In This Issue . . .

ASO Silver Jubilee Convention Report

Amos McDannel Elementary School

Louis Schwab Junior High School

Planning Food Facilities for Hospitals

November 1958

Ohio Architect

Official Publication of the Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects
No Job Is Too Big or Too Small for Gas Air Conditioning

When it comes to central air conditioning, Gas has got it. There are compact units to handle every job from a small 3½ tons to a giant 700 tons.

When Quality and Economy Are Important, Gas Has Got It!

Nothing can do a better job than a Gas Air Conditioner. And everyone recognizes the economy of Gas — not only as a fuel, but also from the maintenance standpoint.

Gas Air Conditioning Assures Worry-Free, Trouble-Free Service

There are only a few moving parts in many Gas Air Conditioners to wear out or need repairs. Because The Gas Company stands behind every Gas Air Conditioner sold, your client has no service problems.

Gas Company Experts Can Help You with Application and Engineering Problems

Many years of experience are at your disposal when you plan a Gas Air Conditioning job. This saves money for the architect, the engineer, and the client.

Specify Gas Air Conditioning for Your Next Job

Mr. Architect...
Let Us Show You How Well GAS Can Solve Your Air Conditioning Problems!
Cover and Feature Material

A report of the Silver Jubilee Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio is featured in this issue of OHIO ARCHITECT. The Society held its meeting on October 22, 23, 24, in Cincinnati at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel with more than 500 architects, guests and exhibitors in attendance.

NOVEMBER, 1958

CONTENTS

FEATURES

ASO Silver Jubilee Convention Report .............. 4
Amos McDannel Elementary School .................. 7
Louis Schwab Junior High School .................... 10
Planning Food Facilities for Hospitals
   By Richard R. Iuen, AIA, Cincinnati ............. 12

AIA AND ASO NEWS

Honorary ASO Memberships Awarded ................. 16
ASO Officers Elected .............................. 16
Pereira Speaks to Cleveland Chapter, AIA ........ 18
ASO Publishes New Fee Schedule ................... 19
Abram Garfield Dies ................................ 22
Cleveland Chapter, AIA, Appointment Calendars .... 23
Advertisers in Ohio Architect ....................... 25

EDITORIAL STAFF

Publication Committee Chairman
Howard B. Cain, AIA
614 Park Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio
Managing Editor
Clifford E. Sapp
Five East Long Street
Columbus 15, Ohio
Telephone: Capital 1-9630
Technical Editor
David A. Pierce, AIA
Editor
Joanne Hoag
Associate Editors
Cincinnati
Benjamin H. Dombar, AIA
2436 Reading Road
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Charles E. Rimer
138 Ray Avenue, N.W.
New Philadelphia, Ohio
Chagrin Falls, Ohio
Columbus
Richard H. Eiselt, AIA
332 S. Cassady Ave.
Columbus 9, Ohio
Dayton
Robert J. Makarius, Jr., AIA
216 Harries Building
Dayton 2, Ohio
Eastern Ohio
Burt R. Stevens, AIA
12 S. Highland Ave.
Akron 3, Ohio
Toledo
Robert E. Stough
1931 Sylvania Ave.
Toledo 12, Ohio

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.
Seated left to right are Harold W. Goetz, AIA, Middletown, First Vice-President; Herman S. Brodrick, AIA, Dayton, President; Charles J. Marr, FAIA, New Philadelphia, Immediate Past-President; and Gilbert Coddington, AIA, Columbus, Second Vice-President. Standing left to right are H. James Holroyd, AIA, Columbus, Treasurer; Howard B. Cain, AIA, Cleveland, Third Vice-President; Frank E. Poseler, AIA, Toledo, Third Vice-President; and Clifford E. Sapp, Columbus, ASO Executive Director.

Silver Jubilee Convention Report

Guests enjoying the Silver Jubilee Convention Ice Breaker are, left to right, Clifford E. Sapp, ASO Executive Director; Hermon S. Brodrick, ASO President; Mrs. Brodrick; Mrs. Charles J. Marr; Mrs. Raymond S. Kastendieck; Raymond S. Kastendieck, AIA Treasurer; "Over the Rhine" party singer, Ruby Wright; and Charles J. Marr, Immediate Past-President.

... newly elected ASO officers

... an "Over the Rhine" party—in the Florentine Room?

"Package Deal" vs Architectural Service Panelists are, left to right, Edgar D. Tyler, AIA, Cincinnati; Charles M. Messer, Frank Messer & Son, Cincinnati; Moderator Howard B. Cain, AIA, Cleveland; and Herbert Millkey, AIA, Atlanta, Georgia.

... a panel with its feet on the ground
John N. Richards, AIA President, addresses the Thursday evening dinner meeting of the convention. Guests seated at the Speakers Table are, left to right, Edgar D. Tyler, AIA, Cincinnati; Herman S. Bradrick, AIA, Dayton; Mrs. Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia; Charles J. Marr, FAIA, New Philadelphia; Mrs. John N. Richards, Toledo; and Mrs. Herman S. Bradrick, Dayton.

Wives of convention delegates and guests watch as Gourmet Room Manager Henri demonstrates his culinary talents. Seated left to right are Mrs. Donald L. Bostwick, Niles; Mrs. Trefon Sagadencky, Cuyahoga Falls; Mrs. David Gordon, Cincinnati; Mrs. Benjamin H. Dombar, Cincinnati; Mrs. Sy Salkind, Cincinnati; Mrs. Orville H. Bauer, Toledo; Mrs. H. James Holroyd, Columbus; Mrs. Gordon Canute, Akron; and Mrs. Joseph Tuchman, Akron.

George F. Schatz, member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, moderates a panel on “Your Registration Law—Is It Adequate?” Panelists are, left to right, Ralph C. Kempton, Executive Secretary, State Board of Examiners of Architects; State Board members R. Franklin Outcalt and Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr.; Maurice J. Leen, Jr., Dayton attorney; Walter Smith, Cincinnati attorney; and Hugh D. Wait, Columbus attorney.

Cincinnati Chapter Ladies Program Committee Members and guests enjoying the Gourmet Room luncheon are, left to right, Mrs. C. Melvin Frank, Columbus; Mrs. Eugene F. Schrand, Cincinnati; Mrs. John N. Richards, Toledo; Mrs. Joseph M. Lyle, Cincinnati; and Mrs. George F. Schatz, Cincinnati.
Outgoing President Charles J. Marr, FAIA, New Philadelphia, presents the President's gavel and certificate to incoming President Herm­son S. Brodrick, AIA, Dayton.

Outgoing President Charles J. Marr presents the first ASO Scholarship Award to Gerald A. Curtis, Wilmington student of Architecture at Ohio State University.

Henry Pildner entertains guests at the ASO's Annual Banquet.

