Sand Mold Brick were developed especially for the new General Motors Technical Center in 1950. This unique product has been incorporated in a number of outstanding buildings, such as the Cleveland Hopkins Airport and was recently exported to Stockholm, Sweden for a notable building project.

The Company now has five plants, all in Ohio, producing the equivalent of 75 million brick per year (5000 carloads) in the widest variety of structural clay products in the industry.

Claycraft products are sold and serviced through established and trained dealers to customers throughout the United States and Canada.



and the temperature climbs to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (with 100% humi-

The Toledo firm's autoclaves, to be four in number, are reinforced steel cylinders 100 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, weighing 70 tons each. The quick-opening steel doors weigh more than ten tons each. The cylinders have a capacity of 3,840 standard concrete block and double and quadruple that number of smaller size building units.

With the new process in production, pallets of newly formed concrete units

are transferred in and out of the autoclaves on special lift trucks fitted with flanged wheels and running on a narrow gauge track the length of the cylinders. At the end of each curing period, the steam will be exhausted, and will not be re-used because of the impurities that may accumulate during the 11 to 12-hour curing time. The condensed steam also is drained off as waste.

The steam used in the new curing process requires special equipment. The water is chemically treated and softened, and is pre-heated before being introduced into the boiler. The high pressure steam enters the autoclaves at the center of their length and perforated pipes extend in either direction, spreading the steam evenly throughout the cylinder.

While the products of autoclaving may look like those of standard curing (autoclaving does produce a lighter color), the autoclaved block is different internally. The lime and silica in the cement and stone aggregates combine to form crystalline hydrated calcium silicate, a new crystal structure. The new compound does not shrink or swell from future wetting and drying as much as other units cured by low pressure methods.

Cracking of concrete unit buildings has long been a problem in the concrete masonry industry. The autoclaved block is a more stabilized concrete unit, almost unaffected by moisture. A newly autoclaved block has less than 30% residual moisture, which is below normal air humidity. With less expansion and contraction, there is less cracking.

Staining, another problem in concrete block manufacture, also is controlled by autoclaving. The process does not eliminate staining, but hastens the chemical action. Thus, a stained block is spotted immediately after curing and is not sent from the yard as a first class product. In the past, stains have not appeared until the block has been exposed to weather for several years.



heat pumps to get...

YEAR 'ROUND TEMPERATURE CONTROL



Winter heating, summer cooling comes automatically from heat pumps using only air and electricity. Two three-ton units, shown here, serve second floor and drive-in banking areas. Ground level has two five-ton units. Margaret Rubeck, bookkeeper, points out typical heat pump unit.



New look for banks. Architects were Milosevich and Trautwein. General contractor was J. C. Breyfogle. Powell Electric, Inc., of Newark, did the electrical contracting —including heat pump installations. "It's so easy to control our year 'round temperature with electric heat pumps -even a bank president can do it," says Harold L. Ballinger, president of Newark's First National Bank.

In its first year of operation, the bank's new Church Street Branch attracts national interest in its modern features. These include drive-in bank-



H. L. Ballinger

ing which boasts three-lane service—all off-street—and high-level, glare-free lighting to give 75-to-100 foot-candles in customer and work areas.

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