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CORROSION COSTS YOU MORE THAN WROUGHT IRON
VOL. 99 • NO. 2  
FEBRUARY 1946

HOUSES, FASTER AND CHEAPER  
An Editorial . . . by Kenneth K. Stowell  

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Hugh Stubbs, Jr., Architect  

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Architectural Record is combined with American Architect and Architecture. It is published monthly by F. W. Dodge Corporation, 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N.H., with Editorial and Executive Offices at 119 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y., Thomas S. Holden, Pres.; Howard L. Barringer, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer; Irving W. Hotwell, Vice-Pres.; Chauncey L. Williams, Vice-Pres.; Sanford G. Stockton, Jr., Secretary; Walter F. DeSoto, Treasurer; Edward M. Ferrand, Asst. Treasurer, Member Auditors Committee;  

Subscription rates: United States and Possessions, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, $3 the year, $5 for two years, $6 for two years the year; $5 the year, single copy, $1. Circulation Manager: Marshall Glenn. Every effort will be made to return material submitted for possible publication if accompanied by stamped, addressed envelope, but the editors and the corporation will not be responsible for loss or damage. Other Dodge Services include: Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, Sweet's Files, Home Owners' Catalogs, Dodge Reports & Dodge Statistical Research Service.
One of the reasons why flush valves are so widely used is that they seldom require servicing. However, it is important that when servicing is necessary over a period of years, maintenance shall be just as simple as possible.

Watrous Flush Valves have a special Single-Step-Servicing feature that cuts maintenance time to a minimum.

In a few minutes, on a Watrous Flush Valve, you can shut off the water, remove the operating unit and drop a replacement unit in the valve. It is also extremely simple to replace individual parts if the entire unit does not need complete checking because of the simplified construction of the Watrous operating unit.

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THE IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. CO., 1240 W. Harrison St., Chicago 7, Ill.

HOW WATROUS SINGLE-STEP-SERVICING WORKS

Illustration above shows how the entire operating unit of a Watrous Piston-Type Flush Valve lifts out. Repairs can be made in a jiffy by simply replacing this unit.

Note that the main seat washer is attached right to the operating unit. Thus, with Watrous Flush Valves there is no need to dig around inside the valve to remove an old washer—no need to work at length in confined quarters. Servicing that might easily take 20 or 25 minutes is done in a few minutes on a Watrous Flush Valve.

Servicing Watrous Diaphragm-Type Flush Valves follows a similar principle. Simply remove retaining screws on inside cover (no special wrench required), and lift out operating unit.

For complete information on Watrous Flush Valves see Street's Catalog or write for Catalog No. 448-A. Also ask for Bulletin No. 477 giving a summary of "Architects' Views on Flush Valve Applications."

They pay for themselves in the water they save

Watrous Flush Valves
Uncle Sam Worries Over Housing  •  Housing Legislation Is Debated  •  Building Priorities Return  •  Housing Expediter Is Named  •  Housing Conferences Are Called

Uncle Sam is spending many sleepless nights in these last weeks of winter worrying over housing, particularly housing for veterans. He has tried hard but he can't see in the first full year of peace ahead how to get enough homes even for returned servicemen, let alone evenhandedly for veterans and their families. There will be a crying need into the second year of peace — and longer.

No matter how he figures, he still comes up with a headache. He notes that:

1. Congress has hurried through special funds for converting temporary war housing to immediate needs of veterans;
2. It is fashioning a long-time housing bill and threshing out methods to keep real estate prices down;
3. The Administration, in turn, has re-invoked priorities, sought to channel surplus federal funds for converting temporary war housing to immediate needs of veterans; and
4. It has sponsored a conference of industry, labor and government representatives on housing production;
5. It is keeping its eye cocked on bottlenecks in building from logging labor to plumbing fixtures, and on the distribution of materials for homes, for industrial and commercial expansion, and for maintenance and repair.

But no one sees any single, quick solution to the shortage of dwellings.

Housing Veterans

The Congressional move to reconvert war housing is sizable, entailing $191,900,000. Regional offices of the Federal Public Housing Authority are aiding state and local governments and educational institutions in getting hold of surplus federal structures suitable for veterans and their families.

FPHA Commissioner Klutzinck warns, however, that the government surplus available for re-use is relatively small and "should be directed to meet only the most acute situations." Among items available are temporary family dwellings, trailers and other portable units, temporary dormitory buildings, military barracks, mess halls, etc.

Under the appropriation FPHA may dismantle the housing, ship it and erect it on the new site, restore the former site to its original condition, install foundations, extend sidewalks to the houses, and extend utilities from street mains to the houses.

Chief expenses of localities are those involved in providing a suitable site, installing streets and utility lines where necessary, and management and maintenance expenses, including taxes or payments in lieu of taxes. In addition to the 100,000 dwelling units that can be financed under the new appropriation, local bodies may continue to acquire other surplus housing facilities under regulations of the Surplus Property Administration.

Note that Surplus Property Administrator Symington, before 1946 rolled in, authorized federal agencies to turn over immediately and without charge any surplus housing or property adaptable to housing to state or local governments for rental to veterans. This made it possible for the Army and Navy, for instance, to make barracks and other buildings available as soon as the Armed Forces vacated them.

Legislation Debated

A few additional lights were thrown on the Wagner-Elender-Taft comprehensive housing bill as its study continued in Congress. Lewis Douglas, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, told the Senate Committee that the reduced interest rate would not appreciably reduce the cost of housing but would increase life insurance costs of 27,000,000 families because of the lower interest rates that life insurance companies would then receive on mortgages and other investments. The crux of the housing problem, Mr. Douglas said, is the cost of the land and materials, and the unit cost of labor.

Serious questions about loans on farm houses were raised by Clinton P. Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture, who advocated limiting credit under the legislation "to those farmers who are unable to obtain cooperative or private credit on the customary basis." The government guarantee of loans provided in the bill, he said, would seriously weaken the cooperative credit system. "Additional credit sources of this character would not help appreciably in solving the rural housing problem," he added.

"Since the broad, general purpose of the housing bill is to stimulate new construction, it seems wholly unnecessary for this section to provide for the insurance of loans merely for the purpose of refinancing existing loans on farms on which buildings are located, or which would not involve new construction," Mr. Anderson advised further.

Meanwhile, a host of pros and cons were bruited about on the issue of federal (Continued on page 10)

"They suggest we turn in the mechanical core of our house for a 1947!" —Drawn for the RECORD by Alan Dunn
"Telephone outlets, too! That shows good planning"

Even though some people are still waiting for telephones, alert architects and builders are not forgetting to plan for the days when they'll be available without stint. Built-in telephone facilities—with conduit concealed out of sight in the walls and neat outlets all ready for connection—add much to a house at little cost.

They avoid exposed wiring; make it easy for the home owner to have telephones wherever he'll need them—living room, bedroom, hall, kitchen or other convenient locations. Every modern home should have built-in telephone facilities. Your telephone company will be glad to help you plan a good telephone layout for any residence.
For a modern super store like the one above, or a small shop—"Packaged" Air Conditioners, pioneered by Chrysler Airtemp, are a solid investment for increasing patronage and profits. Compact, easy to install, they fit readily into any store plan. Their time-tested dependability has brought coast-to-coast acceptance by business and professional men.

"Packaged" Air Conditioners can be installed singly or in multiple, and can be converted into year 'round air conditioners by the addition of a heating coil. Because they are completely packaged, they come ready to go to work and immediately begin paying for themselves. The sealed Radial Compressor is engineered for long, trouble-free life; noted for quiet, low-cost operation and exceptionally low upkeep.

It's good business for any architect to include this modern, simplified form of air conditioning in plans for new stores, shops, clinics, doctor's or dentist's offices, hotels, or even for new homes—the Chrysler Airtemp "Packaged" Air Conditioner also operates in combination with a warm air central heating system. Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corp., Dayton 1, O. In Canada, Therm-O-Rite Products, Ltd., Toronto.
controls over housing prices with the Patman bill (to create an Office of Housing Stabilization) as the focal point in the argument. Reconversion Director Snyder was among those putting his stamp of approval on easing prices for the sale of old and new housing.

Building Priorities Return

President Truman’s reinstatement of priorities for building materials came on the recommendation of Mr. Snyder. "Diversion of materials,” the Reconversion Boss told his Chief, "from less urgent commercial and industrial construction and from high-cost housing through such a priority system is one of the few ways in which we can immediately increase the supply of home-building materials."

While some building trade groups gave approval to the priority plan, they opposed the application of rigid price ceilings.

The priority program became effective January 15 and was applied through Priorities Regulation 33 under the Civilian Production Administration. It sets up an HH rating for 10 housing materials in critical short supply: common and face brick, clay sewer pipe, structural tile, gypsum board, gypsum lath, cast iron soil pipe and fittings, cast iron radiation, bathtubs, lumber, and millwork. Such ratings are available to veterans or to builders who will give preference to veterans either in sale or rental. Top price allowed is $10,000 and top rental $80 per month.

The qualifications are of interest:
1. FHA must be satisfied that the proposed price or rent is reasonably related to the proposed accommodations.
2. Applicants must show that they will be ready to start construction within sixty days. If construction has not been started within sixty days, the HH rating becomes void and a new application must be filed.

Expediter Named

To speed up his whole program on new homes, Mr. Truman called on Wilson W. Wyatt, of Louisville, Ky. By letter he told the Kentuckian:

"It is urgent that every available temporary living quarter be used in over-crowded communities, that the production of building materials be expedited, that the production of homes be hurried, that the cost of housing be protected from further inflation."

Specifically as to his duties, the President informed the Expediter:

"I am asking you to search out all bottlenecks at whatever level of industry or of government — local, state or national — you may find them; to try to break those bottlenecks; and to make the machinery of housing production run as smoothly and speedily as possible."

Mr. Wyatt, born in Louisville in 1905, practiced law until he ran for the post as mayor of the city in 1941, and had a hand in Kentucky’s urban rehabilitation law for the redevelopment of blighted neighborhoods.

Conferences Called

As one part of its expediting program, the federal government called the December conference on housing production to be followed later by a conference of leaders in the home financing field to combat inflation and a third conference of public interest groups to get support of the production and inflation control programs.

In the course of the first conference pertinent points were brought out. Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small made clear that during the war many builders discontinued operation and disbanded their organizations. "It takes time to reorganize a widely dispersed, highly diversified industry like construction, in which so many different factors and operations require integration," he pointed out.

Among other of Small’s points:
1. . . shortages of certain materials will, quite frequently, not hold up the building of houses if available substitutes are used. For example, where lumber is short, concrete blocks may be available. In this period of acute shortages, if we are to get a maximum number of houses built, we cannot each have exactly what we want. The builders cannot build exactly what they would like to build.

2. . . where the community itself can, and I think should, help out in the acute housing situation, is in the granting of building permits . . . . an undue and unwarranted drain on scarce building materials for use in building night clubs, and juke joints, and roadside stands, and on deferrable repairs or extensions to existing buildings can be controlled to a very substantial degree through the building permit system."

L. C. Hart, president of the Producers’ Council, Inc., presented the results of surveys by his organization showing that "pricing, manpower at work and raw material problems have become dominant factors in the situation." Mr. Hart went on to say that the "real bottlenecks, according to our latest survey, are millwork, enameled plumbing fixtures, steam, hot water and...

(Continued on page 13)
GOOD WASHROOMS—one of the "Big 4" in good working conditions

... say men and women workers in 400 plants

JANE: "No 'two ways about it' with this company. Our washrooms are just as bright and tidy as the 'front office' ones."

DORIS: "It makes a big difference, doesn't it, to be able to clean up in a washroom that's as pleasant as your own bathroom at home."

Workers from coast to coast—in a special research study—ranked good washrooms right along with safety devices, adequate lighting and proper ventilation as the "Big 4" factors in good working conditions.

Modern, sanitary washrooms, complete with plenty of hot water, soap and good quality individual paper towels, help keep workers happy. Moreover, they help keep germs from spreading by encouraging thorough washing. This, in turn, helps reduce the number of absences due to colds and their more serious complications.

Haven't you yourself been irritated by a poorly planned, badly equipped washroom? Then make sure your washrooms are designed to be "Health Zones," not "Germ Exchanges"—"morale-boosters," not "temper-testers."

FEBRUARY 1946
Millions will switch to Electric Cooking!

Wire Your Houses For ELECTRIC RANGES!

The trend is unmistakable. In survey after survey, American housewives have expressed their preference for the convenience, cleanliness, dependability and economy of modern electric cooking.

Among the many unbiased surveys which show the strong swing to Electric Cooking are those made by leading national magazines, such as Woman's Home Companion, McCall's, Household, Successful Farming and Country Gentleman.

And prewar sales figures further emphasize the swing to electric cooking. Between 1933 and 1941, sales of electric ranges increased over 900 per cent.

You can cash in on this preference and give the houses you build an added selling feature by wiring your homes for electric ranges. Built-in, the cost is negligible—the selling power tremendous.

Electric Range Section, National Electrical Manufacturers Association 155 E. 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

FOR EASIER SALES

Wire your houses FOR ELECTRIC RANGES
warming air heating equipment, and possibly cast iron soil pipe. These are the items which will be in short supply, unless something drastic is done. These are the bottlenecks which threaten to control the number of new homes built next year."

**OPA Shifts Prices**

Aside from continued pressure for controls over housing prices, the Office of Price Administration has been moving otherwise in the field of construction. In December, it established a new pricing method to enable producers of certain building materials to ship outside their normal marketing areas into temporary shortage areas. Producers were authorized to add the full amount of freight costs to the f.o.b. plant maximum prices of their product. First material granted this right was crude gypsum "when sold for use as a retarder in the manufacture of cement."

OPA also has upped by 20 cents a barrel the manufacturers' maximum prices for all types of Portland cement except white in various midwestern states: Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, western Missouri, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. It increased by approximately 9.7 per cent the ceiling prices for vitrified clay sewer pipe in eastern and east central states.

**NHA and FHA Act**

Two other notes of interest in the housing field stem from the National Housing Administration and the Federal Housing Administration. NHA is pressing the conversion of single into two or more family houses, and is giving priorities assistance to contractors; in this connection, FHA will insure improvement loans (up to $5,000 for seven years) if the property is in a war housing area, if improvements provide new living accommodations, and if veterans get occupancy priority.

Generally in its insurance of mortgages, FHA will allow appraisals about 30 per cent above prewar values. The more liberal policy is expected to apply particularly to new building which, in 1946, will consist mainly of homes built under the new CPA priorities. It is due to apply also when old homes are transferred.

**Commerce Offers Program**

Under Secretary of Commerce Alfred Schindler has brought forth a "four-point reform program" for building industry and labor. He cites four cost obstacles obstructing the building indus-
Mist, sprayed in process plants requiring high humidity, is vital to the quality of many products. But, it raises havoc with the wood structures. And steam and chemical-laden vapors in wet process plants cause ordinary lumber to go to pieces in a hurry.

Wolmanized Lumber*, wood that's impregnated with Wolman Salts* preservative, is highly resistant to the decay that inevitably develops in these humid atmospheres. Fibre-fixation prevents its washing out or leaching, assures added years of service life.

**The Advantages of Building with Wood**

Building with wood means ease and speed of erection, light weight, resilience, high insulating value, paintability, low first cost and... when Wolmanized... long life.

**THE RECORD REPORTS**

(Continued from page 13)

The exterior shell of the building will consist of a 26-story central structure, fronting on Berkeley Street, flanked by two 7-story wings and topped by a lantern tower. It will be simple in style, faced with stone, its sole ornamentation a colonnade across the center portion of the main Berkeley Street entrance.

The interior of the building will be marked by two main characteristics: large unobstructed working areas; and new standards of comfort. The architectural design will provide open work areas 50 ft. wide and 250 ft. long on both flanks of the building in the lower block. All interior partitions will be of the movable steel type.

Spacious lunch rooms and a completely equipped kitchen will make it possible to serve 4,000 employees in four sittings. One entire floor will be devoted to rest and recreation facilities. Cram and Ferguson of Boston, are the architects; Turner Construction Co., contractors.

Auditorium for N.Y.U.'s medical center

**Alumni Hall**

Plans have been announced for another of the group of buildings forming the new New York University-Bellevue Hospital Medical Center on New York's east side. This is Alumni Hall, an auditorium building adjoining the previously announced Residence Hall (see AR, Dec., 1945, p. 144). The ground floor of the building will contain the assembly hall with a seating capacity of 500, a large lobby, vestibule, and the offices for the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine. The mezzanine floor will contain a conference room and foyer, a balcony, and a projection room.

**Newspaper Plant**

Housing four industries — newspaper, gravure, radio and television broadcasting — the new home of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Louisville Times will have about 250,000 sq. ft. of air conditioned floor space.

The project was designed by Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., of New

(Continued on page 16)
Leading Architects and Builders throughout the nation are becoming more and more interested in the store-front field, which is definitely due for tremendous activity in the years ahead.

The demand for architectural and design services with stores is growing every day. Retail merchants now recognize that proper planning and design create extra selling power. The new Kawneer program, reaching hundreds of thousands of retail merchants in every trade, is accelerating this national trend.

Kawneer Store-Fronts — "Machines For Selling" — are being promoted with special emphasis on the importance of the function of good design.

You can tie into this national campaign, obtain valuable help from Kawneer field men, create more effective fronts with new Kawneer products. WRITE The Kawneer Company, 400 Front St., Niles, Michigan, for ADDITIONAL DATA ON THE KAWNEER PLAN.

Kawneer
STORE-FRONTs

MACHINES FOR SELLING!

February 1946
Neither sun, rain nor the storms of winter mar the appearance of this fashionable brick residence in Grosse Pointe, Michigan. For it wears a handsome coat of portland-cement paint made with Atlas white cement.

This durable finish penetrates the pores in concrete masonry, brick, stone and hollow tile. It forms a tough outer skin that resists moisture, dirt and dust. Because it’s so easy to clean, frequent repainting is unnecessary.

Portland-cement paint is easy to look at—easy to apply. The base of Atlas White cement assures beautiful, distinct color tones. And it comes in handy packages that are ready to mix with ordinary tap water on the job.

Atlas White Bureau, Universal Atlas Cement Company
(United States Steel Corporation Subsidiary),
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.

FACTORY-PREPARED PAINT IS PREFERABLE
SEE YOUR LOCAL PAINT DEALER

The Record Reports

(Continued from page 14)

Newspaper plant and radio station in one

York, with Joseph II. Kolbrook, architect, the local associate and owner's representative. It will consist of two units, a 6-story rectangular office building and a 4-story rectangular building for the newspaper's mechanical departments. The combined floor space of the two will be about 250,000 sq. ft., all of which will be air conditioned. There will be a 165 by 200 ft. parking area north of the plant.

The office building will be of steel construction with limestone facing; the mechanical departments' building will be of flat slab concrete. While the two will appear to be one structure, they will be structurally separate to keep printing press vibration from affecting the radio studios.

HOUSING SITUATION IS UNIMPROVED

Despite the constant stream of suggestions from all quarters on methods of alleviating the housing shortage, little or no action is being taken, and the situation definitely is not improving.

Typical of conditions in cities all over the country is Chicago, where the Housing Authority reports that because of the impossibility of finding new quarters for its "excess income" families, it is in the position of having to keep as tenants families no longer in the lowest income groups, while thousands of eligible families are inadequately housed or have no housing at all.

Encouraging, on the other hand, is the survey being made in New York and other cities, with the resulting discovery of hundreds of dwelling units at present unoccupied but readily convertible.

The New York City Housing Authority reports that four sites of future projects will be completely cleared by next May, and two more sufficiently cleared to enable construction work to start at that time. Relocation offices are being established on the future project sites to assist present tenants in finding apartments to which to move.