Charles F. Cellarius, FAIA, Cincinnati, presents a silver gavel to outgoing President Charles J. Marr, FAIA, New Philadelphia. Architects standing in the background are, left to right, Russell S. Potter, AIA, Cincinnati; John P. Macelwane, AIA, Toledo; and Ralph C. Carnahan, AIA, Dayton.
Architects Firestone & Motter

AMOS McDANIEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The new Amos McDannel Elementary School, located in Stark County, was designed by Firestone and Motter, Architects, Canton, Ohio.

The exterior of the building is of light rose-colored brick with limestone trim. A covered steel and metal passage way leads to the main entrance, which consists of aluminum doors and glass panels running the full height and width of the entry way. Other outside doors are metal with metal frames and shatter proof glass. A composition roof and classroom windows of aluminum sash and glass block complete the exterior of the building.

A long corridor leads from the main entrance past administration and health offices on the left and a general purpose room on the right to the locker and boiler rooms in the rear. A two-story classroom wing is built away from this main corridor.

Each classroom was floored with
asphalt tile, and random patterned acoustic tile was used on the ceiling. Pastel colored glazed tile—sill height, green and blue chalk and cork boards, and painted concrete block in contrasting shades comprise the wall coverings.

Asphalt tile and concrete block were also used on the floors and walls of the general purpose room. Wood wainscot and a structural steel framed ceiling with acoustic deck complete the major materials utilized in this room.

In the lobby and corridors, terrazo floors and base, glazed tile wainscot—locker height, recessed lockers, pastel painted walls and an acoustic tile ceiling were used.

A similar floor covering along with glazed tile walls and plaster ceilings were built into the toilet and locker rooms.

The school cafeteria and kitchen were placed in the front of the building—easily accessible to classrooms, general purpose room, and the school office through careful spacing of adjoining hallways. Materials used in the construction of the cafeteria paralleled that in the classrooms with the exception of the chalk and cork boards. A grease-proof asphalt tile floor, glazed tile walls and a plaster ceiling were used in the kitchen. Included among the original equipment were a stainless steel serving counter with food warmers, dish washer, potato peeler, mixer, pot and vegetable sinks, work tables and gas ranges and hoods.

The total cost of construction was $469,995.11.
The Louis Schwab Junior High School, located in the Northside area of Cincinnati, was constructed during 1955-1956 and was opened for school use in September, 1956.

The site was a hill adjoining Parkers Woods which had been held by the Cincinnati Board of Education for nearly thirty years. It was necessary to level off the ridge of the hill to provide sufficient ground area to contain the building. Approach to the site was obtained by extending one of the city streets to the service court. Pupils arriving by school bus are discharged at the foot of the hill on a new cross street constructed for this purpose as well as to provide circulation of traffic to the school. A wide stair ascends from the base of the hill to a court in front of the administration area.

The main entrance foyer provides circulation to all the other major elements of the building. The administration area is immediately off of this foyer as are the auditorium and gymnasium, first aid rooms and book store. Corridors lead from the foyer to the academic wing, the manual arts wing, cafeteria and music room.

The building was designed to accommodate 1000 students with a full curriculum for academic and manual arts subjects. The academic wing is a two story reinforced concrete structure, consisting of 20 classrooms, 3 general science rooms with adjoining dark rooms and work rooms, a speech room, library, library work room, teachers wash rooms and toilet facilities. The manual arts subjects are housed in the opposite end of the building complex and consist of a woodworking shop, metal working shop, printing shop and electrical shop. This wing is one story, and is typical industrial construction, with exposed roof construction.

The food and clothing labs and the arts and crafts rooms flank the corridors which connect the academic and manual arts wings.

The auditorium seats 500 on one floor level with
sloping floor and is equipped with a full stage and a projection booth. The music room and two practice rooms are at the termination of one of the corridors in close relation to the back of the auditorium stage so that they can double as ready rooms.

The gymnasium seats 300 on retractable seats and can be used as a full gymnasium for competitive games, or as two separate practice gyms by means of a motor operated folding partition. Boys locker facilities and instruction room flank the gym on one side and like facilities for girls are provided on the opposite side.

The cafeteria seats 350 at one sitting and is equipped with two serving counters backed up to the kitchen area. The scullery is located between the two serving counters and forms a buffer between the two lines of traffic for the return of dirty dishes. The kitchen itself is furnished throughout with stainless steel equipment. Pass-thru refrigerators form the separation between the kitchen and the serving counters.

The service court serves the general store room, underground coal bunkers and kitchen. It also provides access for the removal of ashes and waste from the dust collector and shop wing.

The only basement area in the building contains the boiler room and locker and shower facilities for the maintenance personnel.

The building is heated with two coal fired boilers which furnish steam for space and water heating. An auxiliary gas fired boiler provides steam for water heating when the heating boilers are not required. All utilities are distributed throughout the building through peripheral pipe trenches. Classrooms are heated by unit ventilators and meeting rooms are heated and ventilated by auditorium type units.

The large area covered by the building dictated the distribution of high voltage electric power to three different transformer stations, from which single and three phase power is distributed to final points of use.

The architect, Howard Elliston, AIA, and his partners in the firm of Howard L. Elliston, Architect, Hall, McAllister and Stockwell, Consulting Engineers, have long been active in the field of industrial and commercial architecture. The following outline of material application and cost breakdown is indicative of the method by which they achieved the above described plan at moderate cost.

Wall and partition materials utilized for the exterior were face brick and cinder block back-up; for the foyer, brick; classrooms, glazed tile wainscot and cinder block above; corridors, glazed tile full height (all lockers in corridors, steel closure panels above); and stairway, kitchen, cafeteria, and toilet rooms, glazed tile full height.

Flooring in the foyer, stairways and toilet rooms is of terrazzo; in the corridors and classrooms, asphalt tile; in the cafeteria, composition tile; the kitchen, quarry tile; the gymnasium, maple; and the auditorium, cement.

Classroom, foyer, corridor, and auditorium ceilings are of metal pan acoustic tile, while the gymnasium and shop room ceilings are the under side of deck.

Significant area and cost statistics are listed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Square footage</td>
<td>110,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cubic footage</td>
<td>1,617,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction costs, including roads,</td>
<td>$1,131,472.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drives, parking areas, seeding and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating and plumbing</td>
<td>316,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>160,395.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash hoist and coal handling equipment</td>
<td>12,566.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,620,433.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockers</td>
<td>13,373.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Equipment</td>
<td>27,711.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory and shop equipment</td>
<td>74,437.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,735,954.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLANNING FOOD FACILITIES FOR HOSPITALS

BY
Richard R. Iuen, AIA
Cincinnati

Architects, Take heed! Beware! — Mealtime is an important time for patients in a hospital.

From a recent hospital survey, it has been found that patients thought food and nursing care were as important as medical and surgical care. An attractive tray can stimulate and encourage the patient to eat; therefore, the service of food to the patient may be considered the keynote of the whole food service operation.

