When we hear of continued energy shortages and the rising cost of fuel, we are again reminded of the age old problems caused by urban sprawl. The results of this unmanaged growth have been dramatically illustrated by a computer study for the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments which describes the Detroit area in the year 2000. If past trends continue unchecked, the city of Detroit and its older established suburbs could lose more than one-third of their population. All growth would shift to outlying suburbs. As a result, an additional one million cars will be driving forty million miles a day more than now, wiping out any fuel savings that might be gained by producing more energy efficient automobiles. The negative results of urban sprawl do not stop with high auto dependency. The Michigan study goes on to point out that as many as 466 square miles of Southeastern Michigan farm land could be lost to highways, subdivisions, shopping centers and industries by the year 2000. Presently, almost two million acres of U.S. cropland is lost to development annually. This valuable farmland is being replaced by more marginal lands which require expensive irrigation systems and heavy doses of energy consumptive fertilizer. Urban sprawl is also requiring massive public expenditures for development and maintenance of new utility systems, additional roads and highways, schools, police and fire protection and many other support services. At the same time, this unmanaged sprawl is causing decay of the inner city, with its symptoms of declining spirits, rising crime and greater reliance upon social programs.

If this Southeastern Michigan sprawl continues, at least $2.4 billion of existing school space will be abandoned in the city and older suburbs while more than $1.3 billion will be spent on new schools on the urban fringe. Even if these statistics reflect the worst of many possibilities, they are still extremely alarming to any thoughtful citizen.

King County, here in our state of Washington, has also studied the cost of "managed" versus "continuing trend" growth patterns in the county (outside the city of Seattle) to the year 2000. The added cost for utility services alone under continuing trends will exceed managed growth expenditures by $528 billion or $6,374 per new dwelling unit. This figure is for utility development costs only, and does not include the added costs of schools, public safety, maintenance, etc. These examples repeat themselves time and time again across our nation.

The amazing conclusion of the studies is that much of the expected demand for new residential development can take place within existing cities and suburbs through the process of in-fill or renewal of neighborhoods. In fact, the Michigan study indicates that all 700,000 anticipated new households up to the year 2000 in the Detroit area could be accommodated within the network ofContinued on page 19
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Northwest Architecture, the official magazine of the Washington Council, American Institute of Architects, McCleary Mansion, Suite 6, 111-21st Avenue S.W., Olympia, Washington 98501 (206)943-6012, is published every other month (six times a year) by Grawin Publications, 1020 Lloyd Building, Seattle, Washington 98101 (206)624-4070. Circulated to Architects, engineers, building contractors, landscape architects, interior designers, homebuilders, subcontractors, school and building officials in Washington.

Application to mail at controlled circulation postage rates pending at Seattle, Washington. Subscription rate: $20 year. Single copies and back issues $3.50 per copy when available. Editorial and advertising materials, address corrections, should be sent to Grawin Publications.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the Washington Council, American Institute of Architects.

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Washington Council, American Institute of Architects, extends its appreciation and thanks these Founder Contributors for their financial support and faith in the publication of *Northwest Architecture*.

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Midway through our first year of publication it is appropriate that we pause for a moment of reflection on our efforts to date and to share with you our thoughts about what the future holds for *Northwest Architecture*.

As with any new venture, we have had our share of problems which include not meeting our publication dates, not providing proper credits where due as well as some of the more operational concerns of improving on the quality of paper and print, graphics and the embossing of our name on the covers. Most of these problems and concerns have been alleviated and we’re working on those that haven’t been. The quality of projects and articles has been good and will continue to improve as we mature.

The response to the first issues by our readers and advertisers has been gratifying. We hope that Bob Durham’s comment that *“Northwest Architecture is maturing rapidly — its progress to date suggests a long useful life”* is a harbinger of things to come.

We’re working to make it happen!

And you can help. We are continually seeking out high quality projects to feature, whether they be in the field of architecture, design, engineering (all disciplines) or unique construction procedures. If it is part of the design and construction industry in the Northwest, let us know. Also, we are most appreciative of your comments regarding how we are doing and your concerns about the design/construction industry.