(Continued on page 138)
This easily recognized Mark of Merit now is being extensively advertised to millions of home-owners and builders as the dependable guide to the best in heating equipment and plumbing fixtures.

Like the "Sterling" mark on silver, this Mark of Merit on heating equipment and plumbing fixtures stands for the very finest. It identifies time-tested, performance-proved products which are backed by many millions of dollars spent in research. Products which have been Serving the Nations' Health and Comfort for more than half a century.

Make certain of satisfaction by specifying American-Standard products. These products are styled, designed and engineered to fit the widest range of architectural and structural requirements.

For information, contact your Heating and Plumbing Contractor.
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, P. O. Box 1226, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

AMERICAN-Standard
HEATING - PLUMBING
Serving the Nations' Health and Comfort

FEBRUARY 1946
It moves with the strength of an eagle and lands like a feather, closing doors gently but firmly . . . its reserve strength under perfect control, balanced and applied in a precision built, friction-free mechanism.

These Ball Bearing Door Closers are typical of the quality expressed in Lockwood Builders' Hardware. You can include them in your specifications for hotels, hospitals, schools and other buildings, confident they will live up to your own high standards.

LOCKWOOD HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Division of Independent Lock Company  •  Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Just as a pump on a forced hot water heating job steps up circulation and increases heating results, the Side Circulators in Titusville Compact Boilers assure positive circulation.

Titusville Side Circulators do the work of a pump—they restrict the openings between the firebox and shell and increase the velocity of the flow of steam and hot water within the boiler.

As a result, steam bubbles that accumulate on and insulate the heating surfaces are continuously washed off and a greater amount of heat is absorbed by the water in the boiler.

New Titusville Compact Boiler Bulletin on request.

THE TITUSVILLE IRON WORKS COMPANY

District Representatives in Principal Cities
FOR BETTER BUILDING

All-metal prefabricated T-shaped hangar
for single or multiple installations

SMALL HANGAR

An all metal prefabricated Tee Hangar recently announced is available for either single or multiple installations. Constructed of prefabricated structural members covered with corrugated sheets, the hangar is equipped with doors that jack-knife open to both sides far enough to make a full 38-ft. width for wingspread; the fuselage depth is 24 ft. Doors are of heavy, welded, tubular frame construction, operating on tracks welded to the structure. The hangar is T-shaped and arranged for a second unit to interlock with the first, using a common wall and trusses, and having alternate units opening on opposite sides. Where a grouping having all doors opening on one side is preferred, the hangar can be erected as a rectangle, the units placed side by side in line. The William Bayley Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BUILDING PLANS

Office and Warehouse

Ground was broken in December for the construction of a Frigidaire District Office and warehouse in North Kansas City. The new building will provide approximately 45,000 sq. ft. of office, storage, repair and sales space, will cost approximately $200,000. Construction is expected to take from 90 to 120 days.

Research Laboratories

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has announced plans for new research laboratories in Hammond, Ind., and work has been started on some of the buildings in the group. The main administration building, general laboratories, three pilot-plant buildings and a cafeteria are scheduled for immediate construction; an engine laboratory, a greenhouse for insecticide work, additional pilot-plant buildings and other research facilities will follow later. Principal buildings in the group will be of light-gray brick, will be air-conditioned throughout. The basic unit will be a two-man laboratory, with removable partitions to permit easy alteration to one-man laboratories or larger areas as desired. Holabird & Root, Chicago, are the architects.

Floor Space Trebled

Immediate trebling of floor space in its Kokomo, Ind., factory has been announced by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The plant fabricates Pitteco storefront metal.

The expansion, expected to cost approximately $800,000, will increase floor space from 30,000 to 90,000 sq. ft., and will add facilities for the production of a new line of rolled shapes from aluminum sheet or strip. The Mahony-Trost Construction Co., Passaic, N. J., is engineer and building contractor.

Plant for Floor Tile

Work is to commence at once on a new one-story building, 427 by 127 ft., constructed of structural steel and cinder block, at the Kearny, N. J. plant of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. The building will be used for the manufacture of asphalt floor tile. Eppele and Kahrs of Newark are the architects and engineers, Turner Construction Co., contractors.

Plant for Washers

Immediate construction of a new Los Angeles plant has been announced by the Hurley Machine Division, Electric Household Utilities Corp., for the manufacture of Thor Automagic Washers. Representing a possible $1,000,000 investment when fully developed, the new plant will be built on a 10-acre site in El Monte, a suburb of Los Angeles, will have a 600-ft. frontage and cover 170,000 sq. ft.

WINDOW PACKAGE

A factory fitted, three-way residential window "package" includes steel casement, storm sash and screen. Glass, wood casing, outside trim and hard-ware are provided as part of the package. Steel frames and ventilators are bonderized for protection against rust, dip-painted in a special primer, and oven baked.

Both storm sash and screen are factory fitted, and are installed from the inside. The storm sash opens in unison with the casement window. Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich.

DUAL LAMP UNIT

A new electrical fixture for home use brings together into one unit the infrared heat lamp and the ultraviolet sunlamp.

Adaptable as a floor or table model lamp, and equipped with a two-way three-position switch by which the user may select the infrared or the ultraviolet at will, the new fixture, called the Select-o-ray, already is being produced and will be available to the public at once.

The unit is finished in ivory baked-on enamel, resembles a streamlined automobile headlight. It delivers ultraviolet rays from one end, infrared from the other. Reflectors on both lamps are built in. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

Future home of Thor Automatic Washer
construction of which will begin soon

FINISHES

DDT Paint

A wall paint blended with DDT under a new patented process, Superior 365, is said to have proved an effective insect control for as long as 16 months after a single coat application.

Developed as a wall coating for packing plants, farm buildings and other structures requiring sanitary protection, the coating has proved effective against 132 varieties of insects, is harmless to humans. It is mixed by adding water to the base paint. Superior Paint and Varnish Co., Chicago, Ill.

For Masonry

A moisture-proofing and decorating compound for masonry such as stucco, brick and concrete, called Tricosel, is a

(Continued on page 22)
IT'S ANOTHER example of the versatility of Brasco Construction and well illustrates the trend to fronts that reveal the store interior for all to see. The clear, uninterrupted view within creates a feeling of intimacy and the shopper immediately responds to the smart, friendly atmosphere.

With complete Brasco Construction, no limitations are placed on the architect's ingenuity. Handsomely designed and soundly engineered to the minutest detail, the Brasco line is easily adaptable to any type of front for every type of store. Here you have beauty and utility combined, plus sound structural strength and dependable glass protection.

Our organization, backed by thirty years of experience, offers full cooperation on modern store front construction plans. Your inquiries are invited.

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HARVEY • (Chicago Suburb) • ILLINOIS

National Distribution Assures Effective Installation
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DENSITY

MICROTOMIC "VAN DYKE"
The EBERHARD FABER Drawing Pencil

BETTER BLUEPRINTS

naturally result from more opaque pencil tracings... and more opaque pencil tracings result from using a lead that gives off a denser line—one that is solidly black. The special HI-DENSITY Lead made by our exclusive MICROTONIC process leaves nothing to be desired... For your personal satisfaction, try one and discover the drawing pencil with the quality touch.

18 Degrees from 7B to 9H with Round Leads... Plus 6 Degrees with special Chisel Point Leads.

FOR BETTER BUILDING

(Continued from page 20)

slow hardening compound in powder form. When mixed with water it can be applied like paint with brush or spray, on inside or outside surfaces, above or below ground. Penetrating and sealing the pores of the masonry, it waterproofs and dampproofs it at the same time. Recommended for basement walls, walls of swimming pools, tanks and vats, for fire walls, cornices, exposed surfaces of concrete bridges and buildings, underground passages and tunnels, etc. Can be obtained in cement gray, white, cream, ivory, light green, buff, blue and brick red; other colors available on special order. American Fluoresit Co., Inc., 635 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Waterproof Coating

Recently introduced is an improved Ranetite No. V Transparent Waterproofing featuring a base of aluminum and calcium stearate. A clear coating, it is guaranteed to waterproof without changing the texture of the surface; it does not show after application on the outside of any mason finished building. Cannot be applied to any surface which has received paint or oil coatings. Comes ready for use, is applied with brush or spray. Ranetite Mfg. Co., Inc., 1917 S. Broadway, St. Louis 4, Mo.

For Concrete Forms

A newly developed formula for Formfilm permits the coating of plywood concrete forms with the same thickness of film in one coat as previously obtained in two. Water repellent, it conditions the plywood so that it is highly resistant to warping or swelling, the manufacturers report. No concrete will adhere at any stage of drying. Tests are said to have proved that reuse of the plywood forms as often as four or five times without recoating is possible. A. C. Horn Co., 43-36 Tenth St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

GAS BURNER

Fundamental research on a new gas burner for domestic appliances, promising to result in quicker heating and greater economy of fuel, has been completed by the American Gas Assn. Testing Laboratories.

Technically known as the 100 per cent primary air burner, the new burner draws in all the air needed through an adjustable air shutter, and makes possible shorter and brighter flames which can be placed very close to the object being heated.

(Continued on page 134)
DEPENDABILITY IN CIRCUIT PROTECTION CANNOT BE "LEFT TO CHANCE"

Federal

NOARK

MULTI-BREAKERS

out-dates the old-type fuse box!

When the electrical layout calls for simple, compact control of light and power . . . call for Federal Multi-Breakers. On every class of project — residential, commercial or industrial — you'll find the Federal Multi-Breaker thoroughly dependable . . . convenient . . . attractive in appearance. There are types available for indoor and outdoor applications in a wide range of ampere capacities.

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MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE

AIR CONDITIONING

Electronic Air Disinfection. A full description and specifications of the "Disinfectaire," an ultraviolet germicidal unit incorporating G.E.'s Germicidal Lamp. Includes information on why air disinfection is necessary, how it works. 10 pp., illus. The Art Metal Co., Cleveland, Ohio.*

ARC WELDING

Airco Arc Welding Accessories (Catalog No. 130). Illustrates and describes a complete line of accessories for all types of arc welding machines and operations. 12 pp., illus. Air Reduction, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

BERYLLIUM

The Atom of Beryllium. Brush beryllium copper alloys, Brush beryllium metal and other alloys. Their characteristics and applications. 4 pp., illus. The Brush Beryllium Co., 3714 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

ELEVATOR GATES

Collapsing Gate for Passenger Elevator Cars, Design No. 9-CG, and Collapsing Gate for Service Elevator Cars, Design No. 7-CG. A.I.A. File sheets giving specifications of the two types of collapsing elevator gate. 1 p. ea., illus. Otis Elevator Co., 260 Eleventh Ave., New York, N. Y.*

FLANGES


HEATING UNITS

Gar Wood Tempered-Aire Oil-Fired Home Heating Units. Description of and advantages claimed for a complete heating unit, with table of ratings and dimensions. 8 pp., illus. Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Heating Division, 7924 Riopelle St., Detroit 11, Mich.

LIGHTING

Let There Be Light. By Robert M. Steeher, M.D. An article reprinted from the Bulletin of The Medical Library Assn. Discusses light and the general level of illumination, with particular attention to reading light in libraries, reading rooms and private studies. 8 pp., illus. General Electric Co., 8811 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.*

Silv-A-King RLM Specification Industrial Fluorescent Lighting Units. Full description, including voltage, wattage, weight and price, of both closed-end and open-end units. Also gives a table indicating the average footcandles obtained at various heights and for various wall conditions with 40 and 100 watt units. 4 pp., illus. Bright Light Reflector Co., Inc., Fairfield and State, Bridgeport 5, Conn.*

METAL TRIMS

B & T Metal Trims: Cromedome. Part of the Cromedome line of nosings, edgings and bindings, cap trims and corner coves, cove base trims, color insert trims, wallboard trims, frames, stair treads, etc. Catalog numbers and specifications. 28 pp., illus. B & T Metals Co., Columbus 16, Ohio.*

MODELS

Study Models of the Future Available Today. A brochure illustrating plastic models made for demonstration and study purposes. 6 pp., illus. Stricker-Brunhuber Co., 19 W. 24th St., New York, N. Y.

OIL FIRING

Peabody CD Wide Range Oil Burning System (Bulletin No. 109). Describes the system, explains how it achieves efficient combustion over a range in capacity as great as 50 to 1, controlling any number of burners throughout all variations in capacity. 4 pp., illus. Peabody Engineering Corp., 580 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

PLASTICS

A Statement About DuPont Plastics . . . Present and Future, and A Review of DuPont Plastics. Two booklets describing and illustrating the various plastics made by DuPont, with information as to their uses and potential uses. The "Review" also gives a clear and practical properties table of all the DuPont plastics. 3 pp.; 8 pp., illus. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington, Del.*

REFRIGERATION

Worthington Centrifugal Refrigeration (Bulletin C-1100-B14). Discusses the Worthington Centrifugal Refrigeration System, describes its cycle of operation, refrigerants used, and gives full equipment specifications. 24 pp., illus. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Harrison, N. J.*

SPEED CONTROL

Developments in Reeves Speed Control. A line of special equipment such as variable speed transmission, motor pulley, handwheel, tachometer, etc. Describes each, diagrams operating principles. 30 pp., illus. Reeves Pulley Co., Inc., Columbus, Ind.

TIMBER CONNECTORS

Teco Connectors for Timber Construction in Railroad Service. A discussion of the Teco split ring, spike grids, clamping plates, etc., and their railroad applications. 20 pp., illus. Timber Engineering Co., 1319 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

TERMINAL LAYOUTS

Railroad and Bus Terminal and Station Layout — Vol. I. A handsome album (edition limited) of photographs, floor plans and descriptions of 58 recently constructed or renovated terminals. Gives floor plan of each terminal, architects' names, the lines using it, full structural details of both exterior and interior. 192 pp., illus. American Locker Co., Inc., 211 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.

VALVE REPAIR

Valve Repair and Replacement Record Sheets. Prepared especially for reconversion checkups. File folder and instructions for using the sheets included. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St., New York 13, N. Y.

VIBRATION CONTROL

Blaw-Knox Functional Spring Hangers and Vibration Eliminators. Conclusions of prefabricated power piping engineers regarding the design of piping layouts for flexibility. Describes the company's spring hangers and vibration eliminators, gives tables of size and load for the various types, installation details, etc. 32 pp., illus. Blaw-Knox Co., Power Piping Division, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh 12, Penna.*

WATERPROOFING

Sika. Integral waterproofing compounds, quick-setting compounds for maintenance, guniting and pressure grouting compounds, damproofing and joining compounds, floor hardeners and miscellaneous products. 4 pp., illus. Individual instruction and specifications sheets for each of the various products also obtainable. Sika Chemical Corp., 35-49 Gregory Ave., Passaic, N. J.*

LITERATURE REQUESTED

The following architects and firms request manufacturers' literature:

Louis & Henry, Architects, 1271 Starks Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.

McClurg & Hesse, 634 N. Central Ave., Glendale 3, Calif.


The crowning touch of style-approved Cabinet Hardware by STANLEY!

This new line of Stanley Cabinet Hardware was styled by nationally noted industrial designers. Before they put a pencil to paper, these designers studied household cabinet hardware needs from A to Z. They considered functional efficiency as well as beauty. They designed ample finger room into latch pulls, pulls and knobs.

Added to the work of the designers were the results of years of research and test by the Stanley Engineering department. The result: a line of cabinet hardware that is smoother working, longer lasting and easier to install . . . and by all odds the most beautiful.

There is a style and finish to please every taste. There is a type and price to fit every budget. The moment you see it, you will realize that here, at last, is a line of cabinet hardware that will "click" with homemakers the moment they see it. Write for descriptive folder showing the complete line of Stanley Cabinet Hardware. The Stanley Works, Cabinet Hardware Division, New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY
Trade Mark
Cabinet Hardware
The architects—McKim, Mead & White and "Samuel G. Wiener could cope with

Tenants frequent floor layout changes

In any building it is impossible to know in advance exactly where all the electrical outlets will be wanted. Q-Floors remove the need of trying to plan for the unpredictable.

Q-Floors are so constructed that any...

And James Stewart & Co., contractors, could have

Floors up almost as fast as the frame

Speedier construction is another Q-Floor feature that all clients appreciate immediately. Because Q-Floors can be laid at the rate of 32 sq. ft. in 30 seconds by two men, they greatly speed up building. Furthermore, they become an immediate working platform for all other trades—noncombustible, clean, dry and uncluttered with no forms or shoring to cause delay and accident. Q-Floor construction...

THE EASIEST THING FOR A BUILDER TO FORGET...

Floors are what a building is for!

H. H. ROBERTSON CO. 2404 Farmers Bank Building
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six-inch area can be tapped for power. In simplified terms, Q-Floors are steel cells crossed over by raceways. It takes only a few minutes for an electrician to drill a small hole and install an outlet—anywhere, any time—without digging trenches.

This electrical availability over the entire floor permits continuous change of floor layout from the day the tenants move in, till the day electricity bows out of civilization.

*Previous advertisements showing the Commercial National Bank Building omitted by error the name of Samuel G. Wiener.

actually reduces over-all building time from 20 to 30%, as proved by thousands of Robertson installations. Time saved is readily interpreted by your client as money saved on building expense or as revenue earned by earlier rentals.

When it comes to cost, there are several other factors in favor of Q-Floor. Any Robertson representative can show you that cost is right in line, despite the unique advantages which are worthy of premium price.

For Q-Floor literature, write the H. H. Robertson Co. To see Q-Floor Fittings, call on any General Electric Construction Materials distributor.
ALL WORKING SURFACES

FLOODED WITH DAYLIGHT!

Architects have found a way to eliminate troublesome glare and to flood schoolrooms with softly-diffused natural daylight.

This has been accomplished through the use of windows and the new Insulux Light-Directional Block. As shown by the photographs on this page, clear glass is used from sill-height to somewhat above eye level. This provides a narrow vision panel. Above that point—the new Insulux prismatic glass block is used. As a result, the main beam of light is bent upward to the ceiling and is reflected deep into the interior of the classroom. There is a substantial improvement in illumination.

Investigate! Panels of Insulux are now being used in schools throughout America to daylight classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, gymnasiums, libraries, swimming pools, corridors and entrance ways.

OWENS-IllINOIS

INSULUX

GLASS BLOCK

For technical data, specifications, and installation details, see our section in Sweet's Architectural Catalog, or write: Insulux Products Division, Dept. C-2, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo 1, Ohio.

New Wauseon High School, Wauseon, Ohio. Architects—Britsch & Menger, Toledo, Ohio.

This large classroom is flooded with daylight. There is light for all—without objectionable glare!

This study hall is daylighted with a combination panel of windows and the new Insulux Light-Directional Block.

Insulux Glass Block is a functional building material—not merely a decoration. It is designed to do certain things that other building materials cannot do. Investigate!
The Van Dorn organization has a wealth of authentic information on modern prison design and construction. Van Dorn has helped plan and produce more prison projects than any other organization in America.

Van Dorn has pioneered in the development of prison equipment and accessories. Its extensive manufacturing facilities occupy more than 460,000 square feet.

Van Dorn’s erection methods are modern and efficient.
Teamwork helps cut corners

Cooperation counts in any business... especially yours. We can make the best window shades and Venetian blinds in the world (as we modestly think we do) but we honestly couldn't do it without our dealers. They keep us posted on what you want in blinds and shades. They study your installation problems so they can put up our products to give you years of dependable service. When you specify Columbia shades and blinds, you're buying the results of a team that has joined up to give you the most for your money!

See Sweet's Architectural Catalogue for more complete information on Columbia products.
A GOOD deal of recent discussion seems to indicate that the plastics age is in the future, and of course it is, in the sense that plastics will be much more widely used than they ever have been.