We as Architects are prone to admit at times our shortcomings in knowledge of various phases of hospital operation, and as it has been said “every man takes the limit of his own field of vision for the limits of the world.” We who are responsible for the planning of hospitals must shed this mark of disgrace.

The primary objectives in hospital planning are: first, the complete comfort and satisfaction of the needs of the patient; second, efficient operation; third, safety; and fourth, economy in maintenance. The hospital dietary department, which accounts for from 30 to 40 percent of the total operating budget must also be designed with these four primary objectives in mind.

The essence of modern Architectural planning is simplicity based upon function. The planning of food facilities follows the same theory, and must be based upon saving steps, with production arranged in straight lines to increase efficiency, to avoid cross-traffic, and to create pleasant working conditions. Size as well as routing is an important factor in efficient operation. Too much space causes extra steps; too little space results in inconvenience and confusion.

To assist Architects, Hospital Administrators, and Dietitians and to save time, effort and above all money, in the design and operation of an efficient hospital food facilities operation, we have charted recommended areas for various departments suitable for hospitals ranging in size from 100 bed to 900 bed capacity. These areas are based upon research conducted by Ernest N. May, President of Charitable Research Foundation Inc., which has been a vital contribution to better food facilities for hospitals.

One might expect that the size of the various departments of a kitchen will increase in direct proportion to the volume of food prepared. This is not true, since the same basic operations must be performed in all kitchens.

The tabulated areas are to be used as a guide to determine space requirements in the preliminary stages of planning. It is understandable that the final shape of areas is largely determined by the size and layout of the equipment; therefore the preliminary plans should be kept flexible until the detailed planning, which is the second step of design.

The flow chart is the first step in planning. It must show the steps in which the work must proceed, their sequence, and the relationship of the various working units to each other. This chart must show procedure from the receiving area to storage, to preparation, to preparation, to service, to consumption and to waste disposal. Also, for efficient operation, areas must be provided for offices, employees toilet and locker rooms, janitor’s closets, etc.

The basic sequence of the food preparation applies to all kitchens, large or small. Difference in the application of the plan usually depends upon the factors: first, the nature and complexity of the menu determines the amount and kind of equipment required; second, the number of meals to be served determines the size of the equipment; and third, the type of hospital or institution for which the food facilities are being planned. For example, there is a great difference between the requirements of a private hospital and a mental institution.

Hospitals must provide food service for both patients and personnel. The plan must provide individual tray service for patients in areas remote from the point of food preparation; also, food service must be provided for personnel in the form of a cafeteria or table service.

Problems arise in keeping hot food hot and cold foods cold. The aim of any plan of service is to have the patients and the personnel receive the food when it is best in quality, most palatable, and in as short a time as possible after preparation.

There are two basic plans for food service in hospitals; namely, the decentralized and the centralized plans. For both plans, the food is prepared in a central kitchen. For decentralized service, the prepared food is delivered in bulk containers to the serving pantries in the patient’s areas where it is served onto the individual trays preparatory to distribution to the patients. In the case of the centralized service, the food is served onto the trays in the main kitchen area and then transported directly to the patients’ areas by tray trucks, sub-veyors, or dumbwaiters. Each plan has its advantages and its disadvantages, and in choosing between the two systems there are many factors to be considered, such as size of hospital; its physical form and function; whether it is a multi-story structure with short wings, a low building with long wings, or an institution with separate buildings; noise factor in the patients’ areas; space requirements, etc. It is advisable to secure the services of a Food Facilities Consultant, or a Food Manager Consultant early in the development stage, a consultant who is not directly connected with a manufacturer or an equipment dealer, one who is able to give unbiased opinions as to the merits of the two systems and of the equipment required.

It is essential in the development of the preliminary plans to consider the orientation of the food facilities to the hospital building as a whole. The location of the kitchen and Dietary Department should never be in a base-
ment or a dark obscure location. Adequate daylight and plenty of windows are essential. While artificial lighting, ventilation and sound control have been invaluable contributions to contemporary planning, nevertheless, these can never replace the emotional benefits of an outdoor view or the cheerfulness of sunshine.

Beyond the fundamental divisions of the areas, such as Receiving, Dry Storage, Cold Storage, Dishwashing Room, Dining Areas, etc., every partition and building wall should be carefully considered as there is little justification for ceiling height partitions separating the various working units within the preparation area. Partitions only lessen the efficiency of supervision and increase maintenance costs.

The equivalent of daylight or from 75 to 100 foot candles of illumination should be provided for all working areas. The light from the fixtures, and that reflected by the ceiling and wall surfaces should be of the proper intensity without glare.

Probably the greatest fault in most food preparation departments is the lack of proper ventilation, the control of temperature and of odors. In mild climates, where adequate outside windows have been provided, proper sized exhaust fans over the heated equipment may suffice. However, in most areas, partial or complete air conditioning is advisable. To provide sufficient exhaust over the cooking equipment, the recommended face velocity for exhaust canopies should be 75-100 C.F.M., depending upon the type and shape of the canopy used. Also, there should be provided from 25 to 30 air changes per hour in the Main Kitchen, and in the Dishwashing Area. It is important that the discharge from the exhaust system be extended well above the buildings or on the leeward side of the prevailing winds to carry away the cooking odors, in order that the odors will not re-enter the patients' areas. Nothing is more nauseating to a sick patient than the combination of cooking odors.

A fully functioning kitchen and its related departments are noisy at their best. The ceilings and where possible parts of walls should be constructed to absorb the noise and yet be of such a nature that the surfaces can be easily cleaned. Reduction of noise is an important factor in achieving personnel efficiency and emotional comfort.

Since floors without question require the greatest amount of maintenance, types of flooring material to be used should be given careful consideration. The most satisfactory material is one which is non-absorbing, smooth surfaced, grease resistant, slip proof, hard and durable, in order to withstand heavy traffic and trucking. The materials satisfactory in most cases are listed in the following order; first, marble with a honed finish; second, terrazzo treated with a hardener; third, vinyl tile where trucking or traffic is light; fourth, ceramic or quarry tile; and fifth, concrete.

The most satisfactory way for cleaning floors is by a scrubbing machine, then flushing the floor with clean water, and drying the floor with rubber squeegies. Floor drains should be well distributed throughout the kitchen and preparation area. It is easy to understand why it is essential that the floor should be smooth, and that all equipment such as ranges, ovens, refrigerators and steamers should be mounted on solid masonry bases with coved corners. It is, also, well to keep in mind that insects and vermin hide and breed in concealed corners, crevices and hollow bases; therefore, all areas containing food facilities should be designed for maximum sanitation.