Starting with the September / October issue of *Northwest Architecture*, we plan to devote certain issues to one segment of the industry so that we can provide you with an in-depth review. In the September / October issue we will focus on energy, starting with an exclusive interview with Governor Ray. So, if you have been involved in the development of new ideas on energy conservation, solar design or energy generation, here’s your chance.

Meanwhile, we will continue working towards developing *Northwest Architecture* into the finest publication of its type specifically serving our area.

Jim McGranahan, AIA
Editorial Board Chairperson
Design

Safeco Insurance Company, Divisional Office Building

Owner
Safeco Insurance Companies of America

Architect
Walker McGough Foltz
Lyeria, P.S.

Mechanical Engineer
Paul R. Inman
& Associates

Electrical Engineer
Joseph M. Doyle
& Associates

General Contractor
H. Halvorson, Inc.

Photographer
Photography Unlimited

Precast Manufacturer
Central Pre-Mix

Concrete Co.

JULY/AUGUST 1979
This Spokane office building is a divisional headquarters for Safeco Insurance Companies of America. It serves a region comprised of Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana. The design reflects Safeco's image of discipline and conservatism. Flat, monolithic precast concrete wall panels with white and gold quartz aggregate set in white cement reinforce the design statement and satisfy numerous functional requirements of the building. The consistency of finish color and texture as well as the high degree of craftsmanship in every panel was essential to express the beauty of the simple building form.

Major glass areas are concentrated on the north elevation as an energy saving device. Life cycle analysis indicated that the initial added cost for a heat recovery and heat transfer mechanical system would more than pay for itself in energy savings. Since the building's completion in 1978, energy costs have been a fraction of those normally associated with an office building of this type.

Paper processing activities in the office are accommodated in a large, highly flexible open plan space. The remainder of the facility houses employee dining, employee training, a personnel department, mail receiv-
This office structure was a winner in the 1979 Washington Precast Concrete Industry Awards. The jury said: "The simple massing of flat panels and absence of ornamentation, along with the melding of the flat panels through the use of glass and recessing, create an image of quiet elegance."

ing and processing. Connecting the two-story open office area with the single-story support area is a spacious reception lobby.

The building structural system is composed of precast, double T roof and floor members supported by cast-in-place columns and beams. Economy and ease of construction, building expansion potential facilitated by removable panels, durability and low maintenance characteristics suggested precast concrete as a logical exterior material.
This suburban residence dramatically displays the successful utilization of a site with superb view potential but with severe topography. A very steep grade, which plunges from the road to the lake below, incorporates extremely poor soil conditions which added to the design challenge.

The unique structural solution, for design and site, maximizes the site amenities of lake view and waterfront. A pole structure acts as a framework to support the various levels of the house as it descends the site. The design creates an exciting living environment out of a previously unusable piece of property. The structural framework was allowed to penetrate the house and became a dominant feature of the interior spaces.

The design and the site demanded a rich, quality finish for the exterior, particularly one that was easy to apply at such heights. The architects selected ½" premium grade redwood plywood siding for a single wall construction.

The house, an award winner in the 1979 Plywood Designs Award competition, was cited by the jury as "Very straightforward. Simple, innovative use of pole structure within the house adds interest to the spaces and gives the house its own special tree-house character."
Design

Peoples State Bank of Lynden, Bellingham Branch

Owner
Peoples State Bank, Lynden, Washington

Architect
Champion/Turner Architects, AIA, P.S.

Landscape Architect
Tamarack Design Group

Interiors
John Paul Jones

Structural Engineer
Smith/Swenson

Electrical Engineer
Larry Atkinson

Mechanical Engineer
Ervin/Halvorson

General Contractor
Dawson Construction

Photographer
Karl Bischoff
A branch bank, residential in character and appearance, emerged from the client requirements for a facility to be sited at the entrance to a shopping center in a rapidly developing area. Two other important considerations in the design and site development were the high visibility of the bank from a busy highway, and a drive-up facility.

Extensive landscaping, including a large rolling foreground of lawn area, established the residential character. Warm materials were selected for the building: wood shingles for roof and walls, smooth cedar siding, automotive enameled oversized roof gutters and downspouts, and warm red brick pavers.

The building is entered through a surprisingly low wood slat ceiling that draws customers into the two story lobby/waiting space. Check writing counters occur in small alcoves which also provide gallery space for original art works selected for the building. Interior space is enhanced by the abundant use of natural wood contrasted with white painted walls, stainless steel, marble counter tops at tellers' windows. Exposed rough structural wood poles contrast with the refined oak casework, flooring and furniture.