But you should not overlook the fact that at least one plastic material, laminated plastic Formica has been serving since 1927 in some of the hardest architectural surfacing applications, meeting the most brutal wear and abuse and maintaining over the years its original beauty and sparkle.

In hotels for instance, it has served for years as tops for bedroom furniture defying cigarettes and alcohol; it has been used also in hotels for table tops in restaurants, coffee shops, bars, for elevator interiors, column covering, and wall paneling.

In train, bus, and rail terminals you will find it on main entrance doors—and there are none that get more severe use. It is also applied there to ticket counters, telegraph desks, telephone booths, soda fountains.

In hospitals its stain proof beauty enables it to perform for years without deterioration on bedside and overbed table tops, private room furniture, shelving in the pharmacy—all spots where no ordinary material could stand up.

Restaurants use it for counter tops and panels, cashiers' desks, table tops, window backgrounds, booth partitions and many other uses.

Main entrance doors of theaters, lobby paneling, ticket booths, water fountain back panels, partitions and wall covering in toilet rooms have been equipped with it.

In busses, trains, and planes it is used for window stools, seat backs and ends, table tops, shelving and similar purposes.

In short, wherever exceptional appearance must be combined with unusual resistance to wear there you will find Formica in solid colors, patterns, inlays, and "Realwoods" in which the genuine veneer of rare woods is introduced into the plastic sheet.

For periods up to 18 years Formica has made good in these uses. It is no Johnny-come-lately—but a thoroughly tried, thoroughly tested and well established material. You take no chances when you specify Formica.
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Because the Portland Cement Association believes that the best interests of the individual and the community are served when competent professional services are engaged to insure sound building construction, it is a basic Association policy to urge the employment of qualified engineers or architects on concrete construction whether the job is a skyscraper, a bridge, a pavement, a sewer, a house or a farm structure.

A principal function of the Association's staff of concrete technicians is to assist engineers and architects with concrete design or construction problems.

The educational literature and the many drawings of typical concrete uses which the Association distributes widely in the United States and Canada, are intended to be helpful in obtaining the maximum service which concrete can render.

Drawings of typical designs carry a notation to the effect that final working drawings should be prepared and approved by qualified engineers or architects.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete... through scientific research and engineering field work
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it's a Dependable Metal Paint

Industry has yet to discover a better metal protective paint than Red Lead. This is due to inherent fundamental properties of the pigment itself.

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The reason for this uniformity is that red lead is a simple chemical compound—a combination of only two elements, oxygen and high-purity metallic lead. It is also an extremely pure compound, containing no corrosion accelerating impurities such as water-soluble chlorides or sulfates.

Uniform performance means predictable chemical behavior—dependable performance as a rust-inhibitive paint, day after day, job after job.

Furthermore Red Lead has the property of controlling acid conditions recognized as accelerators of rust. In the presence of various acids, Red Lead forms insoluble lead salts, at the approximate rate at which the acids are supplied. This is true whether the acids originate from acid forming environments, such as gas, smoke, and moisture in the atmosphere, or from the oxidation of the paint vehicle.

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for All Metal Protective Paints

The value of Red Lead as a rust preventive is most fully realized in a paint where it is the only pigment used. However, its rust-resistant properties are so pronounced that it also improves any multiple pigment paint. No matter what price you pay, you’ll get a better paint for surface protection of metal if it contains Red Lead.

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Write for New Booklet — “Red Lead in Corrosion Resistant Paints” is an up-to-date, authoritative guide for those responsible for specifying and formulating paint for structural iron and steel. It describes in detail the scientific reasons why Red Lead gives superior protection. It also includes typical specification formulas. If you haven’t received your copy, address nearest branch listed below.

* * *

The benefit of our extensive experience with metal protective paints for both underwater and atmospheric use is available through our technical staff.

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Here is the secret of the stubborn rust-resistance of Toncan Iron. It's made from highly refined open hearth iron. To give it extra rust protection, twice as much copper is added as is contained in copper-bearing steels. Molybdenum is included to further increase the effectiveness of the copper and to refine the grain structure. As a consequence, Toncan Iron offers the greatest rust-resistance of any ferrous material in its price class. Moreover, this rust-resistance—uniform throughout the metal—is unaffected by all types of fabrication.

Use Toncan Iron to resist rust and to lower fabricating costs. For details, write for Booklet 406, "A Few Facts About Toncan for Architects and Engineers."

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This is the Home of Tomorrow. This is the home free of radiators, where the heating element is so small that it fits behind the baseboard—completely out of sight.

In this new Webster Baseboard Heating, hot water circulates through the heating element, a copper tube around which are coiled fins of fine copper. This heating element is installed in a continuous line all around the exposed walls of the room. The Baseboard enclosure is removable for cleaning.

Air goes in at the floor line, passes over the heating element, is warmed and comes out at the top—a constant, even circulation.

With Webster Baseboard Heating there's nothing to mar the beauty of the room or limit your plans for interior decoration or furniture arrangement. And the absence of radiators adds considerably to the usable space in the room.

Tested installations of this new Webster Baseboard Heating show a variation of less than 2° from floor to ceiling. No cold corners. No hot spots.

Webster Baseboard Heating has been under development for several years and has met the most severe operational tests. Deliveries are limited at present and will be increased as rapidly as materials can be made available.

A leading architect collaborated with a noted interior decorator in preparing a series of paintings showing application of Webster Baseboard Heating to different types of rooms. These paintings have been reproduced in full color. Let us send you a copy of this brochure on Webster Baseboard Heating.

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Make this test: Cut out illustration of radiator at right. Place cut-out picture in position under window in the illustration above. See how the presence of a radiator in the room interrupts the scheme of decoration.

WARREN WEBSTER & COMPANY, Camden, New Jersey
Pioneers of the Vacuum System of Steam Heating: Established 1888
Representatives in principal cities: Darling Brothers, Limited, Montreal, Canada
Many architects have found that Crane plumbing in homes they plan not only pleases clients, but does full justice to their architectural conception. The wide selection of fixtures in the Crane line gives free range to your planning and permits the utmost flexibility in artistic design. The price range includes fixtures to fit every building budget.

The new Crane line represents advanced thinking and modern styling. It reflects the popular trend toward simple dignity and functional efficiency. Crane engineers have perfected many mechanical features that bring the home owner greater convenience. For example, faucets now open and close at a slight touch, thanks to Dial-ese trim that harnesses water pressure to do the manual work.

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"Continuous Line" Fluorescent

1. MATERIALLY INCREASES SCHOOLROOM SEEABILITY
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Architects, electrical contractors and school authorities may well be proud of schoolroom see-ability like this. Since 87 percent of all learning is visual, teaching, as well as learning, is faster, more efficient and a great deal more pleasant when it is the beneficiary of a well planned lighting system.

Continuous line fluorescent lighting systems by Westinghouse rate high with both teachers and pupils. They like the higher intensity and quality of illumination that results from correctly designed equipment and efficiently engineered application.

PLAN of continuous line fluorescent lighting in average size schoolroom. Here twelve Westinghouse Type LW-160 luminaires (each equipped with four 40-watt lamps) increased the level of illumination from an inadequate 3.6 to approximately 40 footcandles.

REQUEST FREE School Lighting Folder B-3722 from your nearest Westinghouse office. It contains a complete analysis of the engineering principles and costs involved in arriving at this excellent schoolroom see-ability.

Westinghouse Lighting Equipment

FOR ASSISTANCE in preparing your school lighting recommendations, request the service of a Westinghouse Lighting Engineer. Contact any one of the 127 Westinghouse Electric Supply Company or Independent Distributors’ offices nearest you, or write Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P.O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.
Announcing Bloomingdale's 1946 Architectural Competition

For the design of

"Suburban Houses for New Yorkers"

$10,800 in prizes. Closing date, March 25, 1946

The Prizes
6 first prizes of $1,000 each .................................. $6,000
6 second prizes of $500 each ................................. 3,000
6 third prizes of $300 each .................................. 1,800

The Jury of Award
J. Gordon Carr, A.I.A. .............................. Edward A. Stone
Robert Allan Jacobs, A.I.A. ..................... Russell F. Whitehead, A.I.A.
Frederick J. Woodbridge, A.I.A.

Professional Adviser
Kenneth Reid, A.I.A. conducting the competition for
Bloomingdale's
This competition is open to all architects, architectural designers and architectural students, residing or working within a radius of fifty miles of Bloomingdale's, Lexington Ave. and 59th Street.

Under a ruling by the Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects, Institute members are permitted to enter. Any competitor may submit as many designs as he chooses. No employee of Bloomingdale's is eligible.

All parties to this competition agree that the Jury of Award has the authority to make the awards and that its decisions shall be final.

There are no entry blanks or entry fees.

Bloomingdale's, Lexington at 59th, New York 22, N. Y.

Bloomingdale's is a store that for many years has taken an active interest in new and original ideas for home furnishings. It is a logical sponsor for this competition, held to acquaint the public with the possibilities of fine architect-designed small homes in the New York area.

The winning designs will be widely publicized and, in Bloomingdale's itself, they will be the basis for an important display of home furnishing and decorating early in the fall of 1946.

The award-winning designers will gain not only prizes but the advantages of having their designs shown to thousands of prospective home builders in New York. Names and addresses of the designers will be displayed with their drawings and inquiries will be referred to them.

Mail coupon now for copy of official program.

Kenneth Reid, A.I.A.
330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation, a copy of the official program for Bloomingdale's Architectural Competition, "Suburban Houses for New Yorkers".

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City and Zone .......................... State
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WITH ROBERTSON Q-FLOORS

FOR ELECTRICAL ADEQUACY

G-E Q-Floor Wiring installed in Robertson Q-Floors provides undreamed of electrical adaptability, flexibility and availability in office buildings, factories, stores, etc. Therefore, your clients will benefit if you always specify G-E Q-Floor Wiring when you specify Robertson Cellular steel floors.

G-E Q-Floor Wiring is simple. It consists of header ducts and accessories. The header ducts feed wires into the floor cells. This accounts for the wide electrical adequacy. Outlets can be established every few inches in all parts of the floor at any time. Changes in building equipment can be made at will with new power, telephone and signal connections readily available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on G-E Q-Floor Wiring or G-E Fiberduct underfloor raceways see the nearest G-E Merchandise Distributor or write to Section C262-44, Appliance and Merchandise Department, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Here two G-E Q-Floor Wiring header ducts are being installed to provide two different services. These header ducts feed the cells. Note cell ells for panel connections in lower right of photograph.

Above photograph is of a sales floor in a store with G-E Q-Floor Wiring. Note the many floor outlets in different parts of the room. Power is readily available for working models, etc.
A FINISHED PRODUCT reflects the degree of assurance with which the original planning was undertaken. Proper tools help to provide this assurance... drawing pencils for example, that assure accuracy of detail, perfect rendering and reproduction.

VENUS Drawing Pencils are engineered to give you drafting perfection without failure: accurately graded to assure uniformity in all 17 degrees... strong in performance... smooth and clean in action.
Better sheet copper construction

ARCHITECTS and sheet metal experts throughout the country know that Revere research has developed important new facts about sheet copper construction for all types of buildings. Many have already consulted us, quickly grasped the new principles and applied them to the benefit of their business. Now the facts are available in book form. The how and why are made simple and clear with actual photographs, with easy-to-use charts, with dozens of full-page details covering every kind of installation.

This important 96-page book answers the questions that experienced architects and sheet metal contractors have asked themselves for years, have often brought to us as serious problems, have turned to Revere's technicians to help them solve. You need work out no engineering formulas—now you need only read and apply the final figures from large charts in order to be sure of the finest sheet copper construction that can be built.

While the limited supply is available a copy of "Copper and Common Sense" will be sent free to any architect or contractor requesting it. Write today on your letterhead to Revere.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
All Presidential Luminaires are available in two, three and four lamp units utilizing 40-Watt T-12 fluorescent lamps. For surface mounting or suspension mounting — individually or in continuous row.

The newly designed "Presidential" Series of Fluorescent Luminaires has already gained wide acceptance among the men who plan and construct the buildings of tomorrow and redesign the buildings of today.

The "Presidential" Series is typical of the outstanding lighting equipment manufactured by Pittsburgh Reflector Company. For over 31 years the Pittsburgh Permafl ector trademark has been the symbol for quality lighting — designed for maximum efficiency, simple installation and easy maintenance.

If you too seek the distinctive in illumination — before you specify, before you buy — . . . investigate the "Presidential" Luminaires and the entire line of Pittsburgh Permafl ector Fluorescent and Incandescent Lighting Equipment. Full details will be provided by your Pittsburgh Permafl ector representative — or write direct.

Pittsburgh Reflector Company

OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

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Metal screens may rust or corrode . . . but not LUMITE!

Neither rain, snow, smoke nor even salt spray has any effect on LUMITE! It won't stain sidewalls or sills and never needs painting. A damp cloth cleans LUMITE in a jiffy.

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Tested daily for years, under the severest battle conditions, LUMITE outlives average screens because natural causes can never affect it. No postwar building plan can be considered complete unless specifications call for LUMITE!

LUMITE NOW RELEASED! FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

With cancellation of some Army and Navy contracts, Chicopee is now making LUMITE for civilian uses in a rich dark green color. Write to us today for further information.

(* Woven of Saran, Product of Dow Chemical Co.)

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION—LUMITE DIVISION
47 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK 13, N.Y.

World's largest makers of Plastic Screen Cloth
PATENT APPLIED FOR

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BY

BARBER-COLMAN

An outstanding example of engineering ingenuity and — from an architectural standpoint — ideal for continuity of design! Barber-Colman leads again with a new type of air distribution outlet that is adaptable to a wide variety of applications. Numerous new and practical combinations are possible, a few of which are suggested in the sketches shown here. Write today for the new Bulletin F-2741 giving full details on LINE-O-FLO Air Distribution Outlets.
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STRAN STEEL

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STRAN-STEEL DIVISION • PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION
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WITH central city stores in most towns open one or more nights each week, the need for protection against light failure is more vital than ever before. Dangers of panic, accidents, theft, loss of sales and property damage have become an ever-present threat . . . one that no longer can be ignored.

And such light failures do occur, for despite all precautions of utility companies, accidents beyond their control can cause interruptions to normal electric current. Storms, floods, fires, collisions strike with little or no warning and are a serious menace to electric power lines.

DEPARTMENT STORES should provide against light failure in engine room, fire towers, stairways, escalators, elevators, basements, exits and cashier cages.

RETAIL STORES AND MARKETS require emergency lighting in aisles, cashier cages, exits, stairways, general lighting, fire towers.

Provide against light failure in the stores and other buildings you plan. An Exide Emergency Lighting Unit supplies safe, sure, modern protection. Batteries are always fully charged and are ready to respond instantly and automatically when needed. Write for full particulars.

Exide EMERGENCY BATTERIES

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Philadelphia 32 • Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto
How to plan a COLD ROOM for maximum efficiency

TO BE EFFICIENT, a cold room must be both well planned and well built. Each detail, from location to insulation, requires careful consideration. Cold rooms, except freezers, may be located in any part of a building and may be built as single or multiple units, with one or more access doors. Multiple rooms, most flexible and generally more economical in operation, should be built in one block, if possible, for greatest economy.

Structural walls, floors, and ceilings around such a room should be of solid construction... concrete or solid brick rather than hollow tile. Avoid air spaces. For partitions and interior walls, where building walls are not used as a base for the insulation, self-sustaining solid walls of the insulation material are recommended. When the existing ceiling height is greater than that needed for the cold room, a false ceiling is recommended with insulation laid on top.

The most important factors affecting the final economy of a cold room are the adequacy of efficiency of the insulation. For more than 40 years, Armstrong has been producing board-type, low-temperature insulations and engineering their proper application. For cold rooms, Armstrong recommends three dependable insulation materials: Armstrong's Corkboard, Mineral Wool Board, and Foamglas®. For full information, write today to Armstrong Cork Co., Building Materials Div., 2402 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa.

RECOMMENDED THICKNESSES OF INSULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Corkboard</th>
<th>Mineral Wool Board</th>
<th>Foamglas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate temperatures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(milk coolers, florists'</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cases, etc.)</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45° F. and up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35° to 45° F.</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolers</td>
<td>5&quot; to 20° F.</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>7½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(cold storage rooms)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20° to 35° F.</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35° to 70° F.</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezers</td>
<td>-5° to -15° F.</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(frozen food lockers,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardening rooms)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-15° to -5° F.</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20° to -15° F.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heavier thicknesses should be used where summer temperatures are high or long periods of hot weather prevail. Partitions and ceilings between freezers and coolers should be well insulated. Freezers should not be located under coolers, but coolers may be located under freezers.


FEBRUARY 1946

ARMSTRONG'S INDUSTRIAL INSULATION

Complete Contract Service For All Temperatures To 2600° Fahrenheit

From 300° Below Zero
The Northwest presents, with pride, this ZONE-CONDITIONED home... in The Highlands, Seattle, Wash. Architect—George Wellington Stoddard.

The points of the compass spell

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FIGHT POLIO
AT THE SOURCE
of Water Pollution

By preventing back-syphonage from entering into the water supply lines, you STOP a major source of possible infection from transmissible disease caused by waterborne germs.

The DELANY No. 50 VACUUM BREAKER is self policing . . . will function for years . . . will prevent back-syphonage under vacuum, even tho the unit is mischievously or maliciously sabotaged . . . has only one moving part . . . practically invisible when installed . . . meets requirements of U. S. Bureau of Standards and is FULLY APPROVED by most States and Municipalities.

Send for complete information and interesting comments, reports and tests made by recognized sanitation authorities.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF THE DELANY NO. 50 VACUUM BREAKER

Drawings show cross section of the No. 50 in operation. The unit, upon application of flow, expands the rubber sleeve, seals off the air vents and permits the proper flushing of the fixture. Under the weakest vacuum, the rubber sleeve of the No. 50 collapses inwardly, seals and breaks the vacuum. This instantly prevents the slightest back-syphonage.

Since 1879
Coyne & Delany Co.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Better Light for Seeing and Sales

JOLECO'S SLIMLINE FLUORESCENTS ARE AVAILABLE NOW!

More than 300 footcandles of illumination bring prospective buyers to store front of American Sporting Goods Company—a huge show window attracting passers-by with appealing light.

In the fourth floor General Offices, illumination averages better than 50 footcandles to increase efficiency and provide unsurpassed working comfort for employees.

In the first floor main selling area, Joleco Slimline Fluorescents bring more than 70 footcandles of light to the merchandise level. Above and below the mezzanine 50 footcandles is maintained. Showcase fluorescents by Joleco increase selling effectiveness.

In the second floor where boots and large items are sold, surface-mounted Slimline Fluorescents maintain nearly 50 footcandles of light. In the third floor sport apparel department, sales are made under nearly 60 footcandles of light.

Here is tomorrow's lighting today—sleek and modern, geared for streamlined merchandising. Adding distinct interest to display—offering "eye and buy" comfort for both customer and sales personnel—combining the utmost in light utilization with smart appearance—Joleco's Slimline Fluorescents are providing truly modern illumination for selling in St. Louis' most up-to-date store—American Sporting Goods Company.

Considering every factor—quantity and quality of light—adaptability to the job—modern beauty in harmony with any architectural theme—reasonable cost—economical maintenance—easy installation—plus others to meet your specific requirements—Joleco Slimline Fluorescents offer outstanding advantages and value in light for both seeing and sales.

Learn more about Joleco's New Slimline Fluorescents and how they can help solve your lighting problems. Write today for catalog pages that will be ready soon.