While the Dietition is not a Sanitarian, she has the daily task of seeing that the Dietetic Department is maintained properly and kept clean and sanitary. She must know what to expect from both equipment and building materials in exposure to cleaning operations. Architects, I am sure, have seen ordinary asphalt tile floors curled up due to grease and water damage; concrete floors pitted by vinegar or fatty acids, or ceramic and quarry tile floors with the cement joints disintegrated. When considering sanitary feature, eliminate all unnecessary legs, pipes or other impediments coming through the floors; allow space under and around fixtures for a mop or broom. No amount of stainless steel will offset the obvious lack of total planning for cleanliness and durability.

Plumbing should be adequate, with well placed floor drains, located in order that all areas are properly served, yet never so placed that any worker will be forced to stand on uneven surface. Hand lavatories should be conveniently available to all food service departments, each lavatory having good pedal control with a spray nozzle.

All doorways and refrigerator doors must be not less than 3'0" wide to allow easy passage of trucks or carts, and raised sills or saddles between door openings should be omitted.

An adequate inter-communicating system should be provided, connecting the dietitian's office with the receiving area, all dietary departments and the dietary supervisor's or nurses' station on each of the patients' floors. This will insure rapid and efficient communication at all times.

In general, the following areas should be enclosed. The Receiving Area, which must be shut off to avoid drafts in cold weather; Storage Space for dry stores and staple supplies; Potwashing, Dishwashing and Truckwashing; Offices; Employee locker and toilet rooms; Garbage and Trash Rooms, which should be refrigerated, or well ventilated and screened. This last area should be close to the exit from which trash is to be removed. Garbage disposal equipment has proven very satisfactory and is the most efficient method of waste disposal.

The general plan of food facilities should be compact, with the minimum of exits, all exits being well controlled or supervised and locked at night.

Architects are well schooled and trained in the fundamentals of planning. They are able to unscramble a complex building program and produce a simple functional well-organized overall plan. It is essential that the same logical planning and study be extended to the food facilities within the building. Too often the Architect treats the planning of the food facilities too lightly. Too often, because of the limits of his own field of vision, the Architect will risk the proper functioning of the food service of a project and his repu-

(Continued on Page 15)
RECOMMENDED AREAS
NOT INCLUDING MAIN CORRIDORS
HOSPITAL FOOD FACILITIES

RICHARD R. IUEH. A.I.A. FOOD FACILITIES CONSULTANT

1 person equals total patient—employee load based upon ratio of 2 employees/bed.
*If divided use 4.1 ratio (3 weeks supply of cereals, sugar, etc.)
(6-8 weeks supply of some canned goods) (52 weeks supply of seasonal canned goods.)
**Based upon 4 day supply including daily refrigeration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF BED HOSPITAL</th>
<th>100 TO 150</th>
<th>150 TO 250</th>
<th>250 TO 350</th>
<th>350 TO 450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sq.ft./bed</td>
<td>sq.ft./bed</td>
<td>sq.ft./bed</td>
<td>sq.ft./bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving</td>
<td>min. .8</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving Office</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dry Storage (reserve &amp; daily)</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Refrigeration — Walk-In</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meats</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits &amp; Vegetables</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Freeze (divide into 2 areas)</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.64</td>
<td>.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration Total</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Kitchen</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks’ Unit</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Preparation</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Preparation</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Preparation</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot &amp; Pan (hand)</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot &amp; Pan (machine)</td>
<td>.86</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastry</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors’ Closet</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Total Area</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishwashing Centralized</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Diet, Supervisors</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensil Storage</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage (paper goods, linen)</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage Disposal &amp; can washing</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray Service Centralized</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Storage Centralized</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tation by calling in an equipment salesman or a manufacturer’s representative whose training is never equal to that of the Architect, to plan the food facilities and to select and specify the equipment required. The food facilities for any hospital, institution or other project is just as important as the heating, ventilating, plumbing or electrical systems and should be treated in the same manner. What Architect would trust the planning of a heating system for his building to a manufacturer’s agent, or to a heating contractor?

In industry, models and templates are widely used for the layout of manufacturing processes. This method shows how to use a given space to the best advantage, and how to work with a minimum of labor. With the aid of templates of kitchen and food service equipment, the complete sequence of kitchen operation can be discussed with a client. If changes appear necessary, they can be decided upon while the plan is still in the developing stage, thus avoiding the heavy expense of rearranging or discarding expensive equipment later.

Plant Engineers refer to transportation time for tools and materials as “idle time.” Food is no better, nor is it more valuable, if it is moved eight or ten times in the process of being prepared and cooked, than if this was accomplished by moving it two or three times. The same rule holds true for the distance moved. Your product is no better if moved several hundred feet back and forth in the kitchen than if it was moved only a few feet throughout the preparation and cooking process. Transportation time represents labor cost of which your clients are becoming more conscious every day.

Your clients can afford capital outlay for equipment which will pay for itself many times in savings either in labor or materials. An efficient food facilities layout which eliminates three or four workers from the payroll will show a substantial savings in a year. And nothing seems to sell an idea to a Board of Trustees quicker and easier than the thought of reducing operating costs.

In large hospitals and institutions as much care and thought should be given to the food facilities as the industrial engineer gives to factory or plant layouts. Our Kitchens are food factories; therefore, let us look at the industrial engineer’s method of attacking similar problems, and begin to develop a scientific basis for planning food facilities.

**DuPont Plaza Selects McKinley Products!**

The beautiful new DuPont Plaza Center, Miami, Florida, chose McKinley Ventilated Sun Cornices for protection against sun’s glare and heat, and for attractive appearance.

Architects: Frank A. Shuflin, AIA; John E. Petersen, AIA.

For details, contact your McKinley Representative—see Sweet’s Architectural File 19e Mc.

engineered and manufactured by the o.o. McKinley Co., Inc.

McKinley Metal Products

Columbus—Capitol 1-1535

Cincinnati—Dunbar 1-1120

Dayton—Baldwin 2-9271

DuPont Plaza Selects McKinley Products!
ASO Convention Committee Praised

General Convention Chairman Eugene F. Schrand, AIA, Cincinnati, Cincinnati Chapter AIA President Joseph M. Lyle and members of the Host Cincinnati Chapter Convention Committee are to be praised for the fine program they have planned for architects and guests attending the Silver Jubilee Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio on October 22, 23, 24 at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

The 1958 Convention Committee and members are listed as follows:


ASO Awards
Honorary Memberships

Five Honorary Memberships were awarded by the Architects Society of Ohio at the Society's Silver Jubilee Convention in Cincinnati this year.

Richard M. Larimer, Director of the Department of Public Works for the State of Ohio, was the recipient of one membership as were the Presidents of four neighboring state societies of architects and AIA Chapter Presidents.

Included in this group were Frederick E. Wigen, President, Michigan Society of Architects; Charles J. Betts, President, Indiana Society of Architects; William Arthur Gray, President, East Kentucky Chapter, AIA; and Clyde K. Warner, Jr., President, West Kentucky Chapter, AIA.