Lighting was of paramount importance throughout the bank. Drive up lanes were designed to avoid the usual dark tunnel effect. Glass roofed kiosks are provided over each remote banking unit, avoiding artificial lighting during daytime hours. The lighting scheme is as energy efficient as possible, capturing as much natural daylight as available. Higher light levels were provided only where necessary, such as over tellers' area with task lighting at each individual officer's station. Three rows of north faced clerestory windows, running the length of the building, provide most of the lighting requirements for upper level offices and permit distant views of Mount Baker. Supplemental lighting is necessary only on darker days or during evening hours.

The free standing vault was designed to be a highly visible and important feature of both the interior and the exterior of the building. The entire vault is clad in stainless steel to match the vault door. At night, ground lights around the perimeter highlight this feature.

Bank customer oriented functions occur on the lower level with conference rooms, lunch facilities and leasable office space on the upper level. Allowance has been made for future bank expansion. The 8278 sq. ft. bank, set on a 60,000 sq. ft. site, was completed in late 1978.
People's State Bank of Lynden, Bellingham Branch continued

Major artwork was commissioned for the lobby and includes "Great Blue Herrons" by Lee Perhac.
The Boeing linear urban park at the Renton facility is a landscape corridor providing relief from the surrounding asphalt areas and an enjoyable access route for employees to the various plant buildings.

Designed by Wilsey & Ham, Inc., Bellevue, the one-third mile long, 100-foot wide site lies between a four lane road and an employee parking lot. Prior to development, the site was a barren, no-man's land used as a railroad spur.

The eight-foot wide meandering walkway is accented by berms, mass plantings, lawn areas, passive seating areas as well as activity areas for horseshoe pits, volleyball, and two basketball courts.

The park won the firm a 1979 Certificate of Merit Award in the 25th annual nationwide competition sponsored by the American Association of Nurserymen. The award was presented to Randy Blair, firm representative, by Mrs. Jimmy Carter at the White House in June.
Consulting Engineers Council of Washington

CECW is the Consulting Engineers Council of Washington, an association of consulting engineering firms in the state, devoted exclusively to the management and business interests of consulting engineers in independent private practice. Membership in the Council is open to firms who are proprietors, partners or corporations who furnish independent consulting engineering or land surveying services, have one or more principals, partners or officers registered professionally in Washington State and have no commercial sales or contracting interests or other affiliations which could cause a conflict of interest with the independent practice of consulting engineering. CECW was formed in 1955 and incorporated in 1958, and presently consists of just over 100 member firms.

CECW is a member organization of the American Consulting Engineers Council which includes more than 3,400 member firms in 47 similar member organizations throughout the United States. Membership in CECW includes automatic membership in ACEC.

Business management education has been one of the priority activities of CECW. Such seminars are held in conjunction with the Council's three annual membership meetings each year and the Council is developing a program of business seminars and mini-meetings to be held in different locations in the state, covering a variety of business subjects and providing more communication to the membership regarding the Council's activities. The one and one-half day business seminars and mini-meetings are a response to the large percentage of small firms which make up the Council whose principals are not able to take the time away from their offices for longer meetings. Sixty percent of the Council membership is made up of firms with 12 or fewer employees.

CECW is also active in the area of legislation and governmental affairs as many of its members do a considerable amount of business with all levels of government and are constantly dealing with the problem of competition from various government organizations and agencies. CECW has been one of the leaders in support of the Architects and Engineers Legislative Council, a group of nine professional societies in the state which employ a legislative advocate and is becoming more effective in presenting the viewpoint of the technical professional community to our State Legislators.

CECW has placed a high priority on developing an effective public relations program. The construction industry and the general public have a very low awareness of the consulting engineer. Too many in our own industry do not know what a consulting engineer is, or what he does. This year, CECW plans to offer programs featuring the 1979 Engineering Excellence Awards competition and the Engineering Student Scholarship Program. CECW has been very successful in the Engineering Excellence competition, having won national awards in each of its last three years. The CECW state scholarship winner for 1979 was also awarded a national scholarship. CECW hopes to expand its activities and programs in the future so it may further enhance the stature of consulting engineers in our state and preserve the opportunity for professional engineers to engage in the private practice of engineering in a true free enterprise environment.
Four of the fourteen design awards given in the recent Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau/American Institute of Architects 1979 Architectural Awards Program went to Washington state architects.