The ample soft, glareless light of Joleco Slimline Fluorescents in President Harald Sieben's office help simplify the problems of directing this aggressive, ultra-modern merchandising organization.

Interiors by Design, Inc., St. Louis

In the fourth floor General Offices, illumination overages better than 50 footcandles to increase efficiency and provide unsurpassed working comfort for employees.

In the first floor main selling area, Joleco Slimline Fluorescents bring more than 70 footcandles of light to the merchandise level. Above and below the mezzanine 50 footcandles is maintained. Showcase fluorescents by Joleco increase selling effectiveness.

FEBRUARY 1946
Air conditioning can be a marvel of comfort. Or it can literally be a pain in the neck . . . and the pocketbook, too.

For dependable, trouble-free air conditioning . . . that dehumidifies*, circulates, filters, and ventilates the air as well as cools* it . . . turn to G. E.

The G-E reputation in air conditioning is something you can depend on. When G-E equipment is properly installed, you'll get the kind of air conditioning you specify.

For heating, too, gas or oil . . . steam heat, hot water or warm conditioned air, for homes or small commercial buildings . . . specify G. E. for economical, efficient performance.

General Electric Company, Air Conditioning Department, Section 6442, Bloomfield, N. J.

*G-E winter air conditioning humidifies and warms the air.
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ONE ACHIEVEMENT DESERVES ANOTHER... TO BE SURE, PUT JOSAM ON THE JOB

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A DESIGN FOR LIVING

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See our Catalog in Sweets' Member of the Producer's Council

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McQuay

COIL CONSTRUCTION

Section of McQuay Coil showing Rippled Fins and Hydraulically expanded tubes.

ONLy McQuay, gives you Rippled Fin Coils preferred naturally, since Rippled Fins provide more efficient Heat Transfer surface of greater strength and durability... Rippled Fins have additional surface that transmits more heat and also provides ample stiffness—checks bending of fins under most severe conditions.

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CABINET TYPE UNIT HEATER
DOWN FLOW UNIT HEATER
AIR CONDITIONING UNIT SUSPENDED TYPE
AIR CONDITIONER
BLOWER TYPE UNIT HEATER (FLOOR)
COMFORT COOLER
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BLAST COIL
COMBINATION DX AND RP COIL
WATER HEATING AND COOLING COIL
DIRECT EXPANSION COOLING COIL

McQuay INC.

AIR TEMPERING EQUIPMENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR INDUSTRY

FEBRUARY 1946
THE WINNERS

in the Chicago Tribune’s $24,000.00 Chicagoland Prize Homes Competition

The Jury of Awards, appointed by the Chicago Tribune to select the prize winning entries in the Chicagoland Prize Homes Competition, met in executive sessions on December 25 and 27, 1945. Boyd Hill, A.I.A., appointed by the Chicago Tribune to act as Professional Adviser in conducting the competition, reported that a total of 938 entries had been received. All 938 entries submitted in the competition were examined by the Jury of Awards which selected the entries of the following persons as winners of the 24 individual prizes of $1,000.00:

Authors of Winning Solutions to Problem No. 1

GEORGE R. KLINKHARDT
44 Eucalyptus Road
Berkeley 5, Calif.

ENS. RALPH D. PETERSON, JR.
405 W. 33rd Street
New York, N. Y.

LIEUT. C. S. WOOLFORD, JR.
375 Warwick Avenue
South Orange, N. J.

CAPT. A. J. SACKVILLE-WEST
411 N. Custer
Colorado Springs, Colo.

CHARLES W. SCHROEDER
425 E. 14th Blvd.
Chicago 5, Illinois

LIEUT. RAY STUERMER
630 E. 84th Street
Chicago 19, Illinois

LIEUT. D. CORDER TAYLOR
140 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

WALTER J. THIES
3117 N. Main Street
Dayton 5, Ohio

J. FLOYD YEWELL
10 E. 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Authors of Winning Solutions to Problem No. 2

LIEUT. W. R. BURNS, JR.
Ferry Bldg.
San Francisco 11, Calif.

CARL L. CEDERSTRAND
650 Greentree Avenue
Wilmette, Illinois

EDWARD N. GLIDDEN, JR.
EBEN D. FINNEY
Associated Architects
326 St. Paul Pl. Baltimore 9, Md.

HERBERT C. HANSON
12006 Princeton Avenue
Chicago 59, Illinois

HENRY MARTORANO
4940 Fletcher Street
Chicago 41, Illinois

HEIDT ASSOCIATES
First National Bank Bldg.
Orange, Texas

MRS. LUCILE McKIRAHAN
301 W. 7th Street
Stuttgart, Ark.

FREDERICK E. SLOAN
Biar Road
Golf, Illinois

ERIC WENSTRAND
4317 N. Dayton Street
Chicago 13, Illinois

Authors of Winning Solutions to Problem No. 3

EDWARD L. BURCH, JR.
912 Main Street
Evaston, Illinois

MERWIN H. FREEMAN
1066 Maspeth Avenue
Los Angeles 35, Calif.

RAYMOND W. GARBE
503 Emerald Avenue
Wheaton, Illinois

JOSEPH C. GORA
45 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

EDWARD W. HANSON
1306 S. Third Street
Stillwater, Minn.

ARTHUR R. MYHRUM
922 Monroe Avenue
River Forest, Illinois

LIEUT. RAY STUERMER
630 E. 84th Street
Chicago 19, Illinois

HOWARD J. UEBELHACK
1772 Washington Avenue
Wilmette, Illinois

To the winners, the Chicago Tribune extends its congratulations. To all entrants in the competition, and to the following members of the Jury of Awards, the Chicago Tribune wishes to express its sincere thanks for their cooperation:

Paul Gerhardt, Jr., A.I.A., Chairman; Philip B. Maher, F.A.I.A., Co-chairman; Irvin A. Blietz, builder; Arthur E. Fassier, builder; John O. Merrill, A.I.A.; J. E. Merrion, builder; John R. O’Connor, builder; John W. Park, architect, and A. N. Rebori, architect.

The winning designs will be reproduced in full color in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, starting in February.

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Ruberoid Approved Roofing Contractors are located in all parts of the country, ready to give practical assistance in planning and executing your next built-up roof—assistance that's based on long experience and backed up by the full resources of a complete line of materials. For centralized responsibility, for quality and performance, for planned results—call in a Ruberoid Approved Roofer today!

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Asphalt and Asbestos Building Materials . . . Thermal Insulations
In Store Design the tendency seems to be toward "opening up" the front... employing large transparent areas to permit freer vision from the sidewalk into the store interior. This, in effect, makes the interior of the store an integral part of the store front display. Pittsburgh Polished Plate Glass, Carrara Structural Glass and other Pittsburgh Products are ideally suited for use by the architect in creating store fronts of this type.

Architect: Albert Anis.

Mirrors Offer the architect almost unlimited design possibilities. In bars, restaurants, and lounges they add to gaiety—give new sparkle and beauty. In stores and display rooms, they reflect the merchandise—create an effective atmosphere of spaciousness and luxury. Pittsburgh Mirrors are available made from blue, green, flesh tinted, or regular Plate Glass with silver, gold, or gunmetal backings.

Architect: Frank Hope.
BUILDINGS with-

Glass

An Entrance like this extends an invitation to passers-by by permitting clear, wide, undistorted vision into an attractive interior. Herculite Tempered Plate Glass has become increasingly useful to the architect in creating appealing, striking store designs. It has all the advantages of regular Plate Glass and four times its strength due to a special tempering process.

Williams & Grimes, A. R., Williams, Architect.

As a Result of being designed all at one time, Pittco Store Front Metal has a pleasing unity of design—a harmonious relationship with other Pittsburgh Products for Store Fronts and Interiors. There are two distinctively styled lines of Pittco Metal—Pittco Premier and Pittco De Luxe—offering metal members to meet every architectural need. Shown here is a typical moulding from the Pittco Premier line.

We believe you will find much to interest you in our new, illustrated booklet of ideas concerning the use of Pittsburgh Glass in building design. Send the coupon for your free copy.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
TW Wire Insulation made from GEON approved by Underwriters' Laboratories

Wire insulation made from GEON has been approved by Underwriters' Laboratories for use in wet locations, eliminating the need for lead sheathing. Besides this advantage, GEON permits the use of thinner insulation and makes possible a smaller diameter wire—thus more conductors and more power per conduit. Other characteristics of GEON make possible an insulation which does not require a protective braid and which has superior all 'round long-time aging and electrical properties.

How's this for a test of an insulating material—immersed in water for 106 days at 70 degrees C? (This test conducted by Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc.) Insulation made from GEON stood that test, and came out with its electrical properties practically unchanged!

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Our development staff and laboratory facilities are available to help you work out any special problems. For more complete information write Department A-2, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.
HOUSES, FASTER AND CHEAPER

"Fifty million dollars for the immediate construction of low-cost dwellings" is easier to appropriate than to implement. Politically it makes a very promising gesture; practically its progress will be slow. The dollars will not be hard to come by. The stumbling blocks are the words "immediate" and "low-cost." Both politicians and returning G.I.'s must face the facts: dwelling construction in quantity can be neither immediate nor low-cost.

Immediate housing will necessarily be makeshift and temporary, using anything and everything that will provide shelter: Quonset huts and trailers, vacant stores and barracks. Stock piles, building materials and equipment must be discovered, released and promptly used.

Scarce critical materials must be produced quickly. But the manpower for this primary production feels the need of the incentive of wage increases. Producers feel the need of higher price ceilings, the incentive of possible profit. Government agencies feel the need of controls to prevent rapid and disastrous inflation. Home seekers, to put it mildly, feel the need of shelter now. The President has passed on to Wilson W. Wyatt, Jr. (housing expediter), the task of adjusting these needs, negotiating compromises, breaking bottlenecks and cutting red tape. His major task is to encourage full production of lumber and millwork, brick, cast iron soil pipe, heating equipment and the other scarce items.

To expedite this crucial program of production involves incentive as well as persuasion, especially if, in Wyatt's own words, "prices have got to be brought within the reach of the veteran." Under present conditions of labor supply and demand there is little likelihood of any reduction in wage rates (and the "annual wage" possibility is still remote). The obvious ways of bringing prices within reach, other than through bonuses, subsidies, public housing or other special privileges, would seem to be:

1. Smaller, simpler dwelling units with bare essentials in equipment — that minimal house again.
2. Improved manufacturing and distributing techniques to cut cost of component parts through greater productivity per man hour. These technological improvements would include increasing factory and mass production methods, dimensional coordination and standardization of parts. But this is a ten-year rather than a ten-month program.
3. Elimination of restrictive practices and readjustment of labor and management policies and programs with a view to greater efficiency. This would include apprentice training, elimination of jurisdictional disputes, code revision, etc.
4. Large-scale construction — the creation of communities, apartment house groups, etc., on comparatively low-cost land.

In the working out of any and all of these methods of reducing prices, the architects and engineers of the country can, if they will, play a most important role in both the immediate emergency housing and in the development of the long-term program of increasing efficiency in the building industry.

**Kenneth K. Stowell**

EDITOR
EYES AND EARS IN SCHOOL

I. AUDIO-VISUAL CLASSROOM PLANNING

by Philip Will, Jr., A.I.A., of Perkins and Will, Architects and Engineers

In this issue, Architectural Record is privileged to publish two contributions on the subject of school planning, both of which may fairly be said to stand at the head of an epoch. Both relate to the health and use of the greatest single resource in the possession of the United States— the eyes and ears of its children in elementary schools.

The first article, beginning on the next page, is a technical study with an extremely ambitious aim: to find planning methods which could make audio-visual education practical in every kind of common classroom now in existence or projected. This objective took shape in the editors' minds as they watched the phenomenal success of training by visual and audial aids in the armed services — the Navy alone was reported to have used no less than 16 million feet of film for training.

After much consultation with educators and technical men, the assignment was given to architect Philip Will, Jr., with the conviction that, if anyone could find the right answers, he could, with the aid of his partners. At least two years of study have gone directly into this project, and the editors now submit Mr. Will's results to their readers with the utmost confidence. If, in the thousands of schools now building, his advice is heeded, a highly effective new method of education can be incalculably extended, as a service to the future of the Nation. Young eyes and ears will be effectively used.
TROUBLES THAT DO NOT EXIST

To design classrooms for audio-visual education is simple enough, once the problem has been disencumbered of certain common errors. The major effort made in the present study has been directed toward this disencumbrance, and toward the development of a simple technique of planning for universal application.

Our thesis is that almost any common classroom can be adapted by a competent architect to the easy and frequent use of audial and visual aids. There are further steps to be taken by the school system, but they are beyond the scope of the present study. This first investigation concerns the effective use of the new technique in the ordinary classroom where regular education goes forward day by day and hour by hour. When audio-visual aids can be put to work in the routine, their use will be enormously widened. The trend is toward brevity in such items as films, and toward "spot" use. Therefore, many worries associated in the minds of educators with the idea of long "shows" can be dropped. This should be well understood at the start.

WHERE PROJECTION TIES IN

Projection of either sight or sound is merely another step in the extension of visual and audial aids which are already quite familiar. These include the chalk board, the flat display area, three-dimensional displays such as globes or models, the demonstration table for experiments, the speaker's stand.*

Herein we are concerned with the less familiar problem of sight and sound by projection. The architect as well as the educator must note that improvement is to be expected in the material which will soon be available, in teaching methods, in simplified equipment; and that planning must be done in terms of this future, not of the past. Visual aids will be bent increasingly to the flow of education rather than education bent, as now, to the limitations of visual aids.

Photographs on the next page show a film being used in conjunction with the more customary visual aids. First, there is advance discussion of the subject (wheat

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* See the full summary in an article by Adrian L. TerLouw, Architectural Record, Sept., 1945, page 77.—Ed.
farming) with the use of chalk board and maps; then the film is shown; then the film is discussed orally; finally exhibits, both flat and three-dimensional, are collected to augment the visual experience.

The photographs of the locomotive cylinder are indicative of the kind of film now being developed by such agencies as Encyclopedia Britannica Films and commercial firms. They are "shorts" which show, more vividly than charts or chalk, some movement, some detail of intricate construction, or the steps in an operation, which film can demonstrate almost to perfection.

**ELEMENTS OF PROJECTION PLANNING**

Optical considerations determine the projection pattern combined with the seating pattern. The goal is to obtain adequate brightness at the screen, and the appearance of even brightness; to black out stray light that might veil the image; to place the seats not too near and not too far for good seeing and not so far to one side of the projection axis as to distort perspective.

The Society of Motion Picture Engineers has worked out standards for non-auditorium projection, based on the width (W) of the image on the screen. Working forward from the screen on the axis, the nearest seats may be placed at a distance equal to 2W; the motion picture projector will usually stand at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)W; the back seats should be not farther to the rear than 6W. For classroom purposes the width of the screen may usually be taken as 5 ft., but may be varied for special conditions. (See TerLouw, *op. cit.*)

The two pairs of main planning considerations are given in the table below:

<table>
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<th>PLANNING ELEMENTS</th>
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<td>1. The projection pattern, combined with the seating pattern</td>
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<td>2. Blackout devices</td>
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<td>3. Wiring for projection and for speakers</td>
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*FEBRUARY 1946*
Architects and educators alike will find their work greatly simplified by the use of the diagram and pair of templates shown in color on this page. The diagram is the basic projection pattern, indicating the screen (top), projector, and permissible seating area at quarter-inch scale ($\frac{1}{4}$ in. equals 1 ft.). The solid blocks indicate the space taken by seats and desks in use, at the same scale.

The procedure is to trace the diagram on transparent tracing paper, and to cut the shapes of desks and seats (both separately and together) out of thin cardboard, making a few more such templates than there are children. The tracing of the projection diagram is then laid down over an outline plan, or a seating plan, of the classroom which is being studied. When the direction seems right, a test is made by arranging the seating templates within the permissible seating area for projection, to see whether all the children can be brought within this area under a practical seating arrangement. Adjustments are then made for the best results. Although it will rarely be possible to fit the diagram over a normal seating plan in a manner which leaves all the children undisturbed in their original positions, it is surprising how often a compromise can be struck which involves moving very few children when projection is about to begin. Examples are shown on succeeding pages.

If another screen size, or another scale, is used, the same proportions should be observed. No major change should be made in screen size without consulting the manufacturer of the projector to be used, to assure correct relationships.
Above are seen coupled slide projectors* and a motion picture projector by the same manufacturer. Boys can be counted on to run such machines. The trend is toward automatic threading and operation. Another trend is toward reconciling focal lengths, so that all projectors may be used in the same position; until then it will be wise to mark positions permanently in the floor, by an inset of another color.

For blackout we prefer drapes, awning type shades, or pull-up curtains so that one child can darken the whole room by a simple operation without having anything jam or stick. A large range of tightly woven fabrics is available; flame-proofing will be required. Built-in pockets will diminish dust.

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**SOUND SYSTEM AND WIRING**

Sound absorption will be provided by drapes and the children's clothes; resonance, by the usual plaster or wooden wall surfaces. Desirable acoustic ceilings are being introduced in classrooms for general use.

A built-in speaker is a great convenience in any classroom, to be used interchangeably, if desired, with the intercommunication system, the radio-phonograph, or sound pictures. However, there should also be an outlet for portable speakers at the front of the room, connected with the sound outlet for the projector at the rear, to do away with messy "haywire."

*A dissolve control lets images fade into one another at the screen.*

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**A COMPLETE WIRING SYSTEM;**

1. Power outlet for projector, 30-amp. capacity (use heavy wire);
2. Speaker outlets;
3. Control for high-intensity lighting;
4. Wall and bench outlets—two separate lines fused for 30 amperes;
5. Selector switch to radio, intercommunication or classroom speaker;
6. Switch for low-level lighting;
7. Switch controlling ceiling spotlights;
8. Switches controlling circuits in "4";
9. Convenience outlets, 15 amperes each
AREAS FOR GOOD SEATING for audio-visual education are indicated in yellow on these schoolroom plans. They were derived by the use of the diagram reproduced on page 70. As may be seen, more than one workable plan can be found for the same room.
FOUR CLASSROOM TYPES have been used in deriving the nine plans. Top row, the conventional classroom; middle row, the classroom with adjoining work alcove; bottom row, the L-shaped and square classroom. Succeeding pages show the method in more detail.
EXAMPLE 1. THE "CONVENTIONAL" CLASSROOM

This is the kind of room which is found in schools all through the United States. It is 22 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep. Windows stop at a point about 4 ft. in front of the chalk-board wall.

There might be three possible positions for the projector. Projection might be straight down the center of the room, as seen in the photograph above; or it might be pointed diagonally toward either the inner or the outer front corner. We have chosen the last-named direction because there is a minimum distance to move the stand and projector. Sight lines are unusually favorable — no seat is in the direct line of view of the seat behind it. Only two children have to be moved before projection begins. If the room were still shorter, say a minimum of 28 ft., it would still be possible to work this way, moving only two or three seats.

For convenience and easy maintenance, the screen is permanently mounted on a high hinged panel, which is swung out into position when projection is ready to begin. Screen surface must reflect well in wide range.

Yellow squares in the diagram represent seats in position for projection. The child in the front left corner has been moved back to a position behind the permissible front seating line, and the rear corner child has been moved away from behind the projector. In the photograph of a conventional arrangement, the screen has been placed too low, and sight lines are bad.
EXAMPLE 2. CLASSROOM WITH WORK ALCOVE

The prototype for this classroom is the typical room of our Rugen School at Glenview, Illinois. In this kind of plan, the general seating is likely to take any one of a number of patterns, especially in view of the bilateral lighting. We choose a likely seating pattern for purposes of illustration, and demonstrate two possible solutions in the use of projection.

a. Projection in the main room. Basically, this arrangement is very similar to that in the conventional classroom (opposite page). In this example, 11 seats are moved, before projection begins. Again the projector is on a stout movable stand, can be brought into operating position from the corridor with ease.

b. Projection in alcove workroom. Children accustomed to progressive education methods can be trusted to carry their chairs with them into the alcove with a minimum of fuss. The projectors of less expensive types, such as silent motion picture or slide projectors, can be very conveniently stored adjacent to use.