ASO Officers Elected

Hermon S. Brodrick, AIA, Dayton, was elected President of the Architects Society of Ohio at the Society's Silver Jubilee Convention held recently at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

Other officers elected were First Vice-President, Harold W. Goetz, AIA, Middletown; Second Vice-President, Gilbert Coddington, AIA, Columbus; Third Vice-President, Howard B. Cain, AIA, Cleveland; Secretary, Frank E. Poseler, AIA, Toledo; and Treasurer, H. James Holroyd, AIA, Columbus.

Charles J. Marr, FAIA, New Philadelphia, replaces John P. Macelwane of Toledo as Immediate Past-President of the Society.

President Brodrick is a native of Greenville, Ohio. He attended Greenville High School and was graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio with a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture in 1938.

He has been associated with the firm of Walker, Norwich and Associates, Dayton, since 1938 and has been a partner in the firm since 1951. From 1942 to 1944 Mr. Brodrick served with the Depot and Field Service Division of Wright Field, Dayton, and from 1944 to 1946 he served in the Air Service Command of the U.S. Army Air Force.

Mr. Brodrick became an Associate Member of the Dayton Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1949 and a Corporate Member in 1952. Since 1953 he has served the Chapter as Treasurer, Vice-President and Director.

As a member of the Architects Society of Ohio, President Brodrick has been elected to the offices of Treasurer, Third Vice-President, Second Vice-President and First Vice-President, and now, President. He is chairman of the Architects-Engineers Joint Committee, an organization sponsored by the Architects Society of Ohio and the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers.

Aside from his practice of architecture and professional activities, Mr. Brodrick has an active interest in color photography and theater. He is a member of the Fair Lea Church in Dayton and is at present Superintendent of the Sunday School and a leader in the church's expansion program. He was a member of the Dayton Junior Chamber of Commerce for ten years.

Mr. Brodrick resides on Balmoral Drive in Dayton with his wife, the former Norma V. Stewart, and two daughters, Peggy, 8, and Polly, 5.
Hospitals . . . schools . . . homes . . . churches . . . office buildings . . . municipal structures—no matter what type or how big the project, Tebco has a texture and color combination that insures lasting beauty.

Twenty-seven modern color combinations . . . three distinctive textures—Smooth, Vertical Scored, and Matt . . . three sizes—Standard, Roman and Norman. And Evans’ modern plants, producing over fifty million brick a year, offer you prompt, efficient service . . . fast deliveries at all times.

WRITE TODAY for Portfolio of full-color Panels describing—the complete line of TEBCO face brick

Illustrated: CINNAMON TAN BLEND, Roman Brick with distinctive lines and beauty. Roman Brick also available in medium gray, MAJESTIC GRAY (52A). (Size 1½” x 3¾” x 11½”).

THE
EVANS
BRICK COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO
Telephone WAlnut 2-4210
SALES OFFICES
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.
Bay City, Mich.
Fairmont, W. Va.
Toledo, Ohio
For the past 12 years he has been a professor of architecture at the University of Southern California, teaching advanced and post-graduate architecture and advanced design and planning.

Harry Prince Re-Elected President N.Y. State Ass'n of Architects

Harry M. Prince, New York City architect, has been re-elected president of the New York State Association of Architects for a second term. Mr. Prince is a former president of the New York Chapter, AIA, and for a number of years was Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York. For the past thirteen years he has also served as architectural consultant to the New York State Legislative Committee on Housing, in which capacity he has assisted in the state-wide Multiple Residence law and the Mitchell-Lama middle-income housing law.

Ohio Building Code Conference Held

More than 100 state and city officials, engineers and architects attended a one day Ohio Building Code Conference held recently at Kent State University.

Persons participating in the session included Louis H. Sandage, building inspector for the city of Kent, seated left, and Prof. Joseph F. Morbido, Chairman of the Department of Architecture at KSU, seated right.

Speakers at the conference standing left to right are Jack W. Folkerth, Chairman, Board of Building Standards; M. H. Walters, Member of the Board of Appeals; James A. Easton, State Building Code Writer; and Robert A. Skippton, Chief, Division of Factory and Building Inspection. Director Hugh D. Wait of the Department of Industrial Relations and Clifford E. Sapp, Executive Director of the Architects Society of Ohio, also participated in the program.

The conference was sponsored by the Architects Society of Ohio, the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Department of Architecture at Kent State University.
Architects Win Prizes
At ASO’s Annual Convention

A number of fine door prizes were awarded architects attending the Silver Jubilee Convention of the Architects Society in Cincinnati at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel, October 22-24.

As a part of the Annual Banquet program, AIA President John Noble Richards drew the Convention registration numbers of the following architects, winners: Donald L. Bostwick, Niles, a Risom Chair, courtesy of The Globe Office Equipment Co., Cincinnati; Benjamin H. Dombar, Cincinnati, Nessen Lamp, courtesy of Nessen Studios, New York; Burt V. Stevens, Akron, marble top coffee table, courtesy of Marbleart Corp, Cleveland; Walter F. Sheblessy, Cincinnati, cordless Universal shaver, courtesy of the Russwin Distributions of Ohio; India Boyer, Cincinnati, ceramic vase and ash tray, courtesy of J. T. Abernathy, Ann Arbor; William R. Bogart, Cincinnati, rondalay, courtesy of Stark Ceramics of Canton; and Joseph Tuchman, Akron, clock, courtesy of Stark Ceramics of Canton.

Arrangements for the presentation of the Risom chair, Nessen lamp and ceramic pieces were made by Mr. William T. Weber, Pritchard and Roberts, Chicago.

ASO Publishes New
Architects’ Fee Schedule

A revised edition of “A Statement of Architectural Service and Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees” is now available through the offices of the Architects Society of Ohio, 5 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

The schedule includes recommended schedules of fees for structures of utilitarian character (warehouses, garages, industrial buildings of repetitive type and shopping centers of repetitive type); schools; structures of convention character (colleges, hotels, office buildings, churches etc); structures of individual character (banks, hospitals and conventional structures which are exceptionally complex or individual in design); buildings of monumental character; and residential buildings.

Copies may be obtained from the ASO at a cost of 5 cents each (in orders over 10) plus 50 cents handling charges.
Wilbur T. Mills Honored

Wilbur T. Mills, the oldest living architect in the State of Ohio, was given a surprise party celebrating his ninetieth birthday at a recent meeting of the Columbus Chapter of Producers' Council held at the Grandview Inn.

Mr. Mills was born in Newbrighton, Pennsylvania, in 1868. He completed his high school education in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1886 and then attended the Ohio State University where he received a certificate from W. H. Scott, President.

Mr. Mills began his career as an architect working as a draftsman in 1888. In the early 1890's he was employed by the firms of Yost and Packard as well as Kramer and Hart. Shortly thereafter he started his own architectural practice. His early work was state wide and included Oxley Hall at Ohio State University and hundreds of other school buildings in the mid-west. He was also the author of the American School Building Standards, a handbook that received wide distribution for many years.