A biennial project, initiated in 1973, the program honors architects and their projects which demonstrate design excellence and significant functional or aesthetic uses of red cedar shingles or shakes.

Winning entries from Washington state were: First Award, the Mackey residence, Seattle, architect Roger H. Newell, AIA, and contractor Hugh Newell, Coupeville. Merit awards went to the Bystrom family cabin on the Washington coast, Arne Bystrom, Architect, AIA, Seattle, designer and contractor; the Larsen residence, Seattle, Larsen Lagerquist Morris/Architects, Seattle, designers, and The Earth Works, Seattle, contractor; and The Towerhouse, Redmond, designed by The Mithun Associates, Bellevue, and built by Swanson-Dean Corporation.

Projects covered five categories: residential/single family, residential/multi-family, vacation homes, commercial/institutional, and remodeling/restoration. There were 218 entries from architects in 42 states and two Canadian provinces.

Jurors were William Turnbull, Jr., San Francisco, chairman; Richard Bergmann, New Canaan, Connecticut, and E. Fay Jones, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Awards will be presented at the Bureau's annual meeting in Seattle in September.
What happens when your client reuses your plans and specifications without your knowledge? You could be in the professional liability soup if something goes wrong on the project and you have not taken steps to protect yourself. Many design professionals routinely include a defensive clause in their contracts of hire. One such clause, recommended by the American Consulting Engineers Council for review by your own attorney, reads in part as follows:

Ownership of Documents

"All Drawings, Specifications and other work product of the ENGINEER for this Project are instruments of service for this Project only and shall remain the property of the ENGINEER whether the Project is completed or not. Reuse of any of the instruments of service of the ENGINEER by the OWNER on extensions of this Project or on any other project without the written permission of the ENGINEER shall be at the OWNER's risk and the OWNER agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the ENGINEER from all claims, damages, and expenses including attorneys' fees arising out of such unauthorized reuse of the ENGINEER's instruments of service by the OWNER OR BY OTHERS ACTING THROUGH THE OWNER."

Why is a contractual provision like this needed? The unauthorized reuse of your plans and specifications by others creates a continuing exposure to claims of professional liability of potentially enormous proportions. It is next to impossible to assess the true extent of this exposure or even the exact nature of your continuing liability. The Ownership of Documents clause has as its principal purpose the avoidance of this unnecessary and unreasonable risk.

The clause also offers an important additional advantage. It puts the owner on notice that there are substantial risks involved in the unauthorized reuse of your plans and specifications. Surprisingly, this is not always evident to some owners.

In one case we know of, a design professional chanced to discover, to his horror, that he was being credited with the structural design of an amusement park ride which was being installed in facilities across the country. He did not have an Ownership of Documents clause in his contract of hire. Fortunately, after extensive negotiations with his client, he was able to secure a hold harmless and indemnification agreement covering liability arising out of the reuse of his design. Even then, he was able to breathe only a partial sigh of relief, since he had no way of knowing whether the client would be solvent enough to honor the clause at the time of loss.

Most owners have no intention of reusing your plans and specifications. They should find your Ownership of Documents clause to be reasonable, particularly if you explain why you feel it to be necessary. Where an owner does intend to reuse your work product, or otherwise demands that he be afforded ownership of your design, there is a problem that had best be resolved at the outset. You should protect yourself by insisting that an appropriate hold harmless agreement be incorporated into your contract of hire.

Mindful of the dangers, some design professionals have adopted an additional precaution aimed at precluding unauthorized reuse of their work products. They have developed a stamp (or, in some cases, a transparent overlay) which they take great care to use on each sheet of their drawings and on the cover page of their specifications. The stamp reproduced below is suggested with this purpose in mind.

OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS

This document, and the ideas and designs incorporated herein, as an instrument of professional service, is the property of (firm name) and is not to be used, in whole or in part, for any other project without the written authorization of (firm name). This stamp can be used whether or not your client insists on ownership of your plans and specifications, but be sure to discuss it with him. It is a simple, yet effective, loss prevention technique you might want to adopt immediately.