Yellow shapes on the diagram represent seats moved into position for projection in the main room (dotted lines show alcove seating as an alternative). Hinged blinds will be needed to blackout the high transom or clerestory windows, as seen in the drawing. Elsewhere drapes are usually the easiest kind of blackout device for children and teachers to manage quickly.
The prototype for this arrangement is the Crow Island School at Winnetka, Illinois, seen in the photograph below. Again, using a hinged screen panel makes it possible to throw the image obliquely. It has seemed better to use the inside corner for the screen, at the greatest possible distance from the windows, even though it might be argued that the corner seen in the photograph would be subject to less veiling light. If we were to use the outer corner, it would also be true that many more children would have to be moved.

This room will need extensive curtaining with blackout drapes, running similarly to the curtain now in use. The alcove has been given a set of sliding doors to cut off the light that might stray in from it.

Only five seats would have to be moved, from the arrangement indicated herein, to put all children within the acceptable projection seating area.

It is interesting that most classroom plans were easier to handle with a movable projector than with any attempt at a fixed or hinged stand.
EXAMPLE 4.

THE SQUARE CLASSROOM

This is a type rapidly spreading eastward from California, where it originated. Code adjustments will soon be made permitting its use in eastern states. It offers a very flexible working area but requires auxiliary sources of light. Again, two solutions:

a. Projection in the main seating area. For this use, the entire room is blacked out, with the same drapes that were suggested for conventional rooms. Six seats are moved by a child while the drapes are being pulled.

b. Projection in the "project" area. (Dotted lines.) This solution has much to commend it despite the fact that all children must move. One suggestion is that they sit on the floor, depending on the warmth from radiant heating. The work area, or projection area, is blacked out with a drape of its own, which may also be helpful in deadening noise on other occasions.

This is the only scheme in which a fixed stand is recommended, as seen in the perspective below. Underneath is space for storage of films, slides, records.
The differences in posture seen above are conditioned entirely by changes in lighting. The pictures were taken in the course of screening 160,000 Texas school children for health, and taking measurements on 40,000 of them. At the left, the boy is seated comfortably at a good working surface in good light. At the right, another unposed view, he has shifted his head, by bodily reflexes, just enough to shade his eyes from the glare of a window to his left. When it is considered that the use of windows at 90° to the left of school seats is absolutely sacred, but leads to such distortion of children's backs, we may judge how completely the daylighting of schools must be rethought. The remedy, page 87
EYES AND EARS IN SCHOOL

2. LIGHT ON GROWING CHILDREN

By Dr. Darell B. Harmon
Director, Division of Educational Services, Texas State Department of Health

When the effects of architecture on 160,000 school children are scientifically tested by doctors, that makes news. And when architectural improvements alone are reported to have reduced eye troubles in certain schools nearly two thirds, nutrition difficulties by 44 per cent, infection by 30 per cent, the report cannot be ignored. Doctor Harmon’s pioneer work in Texas has been in progress for seven years, and has created a sensation among health authorities and illuminating engineers. But its significance is really architectural. If the doctor has proved himself a splendid architect, he has also demonstrated that the architect on occasion can be the Nation’s best practitioner in preventive medicine.

1. HOW SEEING INVOLVES THE WHOLE BODY

Children do not see to see — they see to act.” For this reason seeing involves far more than the mechanism of the eye alone; it involves complex interrelationships that exist between the eyes and the entire body. For the same reason light affects more than the eye. Light is something more than a means for aiding the child in the recognition of words and objects. It is a force in his environment, and an important one — a force that can shape or distort the total child, his eyes, his muscles, his well-being, currently or permanently.

These observations have led to more and more emphasis being placed upon the correction of improper lighting, in the course of a school survey that has been in progress in Texas during the past seven years, concerned with the problems of health and growth that affect our 160,000 elementary school children.

It might seem that no factor in the school environment has received more attention from investigators than lighting. From all of this, our children have received not enough benefit in typical schools. In far too many classrooms there persist glaring areas; dark corners; too much light on the children’s faces and not enough on their tasks; harsh shadows and bad contrasts; light-consuming surfaces and finishes.

The reason may well be that lighting studies have not been inclusive enough or sufficiently realistic. Too much of our research has been “point” research, not concerned with the child as a totality or with light as an environment by which his whole body is conditioned. Many of the studies have concentrated upon but a single factor in this environment (the light on the immediate working surface), as it affects but one organic system in the child (the eye), in relation to a very limited purpose (recognition of objects and formation of an image); and most of the studies have dealt with a single point in time. Teachers are aware how manifold are the actual adjustments of actual children, and dependent on how much more than the eye, as when one child, faced with bad lighting conditions manages as time passes to conserve both his sight and his energy by devices of evasion, while another child, striving to do what is asked of him, may eventually develop a clinical eye defect and other serious evidences of bodily strain.

Architects, experienced with the close interplay among form, substance and function, should grasp quickly that there is a whole chain of bodily activities which is set into action by “seeing.” Organic life consists of a continuous process of balancing the environment.

Within limits the human body is an organic mechanism fitted to survive by its capacity to adjust its relationship to the environment in which it finds itself. This is accomplished by shifting the internal balance between various bodily systems and parts, and by modifying or adapting many of its structures to fit the specific environmental factors which it encounters through a period of time. This adjustment of internal balances, and modification or adaptation of certain structures (eyes, muscles, bones, body chemistry, etc.) can be beneficial to the individual, or it can be harmful. The harm, in turn, can be merely a temporary functional change, or it might be a handicapping chronic affliction.”

There are at least five bodily actions consequent upon seeing:

1. The body organizes itself for readiness to adjust quickly to what is coming into sight.
2. Spatial orientation takes place, the body being aimed or centered on its various tasks so that these may be performed with a minimum of stress.
NATURAL POSITION FOR CLOSE SEEING: The forearms are raised to an angle of about 20° from the horizontal. Plane of face (Pf) is tilted to be approximately parallel to plane of material (Pm). The "line of sight" ab, measured from a point midway between the eye pupils, is normally vertical both to Pf and Pm. Continued distortion of any of these angles causes damage.

3. Adjustment of eye, head, total posture so that the eyes may function with optical efficiency.

4. Final and efficient resolution of the visual image, with clear identification of details.

5. Incitation of visually determined responses — in other words taking action in terms of the individual's purposes, needs, and interests.

The need for adequate intensity of light on the task has been fully discussed in illuminating literature and the significance of glare is also almost self-evident.

The organic reasons for lighter colored backgrounds and for low brightness contrasts in these general areas have been less well understood. As the quantity of light striking the total retina goes down, the readiness of the body to perform decreases. This sets up conflicts with the demands for performance set up by the visual task. Still further, excessive contrasts interfere with efficient resolution and make it difficult to maintain attention. For the most effortless vision, the brightness of the total background must be kept just below the brightness of the task.

The need for low brightness ratios is premised upon the bodily balancing we have spoken of. By reflex action, the entire body seeks to center itself on the brightest area affecting the eyes. It seeks a body-centering that will distribute the brightnesses and shadows uniformly or symmetrically over the retinas. If the brightest area by far is a window well off to one side, while the task is a book on the desk, constant effort will be required to overcome the reflex tendencies of the body to center itself in relation to the brighter window. The greater the number of pronounced light and dark areas, the more complex will be the physical conflicts set up in the child in his physical and psychological efforts to establish a balance between environment and work.

Effects on learning and growth

"The child at birth is complete neither in size nor in structure of each of his bodily systems that will eventually work together in making him a coordinated and integrated functioning human machine. The primary task of every child is to GROW — to increase in dimension and proportion and to complete his bodily systems and structures through which he can gain mastery over himself and his surroundings."

Those who have studied intensively how children grow are very aware that the full development of the child's organism and potentialities can come only through function. Because virtually all the educational tasks of children are either introduced or carried on through critical seeing, involving the bodily balancing mentioned above, lighting directly affects growth, both as to rate and as to pattern.

The child has just so much energy to expend, depending on his nutrition. Therefore only a limited amount of energy is really free for activity. But "activity takes precedence over growth in the use of nutrients." Therefore continued stresses induced by poor distribution of light, by bad contrasts, glare, and other bad practice, might readily use energy needed for growth, for bodily function, for protection against infection, for defense.
Again, the pattern of growth is inherently balanced and bisymmetric. "A study of the gradients of growth shows that its geometric centers, at any given time, are always at the centers of greatest bodily activity." In other words, "the child's body grows along the lines of stresses induced in it by various activities, in order to reduce those stresses. If the environment sets up lines of body stress that are not normal, that do not fit the alignment of inherent and normal growth, the result is structural warping. As the child continues to grow and function in such surroundings, the final result is asymmetrical or unbalanced body structure, deviating performances, and physical or psychological lesions and disabilities."

In brief, if the light is radically wrong, then any purely formal training in "posture" by the teacher only sets up new stresses and deficiencies, puts new obstacles in the way of young bodies already struggling under
difficulties. Our discipline can add insult to injury.

When it is reflected, finally, that "a young child in a large measure reproduces exactly what he sees, and learns exactly what he reproduces" it becomes understandable that recent thinking should have progressed beyond the thought of merely supplying enough light on the child's desk to the thought of giving the child the chance to put his bodily mechanism into easy, unstrained, natural and efficient alignment.

A group of leading orthopedists point out that "an individual is healthy only when the body is used so that there is no strain on any of its parts." They compare the human body to a machine, and point out that a mechanical engineer is seriously concerned with factors affecting alignment. "The less well aligned a machine, the more wear and strain there must be, and the greater the probability of trouble. The misalignment and faulty mechanics of the human machine are likewise a potential source of trouble."

2. STRESS DIAGRAMS OF FAULTY LIGHTING

UNDER direction of Dr. George W. Cox, State Health Officer of Texas, the Texas State Department of Health, in January, 1939, launched a long range program in child development as part of its services for protecting and promoting the health of school and preschool children.

The study involved significant collaboration among several professions. Fourteen state professional societies and organizations, including the Texas State Teachers' Association, the State Medical Association of Texas, the Texas State Dental Society, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and organizations of educational and medical specialties, officially formed the Texas Interprofessional Commission on Child Development to work with the program. The purpose of this Commission was to furnish a single advisory group, representing all the professions concerned, to guide the Division and its collaborating agencies in planning, operating, and evaluating the activities carried on.

During the first three years an inventory was made of physical and psychological difficulties afflicting Texas school children. Simultaneously, a check was made of classroom factors which might be related to those difficulties. These inventories took the form of screening surveys of the health and educational problems of some 160,000 elementary school children, and of the physical aspects of over 4,000 classrooms in which these children were attending school.

In view of the supreme importance of seeing to education, lighting was singled out for further study. Physiological literature fully describes the nervous pathways and other bodily structures which are involved, but few norms were found which would relate these structures to the geometry of desks and class-rooms. It was necessary, therefore, to develop by observation and tests in the field what might be called the bodily geometry of seeing.

The body supports the eyes

Organically, human beings have more factors alike than different. This is to be expected when we realize that growth, the mechanisms of activity, and the other factors entering into physical existence are governed by orderly, natural laws. For practical purposes, the two eyes are matched optical systems. As such, they must function according to well-defined optical laws. If a visual task requires adjustment of the eyes to function at a certain focal distance for efficient resolution, then it follows that the supporting structures of the eyes (the head and body) must adjust to support the eyes at a distance from the task determined by that focal distance, and hold them there as long as the task is being performed.

If the task is one also requiring manual manipulation (i.e., writing, or holding a book), then these supporting structures must not only maintain the eyes at the appropriate distance from the task, but must also support the arms and hands at distances permitting both successful eye-hand coordination and maximum efficiency in continued manual manipulation. These activities must go on simultaneously with the other activities which support the body against gravity, and balance it with all the other demands of the task and in the environment. The common elements in body proportions, optical laws, and body function should reveal basic formulae for such light- and task-stimulated activities, applicable to all children, that could be used in planning classroom surroundings and for evaluating the efficiency of children in them.
**Basic body positions for normal vision**

The Texas group made measurements of relations of the head, body, and eyes to the working area, and of the action of the various organic systems involved, on several thousand children engaged in close visually-centered activities, such as reading, writing, and drawing. For comparison, similar measurements were made on adults. The report* said: "From these measurements our data demonstrated certain constant relationships exist in the forward inclination of the head and trunk in sustained close visually-centered activities, as a result of the body-balancing and orientation reflex mechanisms. When stimulated to such activity, both the trunk and the head lean forward out of the perpendicular to a position where they can be supported in this inclination with a minimum expenditure of energy and by means of minimum activity of the muscles supporting the weight of the head and trunk against the pull of gravity."


By means of these reflex movements the subject reaches a posture for close visual activity where the midpoint between the eyes, the point of each elbow, (the olecranon), and the center joint of each middle finger (the middle metacarpal), roughly describe an equilateral triangle with its base inclined upward from the elbow out of the horizontal by approximately 20°. (See diagram at left of page.)

When the equilateral triangle described by the middle finger, elbow, and midpoint between the eyes is projected onto a forward extension of the medial planes of the head and trunk (the plane described above), as shown in the diagram, the shape of this projection on this medial plane approaches a right triangle. The lower angle of this triangle points towards the center of gravity of the body when seated, and the perpendicular leg becomes the line of sight from the point between the two eyes to the point of fixation. The base of the triangle is tilted upward at approximately the 20° angle that follows the upward slope of the arms.

**How to read the diagrams**

The photographs with superimposed diagrams shown at the top of page 80 reproduce the front, side and horizontal aspects of a child’s reflexly assumed posture when engaged in close visually-centered activity. The line "Pf" in these figures represents the plane of the face, while the line "Pm" represents the plane of the materials on which the child is fixating, such as a book or sheet of paper for writing. Line "Pm" represents the same plane, 20° out of the horizontal, that is established by the forearms when they reach a position parallel to the plane of the face. Point "a" is the midpoint between the two eyes, and point "b" is the point of fixation (the point at which the child is looking).

The line "ab" establishes the upper and forward leg or edge of both the equilateral triangles formed by the midpoint of the eyes, the elbows, and the middle finger joint of each hand. For convenience hereafter, line "ab" will be called the "line of sight."

Points "E1" and "E2" in the horizontal drawing of the child represent the points where the plane of the face intersects the foci of the two eyes. Notice that lines "Pf" and "Pm" are parallel in both views, and that the line of sight (line "ab") is perpendicular to both these lines or planes in each of the views. The angles between the line of sight and the plane of the face or the plane of the material approach right angles.

The position of the child’s body represented in these drawings is the starting position for close visually-centered activity. This is also the position to which the reflexes attempt to return the head, trunk, and arms, all the time close visually-centered activity is going on, so any other adjustive movements or other postures

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Sketch by Dr. Harmon to show normal body position for close visual work. Pf, plane of face, approximately parallel to Pm, plane of material. Right-angled triangle abc from eye to palm to elbow. Line bc points to center of gravity of body (Cf. p. 80).
assumed during the course of the activity (other than those for relieving normal fatigue) represent stresses or energy expenditures over and above those entering into this basic posture.

According to the Texas data the relations shown in the schematic diagrams are maintained by the body as nearly as circumstances will permit.

In some 40,000 measurements of subjects with normal vision, with few exceptions, the distance which was maintained between the eyes and the work did not vary more than 3 centimeters from equalling the distance between the subject’s elbow and the third knuckle of his middle finger, measured on the outside of his arm.

As the eyes moved back and forth over his work, the isosceles triangle (boy at left, page 80) was momentarily altered, but normally these movements, and any posture shifts, did not produce a change of more than 20° in the angle between the line of sight and either the plane of the work or the plane of the face. If this angle is habitually distorted by more than this amount in any direction, there is stress, fatigue.

It should be emphasized that the child with the bent back was working not under especially bad circumstances but under circumstances commonly accepted as good standard practice. His desk was at 90° to the window, with light coming from the left. Despite the universal acceptance of this seating arrangement, tests show that sloping work surfaces such as school desks are in the most disadvantageous positions for maximum task light when desks are arranged at right angles to the windows, in rows parallel to the window wall. Working surfaces at right angles to windows create the greatest possible angle between the line of sight and the line of light.

How faulty lighting distorts normal positions

The photographs and drawings on pages 84, 85 show the consequences of unbalanced light not only on the bodily geometry of the child but on his work patterns and on his growth pattern. These pictures were taken from case records in the Texas study. When the photograph was taken the child had been attempting for two years to adjust to sky glare visible through the center portion of the windows. He was also attempting to come to balance with high brightness contrasts in his visual field, the greatest brightnesses being in the upper left of the field.

He is seen working at his desk while he was being given a "square" test. It has been shown by psychologists, who have standardized mental tests, that children at the age of entering school are capable of drawing free hand squares with a limited amount of irregularity. The Texas study has shown that when a line of squares is drawn approximating the size of the subject’s handwriting, a child working in correctly balanced postures and light relationships will keep the deviations or irregularities in his squares or in their alignment within a limit of 20° in any dimension. Where tolerances for postures and relationships are exceeded, school children will distort their squares or the alignment, according to the laws of perspective, by an amount mathematically approaching the amount by which they are exceeding their tolerances for eyes-head-trunk-task relationships (this, of course, assumes inherently normal vision).

Without going farther into this fascinating study it becomes obvious that health relationships are directly involved in this bodily geometry adapting to vision.

General health improvement through better lighting

The kind of steps which were taken to improve lighting in all the schools in the program will be described in the next section of this article by detailed references to a single example, a school at Mexia. To determine the extent of the effect on the children’s health, growth, and performance, health examinations were given in all the demonstration schools at the beginning of the tests and regularly thereafter. The details of these tests have been reported elsewhere and are perhaps not of front rank importance to architects. The procedures met the standards of the professions making up the advisory commission of the program. Architects would, nevertheless, be very much interested in the degree of change obtained by purely architectural methods of planning and construction.

For example, in November, 1942, the 396 children enrolled in one of the grade schools were given thorough pediatric examinations and nutritional, visual, psychological, educational and other similar tests. These examinations showed that 53.3 per cent of the 396 children had functional and organic visual difficulties; 70 per cent had signs accepted by medical nutritionists as indicative of nutritional difficulties. Six months after the rooms had been redecorated, daylight controls installed, and the seating rearranged, only 22.8 per cent of the children showed refractive eye difficulties, a reduction of 57.1 per cent; in addition, nutrition problems had dropped 44.5 per cent below those recorded at the start of the experiment, and the signs of chronic infection had been reduced 30.9 per cent.

At the same time that the children’s health difficulties went down, their performance records went up. Educational growth is measured by school men in terms of months of educational age gained. (A child of nine years and six months, actual age, is six months advanced if he is doing the normal work of ten-year-old children.) In the six months period of working in daylight-controlled classroom environment the children of the experimental school grew a mean average of 10.2 months in educational age, with a median growth of ten months and a modal growth of ten months. In the controlled school the mean educational growth was 6.8 months of educational age, the median six months and the modal growth six months.

With such data before us who would hesitate to say lighting has a very important part to play in promoting the efficiency, the productivity, and the well-being of Tomorrow’s People?
I. THE STORY OF HOWARD. When he first sat down (left) Howard sat straight, but the double exposure shows how much he shifted to shield his eyes from glaring light coming from the left. Howard's task was to make a straight line of equal, free-hand squares.