The first firm formed by Wilbur T. Mills was that of Mills and Goddard which later became Mills and Pruitt. Mr. E. E. Pruitt of Mills and Pruitt was also an active architect in the Columbus area for many years. In 1916 Mr. Mills organized a new firm again, Mills and Willspough, which later became Mills, Willspough, and Car- michael. In recent years Mr. Mills has continued to practice architecture in semi-retirement.

Wilbur T. Mills was a registered architect in West Virginia in the early 1920's and was one of the first architects to be registered in Ohio under the Ohio registration law passed in 1931. He is also a retired member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Ralph Kempton, FAIA, Columbus, and Executive Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Architects for the State of Ohio, a life long friend of Mr. Mills gave a review of Mr. Mill's life and accomplishments before the presentation of the birthday cake at the PC meeting.

7TH ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Ohio architects will be interested in the 7th Annual Construction Conference held on November 12th at the Cleveland Engineering Scientific Center.

Theme of this year's conference was "Construction Countdown" and a number of talented and recognized men from the architectural field appeared on the conference platform during the day-long meeting.

Outstanding among the afternoon speakers were R. Buckminster Fuller, father of the revolutionary Geodesic Dome, and Joseph Barnett, Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Engineering Bureau of Public Roads. Other guest speakers were Truman R. Jones, Jr., Associate Research Engineer, Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College System; O. H. Ammann and B. G. Anderson, Ammann & Whitney; J. N. Mustard, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and Darrell C. Romick, Head of Astonautics, Goodyear Aircraft Corporation.
Producers' Council Members Present New Products

At the first fall meeting of the Columbus Chapter of The Producers' Council, Inc. held on September 25th at the Grandview Inn, Phillip D. Shea, Jr., Ohio representative for the Pittsburgh-Corning Corporation, and R. C. Warner, representing the Dow Chemical Company introduced their new materials to Central Ohio Architects. Mr. J. W. Bush, Central Ohio Sales Manager for the NATCO Corporation, also spoke on the subject of new concepts in masonry.

Mr. Shea displayed new products of the Pittsburgh-Corning Glass Block line, emphasizing design versatility. He reported to the group that Pittsburgh-Corning now has available 6" x 6", 8" x 8", and 4" x 12" glass block in twelve colors—pastel shades of yellow, blue, green and coral; deep tones of blue, green and red as well as black, white, orange, walnut and charcoal gray.

The 4" x 12" block has a smooth outside face with a stipled interior finish and is available without color with no screen, white filter screen and light green Suntrol filter for use with any combination of functional blocks.

Both Pittsburgh-Corning blocks and the 4" x 12" are being offered as new design elements for glass block curtain wall construction.

R. C. Warner of The Dow Chemical Company introduced an entirely new flashing material, Saraloy 400, which is expected to find widespread application in the construction industry.

Saraloy 400 is a black, thermoplastic sheet of vinylidene chloride copolymer. The material is 1/16" thick and is sold in rolls of 100 square feet. Saraloy 400 is being marketed after eight years of extensive use tests in a variety of flashing applications. In addition, its combination of properties is aimed at solving problems which have plagued architects and building contractors for years.

The material requires no shop fabrication and is applied on the job to most any construction shape and material, including corrugated roofing and siding, vent stacks and masonry chimneys. The elasticity of the sheet prevents breakage of joints or loss of bonding to the surface of the building as the building expands and contracts with temperature changes.

Besides being effective for the usual roof drain, ventilator base, and cap and base flashing applications, the plastic flashing is equally effective for expansion joints, fascia coverings and interior flashings, both industrial and residential.

The sheet will form a seal around nails driven through it, is chemically resistant to gas, oil, acids and alkalies, will not rust, is resistant to fire, and has a paintable surface. Also resistant to abrasion and tearing, the new flashing is nevertheless easy to cut to size with a sharp knife or heavy-duty scissors. It can be solvent-bonded to itself to form permanent joints.

Saraloy 400 is at present being introduced actively to Ohio Architects by Dow Chemical representatives as well as by the prime distributor for this product, Structural Foams, Inc. 877 Addison Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

A brief talk on Styrofoam was given by Paul Darrah of Structural Foams, Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio. This was followed by a film showing the different methods of application of this unique insulation material, including its use as a plaster base, perimeter insulation, cavity wall insulation and roof insulation.

Mr. Bush, Central Sales Manager of NATCO Corporation, spoke about new concepts in Masonry and the contribution NATCO Corp. was making in this broad field.

He stated that "We have something of a mutual dependence to the degree that your client responsibility demands the continuous use of better methods and materials which we, who manufacture for the industry, must develop and make available for your use."

Growth and success, he said, go hand in glove with research and change and he told of how the research program of the correlatives, the Structural Clay Products Institute and the Facing Tile Institute was on behalf of and of benefit to the entire industry. Mr. Bush sited some significant trends: wider use of color in glazed facing tile as well as increased use of glazed brick and 8W series unit size in glazed facing tile.

He described four specialty products not commonly known: glazed handrail units for stairwells faced with glazed facing tile; spayed base to protect surface damage from movable equipment; swimming pool gutter tile in one unit as well as Uniwall, an 8" single unit bluff textured exterior face and a ceramic glazed interior face.

School Economy Studies Available Through ASO Office

Copies of a recent study of school building economy prepared by the office of David A. Pierce, AIA, Columbus, for the State Board of Education of Ohio are now available from the Architects Society of Ohio, 5 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Ohio, free upon request.

The publication includes studies of school planning, finance, construction: materials & methods, operation and maintenance, cost comparisons and a bibliography.
Abram Garfield died October 16, 1958 at his home on Corning Drive in Bratenahl. Son of President James A. Garfield, he was born in Washington, D. C. on November 21, 1872. He was the last survivor of the five children of the President.

Mr. Garfield was the dean of the Cleveland Architects and occupied many important positions in the architectural world as well as in civic activities.

At his death he headed the architectural firm of Garfield, Harris, Schafer, Flynn and Williams. After graduation from Williams College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he began his professional career as a partner of Frank B. Meade. In 1905 he opened his own office and in 1926 he formed a partnership under the name of Garfield, Stanley-Brown, Harris and Robinson. In 1936 the firm became Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer and continued under that name until 1957 when the present firm was formed.

Mr. Garfield was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was twice president of the local chapter. He served for two terms as Director of the National American Institute of Architects and then became its second vice president, and later first vice president.

In 1909 he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to a National Council of Fine Arts and in 1925 President Coolidge appointed him to the National Fine Arts Commission, a signal honor.

In 1928 he was appointed to the Cleveland City Planning Commission becoming its president in which capacity he served for twelve years.