Source: DPIC/Communiqué April 1979
Letters

Waste of Urban Sprawl continued

already sewer ed city and suburban areas making most of the expensive land consumptive development unnecessary.

Perhaps the American dream of a single family residence located on a one acre suburban lot, with two or more cars in the garage, must be re-thought. Perhaps government programs which encourage this dream no longer are legitimate and perhaps we in the design professions should once again take the lead by encouraging a more conservative use of our resources as was addressed in the A.I.A.'s National Urban Growth Policy developed in the early 70's.

Isn't it ironic that we all seem to realize a problem exists, but painfully little has yet been accomplished as a remedy, except perhaps a redefinition of the problem or an occasional pilot program?

GORDON E. RUEHL, A.I.A.
President, Washington Council American Institute of Architects

Editor:

Your editorial (May/June comments) was of interest to me in the captioned magazine that I recently received. While living in Hawaii, I served on a couple of committees of "construction industry legislation organization." The firm of which I was a principal was very active in this and I got a pretty good insight to the operation of CILO.

I generally concur with your com-

ments, but I am most interested to know the reaction of the other construction lobbying groups such as AGC, Home Builders Association of Washington, and Washington State Construction Industry Council.

E.R. "Rusty" Young
Corroon & Black/Dawson & Co., Inc.

Dear Editor,

Thank you so much for sending me the January-February 1979 issue of your fine magazine—Northwest Architecture.

I would like to commend you on your magazine, its format, excellent printing quality and contents.

Mr. James Stackpole of Concrete Technology mentioned your January-February 1979 issue and the inclusion of our joint effort U. S. Navy Medical Center at Bremerton.

This has been a rewarding effort indeed and what a pleasure to see reproduction of two of our bas-relief mural segments so beautifully reproduced.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,
Oliver Tiedeman

Editor:

Congratulations on another excellent issue of Northwest Architecture. The image of the magazine is increased with each succeeding issue.

I expect to respond to your "comment" (May/June issue) article in more detail in the future.

G.S. Duke Schaub
Executive Vice President
Home Builders Association of Washington

GORDON E. RUEHL, A.I.A.
President, Washington Council American Institute of Architects

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Largest in the Pacific Northwest/over 1.5 billion dollars strong.
McKinley Nance has been named director of facility planning at Washington State University, effective September 4. He is a university architect at Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois, and succeeds Earl L. Muir who has held the position since 1972. Muir returns to a staff position in the office. Nance is licensed to practice as an architect in Illinois, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah and California.

Olof Strandell has joined URS Company, Seattle, as vice president for industrial engineering services. Collins, Ryder & Watkins, Consulting Engineering, Inc., has recently been formed with offices in the Century Plaza Building, Lakewood, Tacoma. Bruce Collins, formerly vice president and Northwest regional manager at Kennedy Engineers, Tacoma, is president of the new firm. Other principals are Heinrich Jurgens, vice president, who will head the construction services division; Jack Watkins, Jr., formerly with Kennedy Engineers, vice president; and Robert Ryder, former vice president of Kennedy Engineers and director of Pacific Environmental Laboratory, vice president. Ryder will serve as chief engineer and environmental engineering consultant and will head up the firm’s Northern California regional office. The firm has nine engineers and technical staff at the Tacoma offices.

Apologies to Jeffrey V. Hansen, M.E., recently named an associate in the offices of Valentine, Fisher & Tomlinson, Seattle-based consulting engineering firm. He was incorrectly identified as Jerry V. Hansen in the May/June issue of NWA.

L. B. Leonard, Jr., president of J. A. Jones Construction Services Company, Richland, has been
named president of the new Hanford Contractors Association. Other officers elected were Roger Young, area project manager, Peter Kiewit Sons Co., Inc., first vice president; Ralph Ecker, president, Empire Electric, Pasco, second vice president; and Dave Semerad, executive vice president of the Mechanical Contractors Association of Washington, secretary-treasurer. The association will represent all member contractors and subcontractors on the Hanford Reservation.

James W. Enos, Seattle, has been appointed representative in the northwest for the following architectural-specified and contractor - purchased product lines: American Stair Corporation; American Ornamental Metal Company; American Mason Safety Tread Company; Precision Parts Corporation; Andco Industries, Inc.; and National Solar Corporation.