3. HOW DAY-LIGHTING WAS IMPROVED AT MEXIA

Twenty-four demonstration centers were set up, with the cooperation of the Texas State Department of Education, to test the effects of improvements in classroom lighting.

The Mexia (Me-ha·a) demonstration center, one of the first to be organized, has attracted unusual attention, because of the unusual effectiveness of improvements secured within the budget allowance of an average small-town school system. In describing the change that was made at Mexia we are illustrating the approach adopted everywhere.

Mexia is a city of 7,000, located in East Central Texas, 85 miles south of Dallas. It is the center of a farming and oil producing area. Mexia has 1,600 children enrolled in its public schools. The W. M. White Elementary School building (photographs, pages 86–90) is 27 years old.

Pictures and diagrams on page 86 give a graphic portrait of the typical classroom in the W. M. White School. It was typical indeed. Floors averaged 21 ft. 6 in. in width and 28 ft. 6 in. in length. The three windows shown in the left-hand wall were 7 ft. by 7 ft., extending to within 6 in. of an 11-ft. ceiling. They were of steel casement type, and were shaded by center-hung roller shades of brown canvas. Glass area averaged 25 per cent of floor area. Exposure was to the south.

Interior reflectivities to light were characteristically low. Ceilings were of metal painted a medium gray whose reflection factor had been brought down by oxidation to 20–30 per cent of the light striking it. Wall reflectivities were down to 40–45 per cent; wood floors darkened by oiling reflected 12 per cent, the trim and woodwork 18 per cent, the desks and furniture, painted brown, 15–20 per cent. Blackboards were mounted on front, inside, and rear walls of all classrooms.

Seating was fixed, at the usual right-angle to the windows. Artificial light was not a factor in the tests.

Footcandle readings were taken in Room 200, and also in Room 308 — with western instead of southern exposure — in February, 1945, by a committee of lighting engineers.* In the chart, page 86, is shown one set of readings at the children's desks. Figures seen within

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the square of the desk represent light falling on the working plane, at an inclination of 20° from the horizontal. Figures placed diagonally at desk corners represent light falling on the vertical plane, at an angle of 45° to the eye. In other words, figures within the squares represent light falling on the work, while corner figures represent brightness on the eye within the periphery of vision. We reproduce chart only for Room 308.

By comparing the horizontal readings among one another, the engineers established that the maximum illumination on a desk was almost 9 times as strong as the horizontal reading at the inner chalk rail, a ratio of almost 9 to 1.

"A much more significant comparison," they said, "is the ratio of the light falling on the eyes from 45° to the left of the line of sight. In Room 200 each 45° peripheral reading is of the order of 3 or 4 times that of the illumination on the desk top." In brief, there was a violent departure from the rule that "more light should strike the work than strikes the eye."

**Description of experimental changes**

Four rooms were used in the experiment of improving classroom lighting in the W. M. White School. All had identical southern exposure. Room 200, just described, was left unchanged as a "control" room. The other three rooms, numbered 301, 300, and 201, were subjected to measured steps of change, involving

a. Redecoration
b. Changed pattern of seating
c. Controls at the windows

The graphic portraits of two of the changed experimental rooms, 300 and 201, appear on pages 89 and 90.

*Redecoration* was applied to all three rooms. As seen in the wall elevations, blackboards were covered in all rooms except for a short portion left for use by the teacher. Ceilings, rear walls, window walls, and a drop down the front and inside walls to within 7 feet of the floor were painted with a flat white paint having an initial reflectivity of over 80 per cent. The remainder of the inside wall was painted with the same paint to which a few drops of lamp black had been added, bringing its reflectivity down to 70 per cent. The reflectivity of the front wall was made slightly higher to compensate for the lesser amount of light falling upon it, the result being to give "the subjective appearance of practically uniform brightness on walls and ceilings within the visual field."

Woodwork and trim were finished in the same matte paint modified to yield a 50 per cent initial reflection factor; floors were refinished with grey paint to reflect 30 per cent, desk surfaces and furniture were cleaned and lightened to a reflectivity of 30 per cent.
UNCHANGED CLASSROOM, WESTERN ORIENTATION. Similar to Room 200, but with western exposure. Desks at right angles to windows. Colors dim, reflecting a mere fraction of the light. The chart shows footcandle readings. The child at inner rear corner works in one-fifth the light that reaches the best window-row seat. Most distressing are the big figures at left corners of desks. They mean that light falling obliquely on the eye in some positions is 4 times as strong as light on work, creating a major distraction.

Changed seating was also carried out in all the experimental rooms, in accordance with the diagram seen on the opposite page.

New lighting controls were installed only in rooms 300 and 201. After the room had been repainted and the blackboard area reduced, the windows in Room 300 were equipped with diffusers and baffles as shown on page 88. When covered with a white fabric the diffusers transmitted 60 per cent of the light, and threw a large part of the remainder upward and across the ceiling from which it was reflected downward again onto the children's tasks and onto surfaces in their visual fields.

In Room 201 structural changes were made as shown in the photographs and drawings on page 90. A panel of functional glass block was built in, above a strip of clear glass windows providing for view and ventilation; this vision strip was shielded from sun and sky glare by a small built-in metal hood.

How much improvement was effected?

After changes had been made, all four classrooms were tested with light meters on the same day, under a uniformly overcast sky. The readings are shown in the accompanying diagrams, in which the initials "FL" refer to "foot lamberts." This is the unit of brightness,
indicating how much light is coming from that area to the eye. Figures on the floor plans, written without initials, are in footcandles, indicating how much light is shining on the work.

As might have been expected, the child in the unchanged control room (200) was struggling with every kind of lighting extreme. Intensities on working surfaces varied from 100 footcandles to 5.4 footcandles, a ratio of over 18 to 1. Brightnesses ranged from 1650 foot lamberts at the upper half of the central window to 7.6 foot lamberts at a comparable position on the upper inside wall, a brightness ratio of 217 to 1. The child seated at the front desk in the row next to the window had a ratio of 1650 foot lamberts to 7.6 foot lamberts at the upper half of the central window to 7.6 foot lamberts at a comparable position on the upper inside wall, a brightness ratio of 217 to 1. The child seated at the front desk in the row next to the window was forced to adjust to a 23 to 1 contrast between the brightness at the left periphery of his vision and the brightness of his task while reading a book. The child in the center of the room was fighting off a similar brightness ratio of 107 to 1; in the rear seat of the inside row the divergence reached the astronomical proportions of 434 to 1.

Redecoration, applied to Room 301, solved some problems but left others untouched. By increasing reflectivities within the room, redecoration brought up the intensity of the light on the inner rows of desks to at least the minimum which was needed. Brightness contrasts among the various room surfaces were brought down to acceptably low levels, but the extreme contrast between light falling on the task and light falling peripherally on the eye from sky and sun glare at the window could not be overcome without pulling the shades and thereby diminishing the quantity of light at the inner desks below the minimum needed.

The use of diffusers, added to redecoration in Room 301, not only kept light intensities satisfactory, with 10 footcandles at the chalk rail of the inner wall, but the ratio between the highest and lowest intensity was reduced to 125:16, or slightly less than 8:1 (compared to the 13 to 1 ratio in the control room). The extreme brightness contrast between the upper window area and the upper inside wall, was 8 to 1 (compared to 217 to 1 in the control room). The ratio between the brightness in the extreme peripheral field of a child seated at work and the brightness of his book was 2 to 1 in the front seat in the window row. (Control room, 23 to 1.) In the center of the room this ratio was 5 to 1, at the rear seat, inside row, 1 to 1. Note that all children had ample light even on an overcast day, and that the range of brightness ratios was from 1:1 to 217:1 except for the left peripheral ratio just mentioned, of 7 to 1 — and even this was well within the 10 to 1 ratio which a number of authorities advance as acceptable.

The use of glass block for diffusion and control of light direction, in Room 201, achieved the same high intensities as the cotton diffusers did, and the same range among them of 125 to 16 or slightly less than 8 to 1.

The brightness ratio between the upper part of the glass block panel and the upper part of the inside wall was held down to 1.3 to 1, the lowest reading and there-
fore the most desirable condition in any of the four rooms in the test.

In terms of brightness in the peripheral field of view, the children in Room 201 were subjected to only 160 foot lamberts from the glass panel as against 1650 foot lamberts coming from windows in rooms without light control. The child seated in the front seat next to the window had a contrast between the brightness in his extreme peripheral field and his book of only 1.8 to 1. At an angle of 50° to the left of his line of sight the relative brightness was reversed, and the book was brighter than the window in a ratio of 2.9 to 1. Within the entire 50°-cone, the light on the task was stronger than the brightness of light thrown on the eye — not in an extreme degree but at ratios within 3.5 to 1.

Very nearly the same advantageous lighting environment surrounded the child at the center desk. The child seated at the rear of the inside row — the position usually considered the most disadvantageous from the lighting standpoint — was virtually as well favored as the rest of the children. With the exception of a 10 to 1 ratio between the brightness in his extreme peripheral field and his book, the contrasts between the brightnesses in all other positions in his visual field and the brightness of his task in no case exceeded 2 to 1, which again was well within recommended practice.

Bursch and Gibson, of the Division of School House Planning, California State Department of Education, in discussing brightness ratios in classrooms said: "a ratio of 50 to 1 would represent an almost Utopian improvement in the great majority of schoolrooms today." To hold these contrasts within a ratio of 10 to 1 demonstrates that today's achievable result exceeds what was Utopia just yesterday.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dr. Harmon's experiments are still continuing, and it is expected that within a few months the Record will be permitted to publish further findings along with the doctor's summarized recommendations to architects.
Figures seen on elevations show relative brightnesses in foot lamberts (footcandles of light flux, multiplied by the reflection factor of a surface, equal the foot lamberts of brightness which the eye sees). Floor plans show footcandles of light flux falling on the desks; it is assumed that white paper reflects nearly all of it.

ILLUSTRATIONS ABOVE THE LINE REFER TO ROOM 300; BELOW, TO CONTROL ROOM, 200

The control room was left unchanged. On sunny days, shades had to be drawn (exposure was southern), creating violent contrasts for children near windows, and inadequate light at inner rows. Therefore, readings of light at desks fluctuate from 100 to 5.4, while brightness of upper window differs with the upper inner wall at 1650 to 7.6, or 217:1. Light shining from a peripheral angle into children’s eyes was 425 times as strong as light on work, at the rear inside seat. In the room seen above, redecoration and the addition of light diffusers at windows has made a startling improvement. Even the innermost desk has 21.5 f.c.; brightness at windows is down from 1650 to 220 f.I.; nowhere is light visible through windows much stronger than the pleasant, full, even light falling on the work. Diffusers, sketched on opposite page, were crude but effective “home-made” affairs.

BRIGHTNESSES IN CONTROL ROOM
(in foot lamberts, "f.I.")

Upper windows, 1650 f.I., 1650 f.I., 1100 f.I.
Lower windows, 1650 f.I., 1650 f.I., 150 f.I.
Front wall, upper part, 9.5 f.I. at center; lower, 20 f.I. at center
Front wall left of chalkboard, 18 f.I.; right of chalkboard, 8.3 f.I.
Center of chalkboard on front wall, 1.4 f.I.
Floor at front near window, 8.5 f.I.; near inner wall, 5.4 f.I.
Inside wall, upper part, 7.6 f.I. at center; lower, 19 f.I. at center
Inside wall, left of chalkboard, 8.3 f.I.; on chalkboard, 1.5 f.I.
The use of directional glass block is here added to the previous expedients of rearranging the seats and redecorating for higher reflectivity. A strip of clear window is left for purposes of ventilation and of view out-of-doors.

In other respects the room is unchanged, and the cost of the program is well within reach of the average school board. Note that the window strip is protected from glare by a metal hood. In all rooms black chalkboards were mainly covered with white paint.

In this room, the extreme brightness contrast was held within a ratio of 10 to 1, whereas hitherto an extreme of 50 to 1 had been considered "Utopian." At the great majority of desks the light falling on the work either exceeded the light falling on the child's eyes or was held within limits easily within the eye's tolerance. In such rooms, children did 10 months' work in 6 months, eye troubles dropped nearly two-thirds, nutrition difficulties were reduced by 44 per cent, infection by 30 per cent, as strain was lessened and energy released for useful work. True saving of "eyes and ears."
While this house was designed for a weekend and vacation house, to be built on a wooded point near Camden, Me., it is a straightforward design which might serve equally well for a small family for year-round use. It is placed to develop a fine view for about 120 degrees; the recessed porch helps open the view to the living room, also provides a sheltered spot for enjoying it in the open air. The exterior is finished in vertical cedar siding, stained gray, with a wood shingle roof. Inside the walls are plastered; the brick fireplace is painted. Floors are concrete on stone.
DESIGNED FOR SITE AND SEASONS

Residence for Mr. and Mrs. John M. Floyd, Walnut Creek, California
John E. Dinwiddie, Architect; Garrett Eckbo, Landscape Architect
The much-heralded California weather, always a major factor in house design, was more than ordinarily influential in shaping this house. The weather, and, of course, the view. The knoll which is the site for this house faces east with a sweeping view of Mount Diablo. First of all, then, the living quarters and master bedroom must face east, and be open as possible on this side. In the summer the huge oak tree doesn't help the distant view, but it does block out the morning glare, and its shade is welcome through the hot, dry months when the screened north terrace gets the most use. The south terrace, which gets the heavier use in the winter months, was left open. Exterior is vertical cedar siding, stained a dull gold, roof shingles natural cedar. Sash are painted an olive green with tan trim. Concrete walks and terraces are given a light tan color, and have a scratched surface as a safety measure. Terrace floor is at the same level as the living room.
FOUR HOUSES TO START ARIZONA'S NEW BOOM

Arthur T. Brown, Architect

1. For Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hull

2. For Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vaughn
It may well be that by the time these designs appear in print all of the houses will be well along toward completion. For, unlike most of the country, Arizona does its heaviest building in the winter months. Consequently architects, clients and builders were waiting for the lifting of the now-forgotten L-41 to start a scramble for materials and labor and get going. The designs are accordingly even more simple than the usually simple ones he does for the Arizona climate, in order to use a minimum of materials and to keep costs down. A special point about the Hull house is a garage plan that will permit the owner, a wounded war veteran, to get from car to wheel chair to house without assistance. The Vaughn house is strung out in a long line to take advantage of excellent views of Catalina foothills in two directions. Natural contours place the bedrooms higher than the living areas. The Carsons asked especially for a dining room that could be closed from or joined with the living room, also for lots of closet space. All designs stress outdoor living.

3. For Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carson

4. For Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Wood
STEEP SITE, SMALL BUDGET

Residence for Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Polito, Los Angeles, California

Raphael S. Soriano, Designer
HERE is a case where "modern" design necessarily takes on something of the cubist aspect, because nothing but a cube form would sit on this extremely difficult plot. Without the freedom in styling here assumed, the problem simply could not have been solved. Only one side of the lot had a view with privacy, and a limited budget kept excavation and reinforced concrete walls to an absolute minimum. The house rests on top of the garage; the deck for outdoor living comes at the third floor, which just about meets the ground level of the rear of the plot. A sand-blasted glass window, 10 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, makes the stairs light and pleasant; it permits some view outward but preserves absolute privacy within. The house was built before the war, for a young working couple. The cost including built-in features, but not designer's fee, was $5509.16.

The structural system for exterior walls is 4 by 4 redwood posts, on 3 ft. 6 in. centers. Outside finish is stucco; inside, stucco, plaster and plywood. Floors are oak of plywood over sub-floor; in living and dining rooms they are carpeted; in bathroom and kitchen, linoleum.
With building conditions as they are, the scheme this client is using will probably be frequently seen again. The house is designed to be constructed in several stages, a minimum house to get a roof over their heads, then additions as things loosen up. Step 1: just the service area, rear bedroom and bath, and what is shown here as dining space, to serve now as living room. Step 2: living room proper and study (the floor slab will probably be done before this step, to serve as an outdoor sitting area). Step 3: the additional bedroom just off the study. Step 4: the last bedroom and bath. The car shelter will fit into this doubtful-period plan as building conditions and budgets permit.
THINKING of contemporary store design one can hardly resist the old classic about the excited general who "got on his horse and galloped off in all directions." That's where store design seems headed. And yet it makes much more sense than thus indicated. It is true that, with all of the freedom and ingenuity associated with modern design trends, designers seem bent on new experiments in excitement and insanity, with curves and kidneys and canvas columns and canted verticals and candy stripes, not to mention hearts and flowers. But it doesn't take much review of individual designs to see the reasons, case by case.

Generally speaking, there are two principal reasons:

1. Space problems. In many of the designs here shown crowding was unusually necessary. Mass merchandising cannot afford space in luxurious quantity. Also several different departments must be visually separated, causing the architect to mix devices and patterns in close quarters. Perhaps the significant thing is that the mass-selling type of store needs the services of capable designers like no other merchandising, and is leaning heavily on them.

2. The neo-Baroque touches are popular with the customers. Perhaps during the war period the customer was not always right, but in the matter of design appeals he is the arbiter. As a designer becomes more and more steeped in the atmosphere of mass merchandising, he is increasingly conscious of the public's response to the "fancy" decorations.