He was the leader with the Cleveland Chapter A.I.A. in founding a School of Architecture in 1920 and headed this school for 15 years until it became part of Western Reserve University.

In 1930, together with Ernest Bohn, he founded the Cleveland Regional Association becoming its president until he resigned in 1957.

During his practice of architecture he designed many fine residences and buildings, among them are Old Country Club—Lakeshore Blvd., Buildings at Lake Erie, Hiram and Kenyon Colleges, Original Higbee Building — 13th & Euclid, Babies & Children's Hospital and MacDonald House—Lakeside Hospital, Institute of Pathology—Western Reserve University, National Union Fire Insurance Building at Pittsburgh, Post Office Building at Fostoria, and Stern & Mann Store Building at Canton, Ohio. Among the residences were those for H. G. Dalton, Alva S. Chisholm, Mrs. John Hay and Mrs. P. W. Harvey, Thomasville, Ga.

He was a member of the Union and Tavern Clubs of Cleveland, the Century Association of New York, and the National Academy of Design.

In 1897 he married Sarah Grainger Williams who died in 1945. He married Helen Grannis Mathews in 1947, who survives him. He is also survived by two children, Edward W. Garfield and Mrs. William R. Hallaran, six grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

IES Honors UC Student

H. William Nilsen, Valley Stream, N.Y., University of Cincinnati upper-classman in architecture in the College of Applied Arts, has received one of three honorable mentions in the fourth annual national competition sponsored by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

National winners were announced at the society's national conference in Toronto, Canada. Nilsen, whose draw-
ing placed first in the Cincinnati area in a contest sponsored by the Ohio Valley Section of I.E.S., shares honorable mentions with students from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, and the University of New Mexico.

Nilsen's drawing was of a fictitious museum for the University of Cincinnati which would house traveling exhibits of general interest to the university community.

The Illuminating Engineering Society, national group composed of persons associated with the lighting industry, sponsors this annual competition to encourage architectural and engineering students to consider illumination as an interesting and functional part of design.

News of Ohio Architects

J. Edmond Titus and Theodore H. Prindle have formed the firm of Titus and Prindle, Architects, at 546 South Drexel Avenue in Columbus. Titus attended Carnegie Institute of Technology and is a graduate of Ohio State University. Prindle also attended OSU and has been associated with Columbus architectural and engineering firms for the past twelve years.

The Kenton City Board of Education has entered a contract with Strong, Strong and Strong, Lima architects, for consultation services for a period of five years. The firm will advise on all matters relative to the physical plant of the Kenton schools.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held recently for the $65,000 Knights of Columbus home in Niles, Ohio. The home will include a banquet room on the second floor which will accommodate 400 persons as well as kitchen facilities and club rooms. P. Arthur D'Orozio, AIA, Youngstown, is the Architect.

Architects have been named for two school projects in Brunswick, Ohio to be financed under state aid. Junior W. Everhard, AIA, Cleveland, is the Architect.

The Cleveland Chapter, AIA, has prepared an attractive 1959 Appointment Calendar which is now ready for Christmastime distribution. The calendar is 8½"x11" in size, and has been designed to promote the architectural profession through the use of thought-provoking statements about the architect and his importance in the construction picture. These statements are printed on each of the various pages of this very functional appointment calendar. The AIA seal on the cover adds dignity and a touch of color.

Architects are urged to support this chapter's public relations effort by distributing the calendars to clients and friends as Christmas and New Year's gifts. Orders are now being received at the Cleveland AIA Chapter Headquarters, 1010 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Donations are $1.00 each, which includes a calendar and mailing envelope.

Funds raised by this means will permit the Chapter to distribute over one thousand complimentary copies of the calendar to business and civic leaders in Ohio. This will effectively promote the architectural profession all through the year at very small cost. Make order checks payable to the Cleveland Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

Public Relations in Action . . .

The Cleveland Chapter, AIA, has prepared an attractive 1959 Appointment Calendar which is now ready for Christmastime distribution. The calendar is 8½"x11" in size, and has been designed to promote the architectural profession through the use of thought-provoking statements about the architect and his importance in the construction picture. These statements are printed on each of the various pages of this very functional appointment calendar. The AIA seal on the cover adds dignity and a touch of color.

Architects are urged to support this chapter's public relations effort by distributing the calendars to clients and friends as Christmas and New Year's gifts. Orders are now being received at the Cleveland AIA Chapter Headquarters, 1010 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Donations are $1.00 each, which includes a calendar and mailing envelope.

Funds raised by this means will permit the Chapter to distribute over one thousand complimentary copies of the calendar to business and civic leaders in Ohio. This will effectively promote the architectural profession all through the year at very small cost. Make order checks payable to the Cleveland Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.
Bustin’ Out All Over

Ohio’s Makeshift Classrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>No. Classes</th>
<th>No. Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditoriums</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasiums</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeterias, lunchrooms</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>6610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labs, shops, music and art rooms</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower, locker and dressing rooms</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher rest rooms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basement rooms</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitor and store rooms</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garages</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafal rooms</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal’s room</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stages</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Split sessions and strange rooms for classrooms generally have been regarded in Ohio as freak situations, something which happened only under very unusual local conditions. However, a statewide survey conducted by OEA’s research department earlier this month indicates that the unusual has become the usual in many sections of the state.

The survey showed that more than 50,000 pupils in Ohio today either are attending schools in split sessions or are receiving their lessons in non-classroom facilities. Youngsters were located in 132 city, exempted village and local districts in counties. Additional districts, although not now in trouble, reported that they probably would be within the next year or two.

Only nine of the overcrowded districts reported that some relief was anticipated this year. Eighty-five districts said present conditions probably would continue during next year.

There were still other districts in difficulty even though they had not resorted to half-day sessions or classrooms in converted teachers’ restrooms. As one northwestern Ohio county superintendent put it: “Our problem is that we cannot find space for additional classes, so one teacher may have as many as 48 pupils in one room.”

Observed OEA Research Director T. G. O’Keefe: “Ohio’s schools are in much more serious trouble than generally is realized. When school facilities fail to keep pace with an expanding population, talk of progress and continued prosperity is ridiculous.”

Superintendents indicated in the survey, O’Keefe said, that every effort had been exerted to make the converted facilities as suitable as possible for classroom use. It appeared that every conceivable type of school building room had been turned into a classroom by at least one school district.

Not only had classrooms been set up in gymnasiums, libraries and auditoriums but such less likely places as teachers’ rest rooms, shower and locker rooms, labs and janitor rooms.

Many districts have gone outside regular school buildings to find classroom space. Church buildings were in common use, being reported by 47 districts. Seven districts had classrooms in village and township buildings. Other buildings ranged from banks, fire department and lodge halls to a church camp and Air Force dormitory.

One southwestern Ohio district, unable to locate additional rooms in the village for classroom space, is renting two classrooms in a school building in an adjoining district.