R. W. Beck and Associates, Seattle Engineering firm, announces the promotion of Robert B. Gallup from Seattle manager to chief consulting engineer with continuing responsibilities as western regional manager. Winston H. Peterson has been named manager of the Seattle office. Mark D. Stenson becomes a special consultant providing assistance and consultation to all offices of the firm.

RMM, Space Planning/Commercial Design, Inc., Chicago-based firm, has opened a Seattle office at 1000 Second Avenue.

Jerry Bennett has been named Seattle area manager for Viking Industries, Inc., Portland-based manufacturer of insulating windows and doors.

Roderick R. Kirkwood, partner in John Graham & Company, Architects, Seattle, has been named a judge in Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation's eighth annual Energy Conservation Awards Program. Awards will be presented December 10 in New York City.

Advanced Engineering Consultants, Inc. has opened a new office at 1776 Fowler, Suite 8, Richland. W. Roger Johnson, vice president of the Olympia-based firm, is manager of the new office.

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ASID Sets Pre-Professional Educational Program

The American Society of Interior Designers has announced the Self-Teaching Exercise for Pre-Professionals (STEP) Program, a tool to assist pre-professionals in sharpening their skills as design problem solvers. The announcement, during the recently concluded national meeting in Seattle, was made jointly by Rita St. Clair, New York, FASID, national president, and Barbara Sauerbrey, ASID, Seattle, national education committee chairman.

The program has been established to benefit all design societies and educational institutions who are concerned with promoting excellence in design. ASID recognized a need for all design students and practitioners to understand the methodology of design problem solving. The program will lead individual designers through sequential thought processes to logical conclusions. Actual design problems will be worked in an environment that provides hands-on experiential learning as well as learning from peers.

The three-day, 20-hour process in STEP I will be effected in a classroom setting. It will include film orientation, workbook exercises, workshop discussion and critiques, and will be conducted by qualified workshop leaders specially trained for this program by John Allis, ASID, San Francisco.

The STEP Program will be administered through ASID's 45...
chapter network. Cost for PART I is $75.00. Information available from the ASID chapter office, 107 S. Main Seattle 98104, (206) 624-0432, or from the ASID headquarters, 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Architectural Management Conference Set in Denver

How architects can improve practice management to be better prepared for the highly competitive climate of the next decade will be discussed by 12 management authorities during the American Institute of Architects first national Architectural Management Conference. Oct. 22-23 in Denver.

Entitled "Managing the Architecture Firm of the '80s", the conference will examine current and future management techniques, their application, and their impact on office management. Information to help architects more effectively manage their firms and increase profitability will be provided.

The conference is open to all current and potential managers of architectural practices. Registration deadline is September 30.

Nancy R. McAdams, AIA, chair of the Institute's Practice Management Committee, will moderate the two-day conference.

Speakers include Michael R. Hough, editor-publisher of Professional Services Management Journal; Howard G. Birnberg, Chicago architect/design business consultant; Frank A. Stasiowski, Boston Management specialist; Michael P. Buckley, AIA, president of the Hartford project/construction management and development consulting firm of Halcyon Ltd. Workshops on case studies will be led by Buckley with Denver architect John R. Rogers, FAIA; Charles Fleckenstiel, AIA, Birmingham, Michigan; and Eugene E. Cook, AIA, Chicago, on the panel.

Other Speakers and panelists include Thomas C. Moreland, AIA, Eugene; Spencer W. Jue, AIA, San Francisco; Richard F. Floyd, AIA, Houston; Richard L. Christianson, president of Western Bancorp Mortgage Co., Denver.

First Interior Awards Program Inviting Entries

The first Annual Interiors Awards, sponsored by Interiors Magazine, is inviting submissions to be postmarked no later than October 10, 1979. The program is designed to honor the finest achievements in the field of contract interior design.

Projects completed between January 1, 1978 and September 20, 1979, are qualified for submission by designers, architects, clients or manufacturers.

Twelve categories have been established with awards in each category: executive offices, general offices, office systems, retail (covering stores, showrooms, banking and investment, beauty salons, restaurants and food services), educational and cultural (schools, universities, museums and galleries, libraries and religious institutions), recreation and entertainment, medical and health care, hotels and motels, governmental buildings, industrial, energy efficiency and adaptive re-use.