Visible in this situation is an interesting tendency to use the popular, traditional devices in new patterns and new textures, to put simple melodies in more modern rhythms for the entertainment of customers and the profit of clients.
FREE-FLOW PLAN IN TIGHT AREAS

In this store the architect had to pack a terrific quantity of merchandise into small spaces; in solving this problem he has given a fairly convincing demonstration of the merits of the free-flow idea in store planning, when such planning is strained to the utmost. Not only quantity of stock, but also variety of departments, complicated the designer's task. The store deals in children's clothing, which must be departmentalized not only by types of clothing but also by age groups. If the accompanying photographs, therefore, do not show a carriage-trade salon aspect of quiet spacious-

Rock-a-Bye Children's Clothing Store, Brooklyn
Morris Lapidus, Architect

Show windows, always a problem in a mass-selling store, were here complicated by the fact that a separate window was required for each of several age groups. The designer's answer was an angled front recessed to permit two side windows, one large main window, and two free-standing units.
At the hosiery and glove department the architect has introduced a counter device to add still another merchandising idea for this small area. The curving counter, besides exerting a pull toward this department, further entices the customer by displaying ensembles in the holes in the counter top.
ness, they do show something of the design challenges that will probably confront store architects increasingly in the busy days ahead. For mass-merchandisers seem to be turning more frequently to the design talent that has proved itself first in more leisurely surroundings. The several different departments also posed a problem in the show-windows — there must be a separate window for each age group of children. Thus in a front of less than 40 ft. there are five show cases or windows. A more typical problem, last but not least, was that of leading customers down the stairs to basement departments (p. 105), and in spite of the crowding the architect has managed to keep the stairs in open space.
The Rock-a-Bye store also presented the problem of enticing customers to the basement departments, via the stairs. The designer has used many devices for this. The stair was made the focal point of the only really open space in the store, invitingly near the entrance, with floor lines directing the customers' footsteps. Signs point him downwards; the vertical tie rods seem to speed the process. And the stair is screened around the rear with a sort of smoke baffle, until it almost seems that the main part of the store is in the basement.
This store offered at least the same problems as the foregoing one. Indeed it is another store of the same concern, this one selling children’s furniture and large toys instead of children’s clothing. If anything the space problem here was even worse, because of the large sizes of the merchandise, and because of the narrower proportions of the store. In this one the second floor provides additional selling space, in place of the basement, and the task of getting customers upstairs was not easy since the stairs were at the side. Thus the front is canted toward the stairway entrance, with separate doors leading to main floor. On the main floor, stalls for
the baby carriages brought some order to a rather chaotic confusion. A similar arrangement farther along the same side makes an orderly display of bicycles. Smaller items of furniture are displayed in a similar manner along the opposite wall; here a narrow eye-level platform in mezzanine style adds merchandising space without hiding other items. Still smaller but nevertheless bulky items are stocked in cubby-hole shelf arrangements, which utilize space intensively but keep the merchandise plainly visible. And the designer has brought in an unusual number of styling devices and eye-catchers to brighten the long, narrow store.
INGENUITY IN SMALL SPACES

Pat Darling Shops, Baltimore

José A. Fernandez, Architect

In modernizing this old store, the architect was confronted by many of the same handicaps mentioned on the preceding pages. Here crowding was a necessity on the first floor, since the ground floor location consists of one narrow strip. Construction difficulties were very real; the buildings were more than a hundred years old, originally built for residences. There were different floor levels on the wider second floor portion; the fronts did not line up; the stairs came out on the building line, and had to be moved back within the store. The budget consideration was important. In short, here was an assignment ready made for the ingenuity that characterizes contemporary design.
Color scheme for the first floor includes rose, gray, and white in a specially printed wallpaper for background, royal blue linoleum on the floor, pickled oak fixtures. The ceiling is done in a pale rose.
In the dress department (right) color scheme is gray, yellow, white and blue. The yellow appears in large squares in the floor linoleum. Borders around cases are wallpaper in marble pattern. In other departments, the yellows and grays continue; the contrasting color is green.
DEPARTMENT STORE FOR A HIGHWAY LOCATION

Designed for The Kawneer Company
by Ketchum, Giná & Sharp, Architects

Something new in the store field is a highway department store, placed out in a country location for the convenience of the motorized farm trade. Super-markets have been creeping outward from cities for years; retail outlets of mail order houses have been somewhat bolder. This suggested store would make the final leap. It would sell everything from farm equipment to lingerie for the womenfolk. It was logical to introduce some design innovations: heavy emphasis on display in second-story windows, where farm equipment would get good attention from passing cars; a flexible system of movable panels, to be rearranged at will with merchandising shifts. The plan gives some idea of the possibilities resulting from complete freedom from site limitations.
PACE-SETTER FOR
A CANDY CHAIN

Loft Candy Store, 42nd Street, New York

CONSIDERABLE interest attended the recent opening of Loft's candy store on New York's 42nd Street. To Loft it was a pace-setter and model for the reconversion of its 175 store units, with new design motives, new trademarks, new selling appeals. To designers it proved at least equally interesting as a sort of modern integration of soft touches — hearts and flowers motives, peppermint stripings, a "sane yet unsane" (Dean's phrase) "organic pattern" which manages to have a "bandbox tidiness." Focal part of the trademark is a cloverleaf made up of four hearts, intended to represent freshness of the candy. Other novel ingredients: a striped candy bar forming the horizontal stroke of the F, a candy bar as the bottom of the L, a leaf motive for its
vertical stroke. These are interwoven in the design, occasionally used boldly, sometimes muted in the texture of wallpaper or background. All is done in a three-color scheme of gold, sky-blue and coral rose, with some beige-gray for backgrounds. All of these devices are carefully calculated for merchandising value, and the design as a whole contains many little horizontals leading into the store, and works hard to set notes of charm and gaiety. If it all sounds whimsical and playful, it comes as the result of much study of Loft stores and their customers, leading the designer to tackle a blend of the old symbols with the newer concepts of design.
PIioneer Design
For Candy Shop

First Retail Outlet for Garrott Candy Co., St. Paul
Harold Spitznagel, Architect

Another pioneering design, this one sets the pace for a successful candy manufacturer making his first venture in retail selling; this is to be the first of a modest chain of retail outlets to bear the firm name. Naturally the manufacturer wanted a note of clean quality. The cleanliness idea suggested the white front, easy to keep scrupulously spotless. The name script is in vermilion. The clean lines of the interior and the show case will do no harm in this respect. The case is of faun colored ash. It is lighted from within with cold-cathode tubes. Walls are plastered; mostly in gray, but one wall is done in chrome yellow, as is also the acoustical ceiling. The settee too is yellow.
The shadow-box, this one lighted from within, makes an effective display for the candy box designed by the architect, particularly with the little figure for an eye-catcher. The background here is the canvas wall covering with the firm name and the diagonal stripes in white on gray tone.
The yellow bench is given a touch of psychological separation by the island pattern in the flooring and by the mirror panel behind. There is more than a suggestion of privacy for the writing desk in the plants that block it off from the bench, perhaps inspiration too.
SHOWROOM FOR WOOL FABRICS

Moniteau Mills Showroom and Offices, New York
Robert Gruen Associates, Designers
If the influence of capable design talent is being felt more and more in the retail world, it is also increasingly demanded in the wholesale showrooms. Here there is a different level of salesmanship, and the difference is reflected in the designs. At any rate New York's showrooms have recently been "reconverting" for an era of competitive selling which should be just around the corner, and the interior walls of the city's ancient loft buildings are being hidden behind bright modern materials.

The hiding process frequently, as in this case, calls for considerable ingenuity. This was old-fashioned space, with ceilings over 13 ft. high. The new ceiling was dropped — accommodating air conditioning ducts — until it came below window height. The extra height was also utilized for recessed lighting, and to form a pocket for drapes and curtains. Since this is a showroom for woolen fabrics, lighting took on exceptional importance. Good north light is the natural requirement; thus show tables are placed to take advantage of daylight. For the dark days, the tables are lighted with a
combination of direct and indirect lighting, the fluorescent installation combining soft white and gold tones, for a close-as-possible approximation of daylight.

The show tables were designed for the sales methods employed by fabric salesmen; the table top is covered with fabric, and tilts up. The customer is seated at the table; the salesman stands on the other side, pulling swatches out of the drawers (see photograph above).

The reception room is done with a photomural tying in with the topic of woolens; dark blue linoleum floor with terra cotta inlay of the interwoven double M, the firm's trademark which was part of this design assignment. The Gruens also did the decorating, even to the glassware in the president's private cabinet.
SHOWROOM FOR BOYS’ CLOTHING

Office and Showroom for Windsor Clothing Company, New York City

Robert Gruen Associates, Designers

As stated by the designer, the problem here sounds typical — to design a cheerful, colorful interior in a limited space. The long corridor portion of the reception room added a little problem of leading the visitor invitingly around the corner. The curved display was used for this purpose, its platform exhibit brilliantly lighted to attract instant attention. The ladder rungs and lighting fixtures in the reception room are of blonde maple; linoleum floor is dark green, as are also one wall of the reception space and the corridor portion. Opposite walls are gray. Bright red upholstered chairs are set against the green wall. The same color scheme is used also for the showroom section.
More and more architects are turning to Cemesto when the problem is one of modern, high-speed, economical construction. This Mineral Tile Plant at Lagro, Indiana, is a typical example.

The architect specified Cemesto for both roof deck and exterior walls. Thus, in one application, Cemesto—which is made of Celotex cane fibre insulation board sheathed on both sides with asbestos cement, bonded with moisture-proof bituminous asphalt adhesive—gives all five of these major advantages:

1. **Speed and economy of application!**
The Cemesto wall unit incorporates in one material both structural wall and insulation. It can be pre-cut to needed sizes... used either vertically or horizontally.

2. **Structural value!**
Cemesto meets normal load requirements. It is rigid and permanent and saves on intermediate supporting members and materials.

3. **Resistant surface!**
The smooth, firm \(\frac{1}{4}\)" asbestos-cement surface on both sides of the material is both fire- and moisture-resistant.

4. **Self-finish interior surface!**
The light gray Cemesto surface furnishes good light reflection value... plus a pleasing and durable finish that requires no painting.

5. **Excellent insulating value!**
Conductivity of the Celotex core has been established at 0.33 B.t.u. per hour per square foot per degree F. per inch of thickness.

Why not find out how you can take advantage of the versatility of Cemesto wall units? They are available in standard 4' wide panels, 4', 6', 8', 10' or 12' long, and in thicknesses of 1\(\frac{1}{8}\)", 1-9/16" and 2". Send today for files number 4500 and 4419 for details and descriptions of various applications of Cemesto to steel and wood. Write: The Celotex Corporation, Dept. AR-246, Chicago 3, Illinois.
The World's Finest
Electronic Organ . . .

THE NEW
WURLITZER
ORGATRON


When designing or redesigning the smaller church, chapel or Sunday School room where a modest budget is involved, recommend the new Series 10, single-manual Wurlitzer Orgatron.

From your standpoint, it will save space which you can devote to other church needs. It will conserve funds which you can utilize to advantage in planning a finer, better equipped church building.

From the church's standpoint, the rich, reverent, church organ tone of a Wurlitzer Orgatron will enhance the spiritual value of its worship service. Orgatrons are doing that in thousands of churches today.

Architects desiring to learn more of the space-saving, money-saving features of this new Wurlitzer Orgatron are invited to write the Orgatron Division of the Rudolph Wurlitzer* Company, Dept. 1125 North Tonawanda, New York. *The Name That Means Music to Millions.

"THE ONLY ELECTRONIC ORGAN WITH TRUE CHURCH ORGAN TONE"
PARAPET WALLS

Several methods of obviating cracks in parapet walls put to use and tested by Fred N. Severud, Consulting Engineer

The natural struggle between the inside and outside portions of a wall becomes most intense at the juncture of roof and parapet wall. It is not at all unusual for the struggle to go on until there is, literally, an explosion. Indeed, cracked or broken parapet walls, particularly at roof corners, are quite common.

Every wall of any thickness is strained by the differences in exposure and temperature between inside and outside. The outer surface, or outer layer, gets wet and then is heated by the sun, or, more to the point, it is subject to freezing temperature while the inner layer is heated. Thus the outside layer wants to contract, the inner one to expand. Sooner or later each goes its own way and an explosion follows, leaving a break in the wall.

If this is a factor to be taken seriously in wall construction, and it is, it is even more worthy of consideration in the design of parapets. For here the difference reaches the extreme, above the point where the outside wall gets any heat at all from inside. Heat in the top story rises to the underside of the roof slab, causing it to expand. Insulation on top will free the slab from the influence of the cold outside, and the slab will stretch comfortably. But the parapet...
For surface mounting. Streamlined fluted glass prevents glare. Luminous die-cast ends. Suitable for any length installation, in multiples of 2, 4 and 8 feet.

and watch how Day-Brite Fluorescent Fixtures improve the appearance of store and merchandise. They're optically engineered.

May we send our new bulletin with complete details?

Day-Brite Lighting, Inc., 5465 Bulwer Avenue, St. Louis 7, Mo. Nationally distributed through leading electrical supply houses.

In Canada: address all inquiries to Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Ltd., Toronto 6, Ontario.
PARAPET WALLS

(Continued from page 129)

One way to prevent breaks in the parapet wall is to eliminate the wall entirely. Details of steel railing developed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, architects, for East River Housing Project.

Here a concrete fence is substituted for the parapet wall. Concrete struts poured with the spandrel beams act as fence posts. Pre-cast concrete planks, set in slots in the posts, form a crack-proof wall.

wall, out in the cold, will shrink from each free end, toward the center. Now the “free” applies only at the top of the wall; the bottom is fixed at the roof line. At the corner, the pull is along each wall. The roof slab is pushing the bottom corner of the parapet wall outward; the top of each wall is being pulled inward. Thus the corner cracks often take the pattern in the sketch on the preceding page.

The sections on the preceding page show the standard practices of Mr. Severud’s office, in three normal types of construction. For tensile strength, steel rods are run through the parapet brick courses, also for a few courses in the facing below the roof line. The rods overlap at the joints to form continuous tie lines around the building. Steel dowels tie the walls to the spandrel beams, and plates embedded in the walls at the corners add rigidity there. This system ties the walls firmly in place; if minor cracks do develop, at least the walls will not jump out.

On this page there are two ideas which solve the problem by avoiding it completely. The details above were developed by Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, architects, for the East River Housing Project, New York; they simply eliminate the parapet wall, substituting a metal rail on a low curb.

In the section below, a concrete slab fence is substituted for the parapet wall (here with precast slab wall construction). It is obvious that the concrete planks, set in posts, cannot carry temperature strains beyond the posts.
REQUIRED READING

HOUSES

The Book of Houses Planned for Beauty and Utility at Low Cost, 150 photographs, 100 plans for $5,000 to $10,000 homes, By John P. Dean and Simon Breines, New York, 1946. $2.00.

Anyone who has read Dr. Dean's recent book, Home Ownership: Is it Sound? (see AR, July, 1945, p. 128), will find the first few chapters of the current volume thoroughly familiar. Dr. Dean still warns constantly and convincingly of the dangers inherent in the delicate illell. Dean still warns constantly and will find the first few chapters of the book useful. But the author's aim is not to dissuade the reader, but to make him aware of the possibilities and the problems associated with the building of his own home.

Because of its intended audience, the book contains a good bit of practical information, much of it perforce rather elementary. Not enough attention is paid, however, to the problems of design. What little mention of design is made is usually on the negative side — such and such is "not good design."

Mr. Coppock, an engineer, is much more concerned with materials and workmanship than he is with plan. A good part of his book is given over to the technical: walls, stairs, piping, and so on. There is a whole chapter devoted to air conditioning, and another dealing exclusively with the reduction of building costs. Just one short chapter is given over to interior planning, and this is merely a description of three rather ordinary little houses, all very alike. One of them is the author's own.

BRITISH BUILDING


The aim of this volume, says the editor in her foreword, is "to show trends and to help the forward-looking architect by giving him the necessary background of modern design."

With this end in mind, 13 papers are presented on various subjects ranging from landscape architecture and town planning to housing, planning industrial buildings, and service buildings. A technical section includes building plans and such items as structural steel reinforced concrete, fiber building boards, plastics, acoustics, glass. To many of the articles are appended bibliographies and reference lists.

CITY PLANNING

OHIO

Comprehensive City Plan. By the City Planning Commission, Greenville, Ohio. 8 in. 92 pp. illus.

The aerial view which comprises the frontispiece of this planning report shows Greenville to be a city of long straight streets bisecting each other for the most part at right angles. More than the usual number of trees is evident, and there is one square, with a city hall at its center. The population distribution chart shows exceptional evenness throughout the greater part of the city. Greenville, on the whole, would seem to be an orderly city, with much of the groundwork of good planning already laid.

Under the direction of Ladislas Segoe, Planning Consultant, a Comprehensive City Plan has been drawn up "to guide, and in some measure control, both public and private improvements and developments." Because of the inherent soundness of the city, no very striking recommendations have been made. Zoning, subdivision control, and building code adoption are proposed: "an organized, community wide program to encourage and promote the repair and modernization of older or substandard dwellings and high standards of maintenance of all structures... would seem highly desirable..."; a plan of thoroughfares and highways is proposed; construction of several new schools, recreation areas and parks, and a number of public buildings. Most elaborate proposal is a civic center.

CALIFORNIA

Parks, Beaches and Recreational Facilities for Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Calif. (2324 S. Figueroa St.), The Hayes Foundation, 1945. 8 in. 11 in. 18 pp. 10 cents.

The first of these two pamphlets is a report by the County Citizens Committee on Parks, Beaches and Recreational Facilities. It describes the existing facilities and specifies the need for additional facilities.

The second booklet is a proposal for a "Public Works Review Board" with representation of federal, state, country and municipal agencies, whose job it would be to review all projects of a region-wide importance and advise the interested agencies on coordination of their proposals in timing and location.

BOSTON


The Boston Housing Authority, this report shows, has constructed to date eight developments and has two further developments on its schedule. The success of the existing projects is described and illustrated; the need for further building is graphically presented. The Authority is fully aware of the gigantic problem it faces, and it is striving valiantly to keep what it has gained through good management and careful maintenance. To increase efficiency and keep costs as low as possible, the Authority is gradually turning over to its own staff much of the repair work, including all exterior painting.
Here is a panelboard as modern as tomorrow! Designed for lighting and appliance branch circuit protection and control, nothing has been spared to meet every requirement. Compact and attractive to please the architect... scores of knockouts, 4-inch gutters, adjustable leveling to please the contractor... nothing to replace or service to please the maintenance men... years and years of trouble-free service to please the owner... and quality materials and workmanship to please ourselves.

Everyone is delighted with this panelboard. Stores, offices, factories, schools, hospitals, commercial and public buildings have found it meets their requirements perfectly.


Capacities of 15 to 50 amperes for alternating or direct current. Double or triple pole assemblies with individual trip per pole are available. Write today for Bulletin No. 67 giving specifications, prices and many helpful suggestions.
DRAFTING TABLES

Two new adjustable Work-Flow tables—a Tilt-Top Work Table and a Drafting Table—are designed to provide the greatest possible utility and comfort for the tabletop workman.

The drafting table can be quickly adjusted in height and angle; storage space is provided for three extra boards and large drawers to accommodate working materials. The work table may be adjusted in height from 28 1/4 to 38 3/4 in. for comfort of the operator in a sitting or standing position, and the top may be tilted from a level position to any angle up to 20°. Both tables are finished in dull green. Work Flow Equipment Co., 207 Wood St., Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

ROOFING METAL

A protected metal for roofing and siding on industrial and agricultural buildings consists of flat, corrugated or V-crimp steel sheets, the surfaces and edges of which have been treated with Plastipitch, a compound which provides permanent adherence to metal at low as well as high atmospheric temperatures and protects the base from rusting, corrosion, salt air and the effects of chemical fumes. After the Plastipitch coating, the sheets are provided with additional surfaces to give extra protection. The material is said to be suitable for gutters, ventilators, flashings, ducts, etc., as well as for roofing and siding. Koppers Co., Inc., Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NICKEL-LINED PIPE

The inside of steel pipe can be electroplated with corrosion-resistant nickel or other metals by means of the new Bart Lectro-Clad Process, which develops a smooth, ductile, pore-free nickel deposit fully adherent to the base metal. It can be applied to pipe or tubing up to 18 in. over-all diameter, in random lengths approximately 20 ft. The internally plated pipe can be welded, reduced and bent, hot or cold, without destroying any portion of the internal lining. Bart Mfg. Co., 227 Main St., Belleville 9, N. J.

SUPPLY INDICATIONS

Mahogany

First deliveries of Philippine mahogany since the war will be made in the summer of 1946 in the form of logs, providing shipping space is available, according to J. Raymond Peck, president of the Insular Lumber Co.

Rubber

Measured against prewar consumption and even greater postwar requirements, 1946 will continue to be a "famine year" as far as natural rubber is concerned.
To assist architects, these...

MESKER DESIGN BOOKS

...were prepared by a leading architect

To serve architects...not merely to sell them...has been our binding purpose through the years. To this end, the Mesker Window Books have been designed and published. And now, to the six heretofore available, a distinguished new one has been added...the Mesker Book of Industrial Windows. Like the others, this newest Mesker book is replete with helpful drawings, new uses, ideas, treatments, designs. We sincerely hope you have found these books useful, and invite you to complete your collection by mailing the coupon...

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☐ Office Building Windows
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Architect
Address
City and State
cerned, the Rubber Manufacturers Assn. reports. High quality synthetic rubbers are in good supply.

**Hardboard**

The hardboard industry has experienced no stoppage of full output during the reconversion period, according to M. P. McCullough, president, Masonite Corp., and is now expanding manufacturing facilities to meet increasing demands. Because the stocks of wholesalers and dealers long have been depleted by war demands, however, it will be necessary for some time to allocate supplies, Mr. McCullough said. The end of 1946 "should find the situation improved."