A sizeable number of Ohio youngsters — 14,324 — are attending school on split or double sessions. A total of 438 classes in 16 school districts were being held on this basis.

The fate of school housing in many districts hinged on the outcome of bond issue voting at the Nov. 4 election. A total of 112 school bond issues were voted upon this year.

(Reprinted from “The Report Card,” published by the Ohio Education Association.)

Food Service Laws
And Regulations Clinic

Richard R. Iuen, AIA, Cincinnati, recently represented the Architects of Ohio at a Clinic held at the Granville Inn, Granville, Ohio, regarding the Food Service Laws and Regulations as prepared and governed by the Ohio Department of Health.

Few Architects are aware that the Food Service Laws affect the practice of Architecture as much as any local or state Building Code. The Architect is required to submit plans and specifications applying to food service operations for approval to the Department of Health of the local district in which the food service operation is located.

Much criticism has been made of the present laws and regulations which have been in effect for five years. The Department of Health, realizing that revisions to the present regulations must be made from time to time, asked representatives from various groups and associations to attend the Clinic to discuss and make definite recommendations for revisions to the present laws.

Groups represented at the meeting were the Ohio Restaurant Association, Ohio Tavern Association, Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Architects, Registered Sanitarians, Caterers, Industrial Food Representatives, Schools and Public Health Representatives.

The Clinic was divided into four groups, each group headed by a Chairman and a Secretary, and assigned various sections of the present Laws and Regulations for review. Group sessions lasted from 9 A.M. until 1 P.M. After luncheon, a joint meeting of all groups was conducted by Dr. Ralph E. Dework, Director of Health.

All recommendations for revisions to the present Laws and Regulations, resulting from the Clinic, will be submitted to a five-man Food Service Advisory Board, appointed by the Director of Health. Approved recommendations will then be incorporated in a revised edition of the present Code pertaining to food service operations.

OHIO ARCHITECT
Toledo Firm Honored

The firm of Britsch, Macelwane & Associates, Toledo, was recently chosen by the Toledo Bureau for Lathing and Plastering as “Architects of the Month.” A story of the principals and their work appeared in the September, 1958 issue of Plastering Industries, official publication of the Contracting Plasterers' and Lathers' International Association.

As a regular feature, Plastering Industries gives tribute to the outstanding accomplishments of architects in various parts of the country whose devotion to good construction practices and use of lath and plaster is noteworthy.

The partnership of Britsch and Macelwane was formed in 1955. In addition to their practice of architecture, both Mr. Britsch and Mr. Macelwane have given outstanding service to the profession. Carl C. Britsch was President of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1944-45, President of the Architects Society of Ohio in 1951, and is a Fellow in the Institute.

John P. Macelwane served as President of the Toledo Chapter, AIA, and is a Past-President of the ASO. He is currently serving as a member of the Ohio Board of Building Standards which is writing the new Ohio Building Code.

ADVERTISERS IN OHIO ARCHITECT

Allied Oil Co. ........................................ 26
Art Iron & Wire Works, Inc. ....................... 26
Cleveland Gypsum Co. ............................ 26 (Garr Liggett Advertising, Inc.)
Davidson Enamel Products, Inc. in cooperation with Insulated Steel Bldgs. Co. and Panel Walls, Inc. 19 (Lee Donnelly Co.)
Evans Brick Co. ...................................... 17 (Norman Malone Assoc. Inc.)
Janson Industries ..................................... 26
Louisville Lamp Co., Inc. ......................... 21
McArthur Brick Co. ................................. 15
O. O. McKinley Co., Inc. .......................... 15 (Jim Bradford Advertising)
Modernfold Door Sales of Ohio ................. 22 (Mueller Advertising Co.)
Nobis Decorating Co., Inc. ...................... 20
Ohio Fuel Gas Co. .................................. 2
Prescolite Mfg. Corp. .............................. 23 (John O'Rourke Advertising)
Reliance Art Metal Co. ............................ 18 (Henthorn Advertising Service)
Whitmer-Jackson Co. .............................. 25 (Sweeney & James Co.)

Desco Metals Announces New Appointment

A. W. “Bill” Welch has joined Desco Metals Company as National Trade Sales Manager. Desco is Detroit’s only manufacturer of prime aluminum doors and building fronts.

Welch comes to his new position from Lockwood Hardware Manufacturing Company of Fitchburgh, Pa. He will modernize Desco’s sales program and re-align distribution for the company.

Welch will act as liaison between Desco and manufacturers of compatible products, especially in the hardware field. He will be based in Detroit but his activities will cover all Desco outlets in this country and Canada.

Mr. Welch is married and has two children, Susan, 14 and Daniel, 11. His home is at 452 Suffield Road, Birmingham, Michigan.

Thos. W. Ruff & Company Office Furniture & Contract Dealer

Thos. W. Ruff and Company, Columbus, services the architect with Steelcase office furniture and Simmons contract furniture.

Steelcase is a leading manufacturer of fine furniture in the country. A few of the outstanding architectural uses of Steelcase are found in the Johnson Wax Company, Gulf Oil Company, Jewel Tea Company and Inland Steel Company buildings.

Simmons brings the architect and designer a foolproof method of specifying attractive built-in dormitory furnishings. Welded steel frames give a strong corner on a steel base anchored firmly to the floor. Hinged doors and sliding doors are available.

See AIA File #17-D28A Simmons Dorm Line and AIA File #28-A-2 Steelcase office equipment.

Hixson, Tarter and Associates
CONSULTING-STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
2306 PARK AVENUE
CINCINNATI 6, OHIO
CAPITOL 1-1473
YORK-SHIPLEY

Oil-Gas-Fired

EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRY
STEAM-PAK GENERATORS

- Low and high pressure automatic 15 to 500 h.p., for No. 2, 5, 6 oil, and gas.

YORK-SHIPLEY INDUSTRIAL BURNERS

- Direct and belt-drive 45 to 500 boiler h.p., manual to automatic control, for No. 2, 5, 6 oil, and gas.

ALLIED OIL COMPANY

FOR THE FINEST IN
ACOUSTICAL PLASTERS
SPECIFY
HUSHKOTE

The Cleveland Gypsum Company
1276 West 3rd Street
Cleveland 13, Ohio

CALL FOR:

(1) Modern Hand-Printed Stage Curtains & Drapes
(2) Classroom Darkening or Diffusion Drapes
(3) Gymnasium Dividing Curtains
(4) Heavy Duty Stage Tracks and Window Tracks
(5) Curved Stage Tracks
(6) Stage Lighting Equipment Specifications on Request

THE JANSON INDUSTRIES
2602 Harrison Ave.—Canton, Ohio

ART IRON Steel Service

★ STRUCTURAL STEEL
★ MISCELLANEOUS METAL
★ ORNAMENTAL IRON

ART IRON & WIRE WORKS INC.
TOLEDO, OHIO
FT. WAYNE, INDIANA