Information is available from The Interiors Awards, Interiors Magazine, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Calendar


Oct. 20-28—Cold Regions Engineering, University of Washington campus. Completion of course fulfills the special requirement for professional registration in Alaska. Brochure and registration information: Conference Registration, University of Washington, Mail Stop DW-50, Seattle 98195. Phone: (206)543-9233.

Balanced Entrances

Kawneer balanced entrances are designed for easier opening and more effective door control in windy conditions. According to the manufacturer, the unique geometry of balance arms and multiple pivots affords the user greater leverage than a conventional door. When unfavorable wind or stack pressure are anticipated at the entranceway—or when a building design calls for main entrance doors larger or heavier than normal—it is suggested Kawneer Balanced Doors are often a better choice than conventional swinging doors.

The balance arms and housings are solid, one-piece construction for extra strength and smooth, reliable operation. There is hinged weatherstrip at the door top rail and sweep-type weatherstrip at the door bottom rail which is adjustable to compensate for irregular floor conditions.

The Kawneer Balanced Door Program features: complete factory fabricated entrance packages, three basic door options (190 Narrow Stile, 350 Medium Stile, 500 Wide Stile), welded dual-moment door construction, two framing systems (1¼" × 4½" or 2¾" × 5½"), three anodized finishes (clear, dark bronze, black), a variety of push/pull hardware styles, and balance arms and pivots available in extruded aluminum or stainless steel.

Contact: Kawneer Architectural Products, 1210 Andover Park East, Seattle, WA 98188.

Flexible Roof Drain System

The Flex-I-Drain flexible roof drain system is a two part roof drain providing flexible connection to the interior drainage conduit, which compensates for normal vertical and lateral pipe and deck movement. The system is applicable for all commonly used built-up roofing systems and all current types of decking.

The roof deck flange assembly consists of a deck flange with attached neoprene flexible bellows body and neoprene no hub connectors. The flexible bellows allows for normal movement of the roof deck or piping. The no hub connectors meet requirements of the Soil Pipe Institute Specification for the neoprene used and the method of installation. The flexible Tedlar roof flashing assures compatibility with roofing felts.

The rigid, dimensionally stable Noryl components provide high tensile modulus, low water absorption, low creep, hydrolytic stability and high heat deflection temperature. The Noryl gravel stop and sleeve will accommodate varying thicknesses of insulation and roofing, up to 3¼". The Noryl strainer is of open design for greater surface draining area. All fasteners are non-corrosive. No maintenance is required beyond occasional cleaning to remove any obstructions from the strainer basket.

Contact: Johns-Manville Sales Corp., Ken-Caryl Ranch, Denver, CO 80217.

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Fireproof Ceilings

Zerodec fireproof ceilings are manufactured from glass reinforced polymer gypsum to suit individual design. The manufacturer notes that there is virtually no limit to size or configuration of the custom-built components.

Zerodec has a hard, durable surface, similar to polished stone to the touch. It has high impact strength and can be molded with corners or flowing contours. Deep coffers with openings for illumination and smooth or textured surfaces are available.

Zerodec is fireproofed, according to the manufacturer, and will not support flame, generate smoke or toxic fumes, and will not melt. No asbestos fiber is included in the ceiling components.

A customized product, Zerodec is patented in the U.S.A. and produced under license from an English company.

Contact: Newman Architectural Products, 974 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, B.C. V7H 2G1.

Prefinished Woodfiber Planks

Monoplank, a 6" x 96" x 1/4" prefinished woodfiber plank material, has been introduced by Masonite Corporation to meet a broad range of commercial interior requirements.

Monoplank features contemporary woodgrain textures and is available in natural oak and two cedar designs. With its 6" width, the material can be applied vertically, horizontally, or in chevron, bookmatch or basket weave patterns.

The Marlite brand melamine finish minimizes long-term maintenance costs. Stains and mars can be cleaned with soap and water and the planks resist knicks and abrasions.

A shiplap joinery system allows Monoplank to go up like real wood. It can be sized at the job site with ordinary carpentry tools, and is applied with adhesive.

Contact: The Commercial Division, Masonite Corp., Dover, OH 44622.
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