**REFILLABLE PENCIL**

A Draftsmen's Refillable Pencil, new on the market, has a clutch that holds the lead firmly in a non-slip rubber grip that prevents the nicking and scoring of lead which cause breakage. Especially designed for engineers and draftsmen, it has a long barrel permitting the use of any full-length standard drafting lead. The grip is knurled to provide a firm hold; an adjustable cap offers easy identification of the degree of lead used. Charles Bruning Co., 4654-B Montrose Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

**STANDARDS**

**Minimum Design Loads**

A new American Standard giving designers data on the loads a building can carry with safety has been approved by the American Standards Assn.

Known as the American Standard Building Code Requirements for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures (A58.1–1945), the standard answers such questions as how strong should floors and walls be made in factories, office buildings and theaters, and whether it is necessary in any particular part of the country to provide especially strong construction to resist wind pressures, to withstand earthquake shocks, and to prevent collapse of roofs under the load of winter snow. Copies are available from the American Standards Assn., 70 E. 45th St., New York 17, N. Y., at 50 cents a copy.

**Gypsum Concrete**

The American Standards Assn. also has completed revision of a standard covering design, construction and use of reinforced gypsum concrete. A new section relates to the position of the slabs of gypsum concrete in relation to the floor beams and roofs when they are installed by the suspension system. The main sections of the standard are: Materials, Strength of Gypsum Concrete, Allowable Stresses, Design, Inspection. Copies of the standard, American Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Gypsum Concrete (A59.1–1945), are available from the A.S.A., 70 E. 45th St., New York 17, at 25 cents a copy.
SANYMETAL PORCENA (Porcelain on Steel) TOILET COMPARTMENTS
Provide Utmost Sanitation and Durability

SANYMETAL PORCENA (porcelain on steel) Toilet Compartments elevate the toilet room environment into harmony with other modern environments of a building. These toilet compartments are fabricated of the ageless and fadeless material, porcelain on steel, which makes a glass-hard stainless material that always looks new, does not absorb odors, is moisture and rust proof and resists the corroding nature of ordinary acids. The glistening porcelain finish discourages defacement and can be wiped clean as easily as any glass smooth surface.

Sanymetal Porcena Toilet Compartments embody the results of over 30 years of specialized skill and experience in making over 68,000 toilet compartment installations. Ask the Sanymetal Representative in your vicinity (see “Partitions” in your phone book for local representative) for further information about planning suitable toilet room environments for modern school, industrial, and institutional types of buildings. Refer to Sanymetal Catalog 19B-5 in Sweet’s Architectural File for 1945, or write for file copy of Catalog 83.

THE SANYMETAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
1689 URBANA ROAD • CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

Sanymetal* “PORCENA” (Porcelain on Steel) TOILET COMPARTMENTS
possess the natural structural strength of steel, not one sheet, but two 16-gauge sheets securely bonded on opposite sides of dense insulating core, strengthened by porcelain enamel (four layers on each sheet) which provides a non-porous, flint-hard, glass-smooth surface that is positively impervious to odors, acids and moisture.

Sanymetal Porcena Academy Type Toilet Compartments provide a certain distinctiveness. This type of partition is the only one in which all the dignity and distinctiveness of standard flush type construction, unmarred by posts, is appropriately combined with headrail.

Sanymetal Century Type Ceiling Hung Toilet Compartments are particularly appropriate for schools. They impart dignity, refinement, and cheerfulness to the toilet room environment. They make up into a rigidly fixed installation.

Sanymetal Catalog 83 illustrates several typical toilet room environments.

Sanymetal Catalog 83 illustrates several typical toilet room environments.
THE RECORD REPORTS (Continued from page 16)

Housing Platform Urged
A six-plank platform recommended for adoption by the United States Savings and Loan League sets forth that:
1. Slum clearance and housing are separate and distinct problems;
2. Both problems are local in character rather than national;
3. Private enterprise has, does and will provide better housing at lower cost than public housing;
4. Unsubsidized public housing is unsatisfactory as compared with privately built housing both as to social and economic qualifications;
5. Where subsidies are necessary for decent housing they should be provided at the individual instead of the community level;
6. The use of public funds for housing should be confined to research and statistical studies and for the acquisition of land for urban redevelopment as provided by law in various states.

Chamber of Commerce Testifies
The National Chamber of Commerce has told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that "less, rather than more, federal control over what is essentially a local activity is the prescription for housing relief." The National Chamber also pointed out that the housing shortage does exist in many communities but not, as claimed, in almost every community. In a statement by its board of directors the Chamber reminds no substantial volume of construction before next spring and summer, remarks that new building "can properly be removed from rent control with beneficial effects prior to the removal of such control on existing rental properties." Production and production and more production is needed, the Chamber stresses.

Government Agencies Busy
The Federal Public Housing Authority has issued orders to all its regional offices freezing further disposal of any movable war housing units under its jurisdiction except to house veterans and servicemen's families.

The Office of Price Administration took the limelight in New York in December with the announcement of advance approval of ceiling rentals on a 114-apartment project to be erected in White Plains, Westchester County. Approval was granted after the local Rent Office had reviewed the builder's plans, specifications, operating and maintenance costs, and surveyed comparable rental rates. An average monthly rent of $21 per room was approved. R. M. Dinsmore & Co., Inc., are the builders for the projects, scheduled to be ready for occupancy by late summer, 1946.

Slum Clearance Planned
Plans for completion of a slum clearance project in Schenectady, N. Y., through state-aided public housing have been approved by Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing. He termed it an effective demonstration of state and municipal cooperation under Gov. Dewey's plan to help rehabilitate run-down sections of the state's cities.

OFFICE NOTES
Offices Opened and Reopened
William F. R. Ballard, Architect, has resumed his practice at 123 E. 77th St., New York 21, N. Y.


Henry G. Markel, Architect, has resumed his practice at 236 W. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. (Continued on page 140)
NOW... Rustless Piping for even the Smallest Home!

Today, there is no reason why any new home, no matter how modest, should be equipped with water lines that rust. For Anaconda Copper Tubes assembled with Solder Type Fittings can be installed at a price competitive with rustable pipe.

Such a system provides a clean supply of rustless hot and cold water, and guards against trouble and premature piping replacement.

Anaconda Copper Tubes are made from specially deoxidized 99.9+ % pure copper. They are furnished soft in sizes up to and including 1¼" in 30, 45 and 60-foot coils; also hard and soft in 20-foot straight lengths. Larger sizes are supplied hard or soft in 20-foot straight lengths only.

In addition to their use as water lines, Anaconda Copper Tubes provide long, economical service for heating lines, garden and lawn sprinkler systems and as tank-to-oil-burner, bottled gas and other connections.

For detailed information, write for Publications B-1 and C-2.
Mackie and Kamrath, Architects (Fred J. MacKie, Jr., A.I.A., and Karl F. Kamrath, A.I.A.), have reopened their offices following over three years in the Army. Temporary address: 2500 River Oaks Blvd., Houston, Texas.

Verner B. McClurg, Architect, and Henry M. Hesse, Office Manager, announce the opening of the office of McClurg and Hesse, 634 N. Central Ave., Glendale 3, Calif.

Samuel Zouri Moskowitz, A.I.A., recently discharged from active duty with the Armed Forces, has reopened his offices at 1201 Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Kenneth G. Paxton, Architect, recently discharged from the Armed Forces, has reopened his offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.

T. Trip Russell, A.I.A., announces the reopening of his architectural office at 2301 S. Miami Ave., Miami 36, Fla.

Lt. Com. Eldredge Snyder announces that he has been released from active duty in the United States Naval Reserve and has reestablished his practice as Architect at 101 Park Ave., New York.

New Addresses

The following new addresses have been received:

Oscar I. Emerson, Architectural and Appraisal Service, P. O. Box 178, Brunswick, Maine.

Sheldgren & Whitman, Architects (Olaf William Sheldgren and James Spaulding Whitman), 507 Franklin St., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Firm Changes

Phelps Barnum, for 3½ years an architect for Pan American World Airways, has returned to private practice and has formed a partnership with W. Stuart Thompson. Address: 125 E. 46th St., New York, N. Y.


Charles A. Carpenter and C. Storr Barrows announce the formation of a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Carpenter and Barrows, Architects, with offices at 618 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

Faulkner and Kingsbury, Architects, announce the following admissions to membership: John Warren Stenhouse, partner; Ben Hopson Dyer, associate, under the new firm name of Faulkner, Kingsbury and Stenhouse. Address: 917 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Frederick R. Louis and A. Read Henry, having returned from military service, announce formation of the partnership of Louis & Henry, Architects, with offices at 1271 Starks Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.

Louis E. McAllister and Douglas G. Braik announce an association for the practice of architecture, with offices in the Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Walter Dorwin Teague, Industrial Designer, announces that Marc Thompson has joined his organization to advise on airport terminal facilities and act as consultant to communities and others planning airports. Mr. Thompson was formerly chief of Building Design Service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, where he initiated the architectural service of CAA and wrote the manual "Airport Buildings," soon to be published.

J. Binford Walford announces that O. Pendleton Wright will be associated (Continued on page 142)

Stewart JAIL and PRISON EQUIPMENT

COVERS ALL REQUIREMENTS

from a village lockup to a federal penitentiary

Grating and Plate Cells; Doors; Lock and Locking Devices; Bunks; Tables; Seats; Iron Stairways, and all modern jail equipment.

Our engineering staff will be glad to assist architects in the development of plans for new construction or remodeling, and furnish, without cost or obligation, complete information on any project irrespective of size. You are cordially invited to avail yourself of the technical facilities offered by the Stewart jail and prison engineering department.

The STEWART IRON WORKS COMPANY

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Designers and Builders of "Jail and Prison Equipment Since 1886"
CORNING FLUR-O-GUIDES PROVIDE

High Level Illumination on Display Areas

The fluorescent installation in the S. S. Kresge Washington Street store in Boston is an example of how Corning Flur-O-Guides, used in conjunction with Corning diffusing side panels, put light to work for the user. Here, Flur-O-Guide Fresnel type lenses provide maximum illumination on the counters and on the merchandise displayed.

High levels of illumination are obtained on the sales counters, without eye-fatiguing glare in the direct line of sight. Diffusing side panels have been made a part of the fixtures which cut down excessive brightness and provide for good general illumination.

Here is just one example showing how the complete line of Corning Lightingware has been designed to meet the requirements of illuminating engineers and architects. High quality plus engineering features and attractive design distinguish Corning Lightingware and provide an ideal method of fulfilling your interior lighting requirements. When planning lighting applications, consider the use of Corning Lightingware.

Write for a copy of "Corning Lighting Data" illustrating the complete line of the scientifically designed Corning Flur-O-Guide lenses and diffusing panels and explaining how engineered lighting can be applied to your lighting problems. Address Lighting Sales Dept. AR-2, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.
NEW and IMPROVED "42" Smith BOILER IS FIRST CHOICE ... WHEREVER HEATING DEMANDS ARE HEAVY

Here is an improved big cast iron boiler for that heavy duty job ... whether it be factory, hospital or public building. Known to engineers and contractors as "tops" for use with solid fuels, whether hand or stoker fired, the 42 Smith has recently been redesigned to effect an even further improvement in its already high standard of performance. Check the features of this modern efficient unit against the requirements of that tough job you're figuring now. We think you'll find the 42 Smith a natural!

✓ Water tube construction promotes efficient water circulation, fast steaming.
✓ Plenty of heating surface. Even more prime surface has been added in the new model.
✓ Made of rugged cast iron for long service, low maintenance.
✓ Header type construction minimizes possibility of mid-season breakdown.
✓ Properly proportioned for stokers or other automatic firing devices.
✓ Convertible from one fuel to another both easily and inexpensively.

Write for free catalogue

THE H. B. SMITH CO., INC.
Westfield, Mass.
Offices and Sales Representatives in Principal Cities

THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 140)

as a co-partner in the general practice of architecture under the firm name of J. Binford Walford, O. Pendleton Wright, Architects. Address: 103 E. Cary St., Richmond 19, Va.

ELECTIONS

Fontainbleau Association

At an executive meeting of the Fontainbleau Association the following officers were elected: president, Charles Z. Offin; honorary president, Mrs. Ernest Peixotto; 1st vice president, Sidney Waugh; 2nd vice president, Robert Beverly Hale; treasurer, Allen Townsend Terrell; secretary, Mrs. Leila G. Sawyer; French coordinator, Mme. Natacha Carolu; advisory member, Miss Mary Turlay Robinson.

The Association shortly will issue its Bulletin, and all former students are asked to send their addresses to the secretary, Mrs. Leila G. Sawyer, 2 Beckham Pl., New York City.

U. S. Savings and Loan

Henry P. Irri, president of the Baltimore Federal Savings and Loan Association, was elected president of the U. S. Savings and Loan League at a recent meeting. He succeeds W. M. Brock, of Dayton, Ohio.

American Standards Association

Henry B. Bryans, executive vice president and director of the Philadelphia Electric Co., was unanimously reelected to serve a third term as president of the American Standards Association. Frederick R. Lack, vice president and manager of the Radio Division, Western Electric Co., Inc., was elected vice president.

COLLEGE NOTES

Extension Courses Offered

Recognizing a current critical shortage of manpower in the architectural fields, the University of California through University Extension is completing arrangements in Los Angeles for a sequence of special courses to relieve the situation.

Endorsed by the Southern California chapter of the A.I.A., the training program, which opened last month, is designed to meet the training problem on three fronts. It will retrain personnel trained in related fields during the emergency; offer a review for those trained in architecture who have been dissociated from the field for a period of time; and prepare those already employed in an architect's office to qualify for positions.

(Continued on page 144)

Get this book for A. I. A. File 14-K

"ANCHOR PROTECTIVE FENCES" is both a catalog and a specification manual. Shows many types and uses of Anchor Chain Link Fence . . . pictures installations for many prominent companies and institutions . . . contains structural diagrams and specification tables.

Also shows important and exclusive Anchor features: Deep-Driven Anchors, which hold the fence permanently erect and in line in any soil; Square Frame Gates, amazingly free from sagging and warping; Square Terminal Posts and U-Bar Line Posts, which increase strength and durability.

Just ask for Book No 110. You'll find it both useful and informative. We'll be glad to send a free copy.

Address: Anchor Post Fence Co., 6600 Eastern Ave., Balto., 24, Md.

Anchor Fence
Nationwide Sales and Erecting Service
Which Roof Resists Hail Best?

Gravel roofs much more resistant than smooth-surface.

From experience covering large areas of both types exposed in Factory Mutual plants, comparative hail damage in 10 years (1935-1944) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smooth-Surface</th>
<th>Gravel-Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155 Losses</td>
<td>3 Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$158,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would your factory roofs resist a bombshell of egg-sized hailstones? It depends on the type of roofing. Last March, at the Watervliet Paper Company in Watervliet, Michigan, hailstones fell so fast that they piled up three inches deep in the yard of the American Manganese Steel Company plant. Smooth-surface roofing on six buildings was damaged and many windows were broken.

In practically all these instances, rain leaked through the damaged roofing, wet down machinery and stock, and delayed production.

With smooth-surface roofing, particularly if blisters and buckles are repaired, hail damage can be expected to continue. Punctured roofing had to be relaid or patched.

In May, another hailstorm caused similar damage at the Wagner Electric Company in St. Louis, Missouri. The stones were as large as golfballs, and the blistered smooth surface coverings on many buildings were punctured. Here again, gravel-covered roofs were unharmed.

In August Denver experienced another hailstorm. Dry as dust on a destroyer at sea August.

If you want this kind of roof performance, specify Koppers Old Style Pitch and Approved Tarred Felt.

-Koppers Company, Inc., Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Refer to your Swett's Catalog or write us for complete specifications.
of greater responsibility and opportunity.

Courses will be presented in the evening, both on the University campus and at the Extension center. In order to insure quality of instruction comparable to University standards and the exacting requirements of the field, practicing architects, preferably members of the A.I.A., have been nominated as instructors. Information concerning the courses is available at the Extension center, 813 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**Tugwell Joins Chicago**

Rexford Guy Tugwell, governor of Puerto Rico, has been appointed professor of political science in the University of Chicago, effective next July 1.

Mr. Tugwell will teach in the political science department of the university, as well as direct a new program of education and research in planning. This program will be conducted in cooperation with the Chicago chapter of the A.I.A., the Public Administration Clearing House and agencies affiliated with it such as the American Society of Planning Officials and the National Association of Housing Officials.

**Engineering Awards**

In order to fill the needs of industrial, research and educational organizations in Georgia and the South for engineers and scientists with graduate training, the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, is expanding considerably its Division of Graduate Studies, starting with the opening of the Spring Term on March 4th. In connection with this plan, the Division is offering a series of graduate awards, ranging up to $1,800 per academic year, in engineering and allied sciences to qualified graduates of Georgia Tech and other colleges and universities.

In general the awards will consist of research fellowships, graduate fellowships, research assistantships, graduate assistantships, and part-time instructorships. For further information address the Dean, Division of Graduate Studies, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

**THE NEW ARCHITECTURE IN MEXICO**

Modern Architecture below the Rio Grande, with its straight line, unornamented flat surfaces, presents a dramatic contrast to the old, heavily ornamented Spanish Colonial buildings. Yet Esther Born, in her book "THE NEW ARCHITECTURE IN MEXICO" has delineated in text, photographs and colored diagrams, including supplementary text on mural painting, sculpture, and pottery, how perfectly acclimated it has become to its background.

This new volume is a reference source for building designers everywhere, and contains a complete assemblage of the progressive thought of architects and engineers of the Aztecs and the Spanish Americans. Reduced price $2.50.
HERE'S ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT WAYS TO AIR CONDITION!

Units can be also furnished for heating only, or cooling only — very flexible equipment. Every Multitherm is factory tested for performance.

MULTITHERMS—WHOLE "WORKS" IN ONE ASSEMBLY... BUILT FOR ALL SORTS OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS

The Clarage Multitherm unit shown above is a complete conditioning plant: (1) it cleans the air, removing bacteria, pollen and dust. (2) it cools and dehumidifies in summer utilizing cold well water, brine or a direct expansion refrigerant. (3) it heats and humidifies in winter using steam or hot water. (4) it supplies at all times a circulation of conditioned air under positive fan pressure.

Multitherms are as easy and inexpensive to install as unit heaters—and just as satisfactory in operation. They may be suspended from the ceiling, mounted on platforms, or installed on the floor. Sizes range from 400 to 13,600 c.f.m. If the job is extra large, it can be handled with two or more units.

Look into Clarage Multitherms if you have any type of air conditioning problem. They are engineered to give precision results—compact to save space—of heavy duty construction for years of continuous trouble-free service. And, as compared to central station conditioning, you can usually save considerable money.

Write us, outlining your requirements—or ask for Bulletin 107 giving complete information.

SOME OF OUR OTHER PRODUCTS

UNIT HEATERS
CENTRAL STATION AIR CONDITIONING PLANTS
AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATING FANS
AIR WASHERS

CLARAGE FAN COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Michigan
APPLICATION ENGINEERING OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

FEBRUARY 1946
MOVABLE TRANSITE WALLS

The keystone of flexibility in Unit Construction is the J-M Transite Wall. It can be disassembled and relocated as educational needs require. One-unit rooms, for instance, can be speedily converted into two-unit rooms, or vice versa. Made of fireproof asbestos and cement, practically indestructible materials, the movable panels are used to form rigid, double-faced partitions, 4\" thick. They can also be used as the interior finish of the outside walls. The Transite base is easily removable for access to wiring, etc.

COLORFUL, RESILIENT FLOORS

J-M Asphalt Tile is the flooring element in Unit Construction. Made of asbestos and asphalt, the units will withstand the kind of hard wear and abuse that must be expected in any school building. Not only durable, J-M Asphalt Tile Floors are pleasantly comfortable and quiet underfoot, thereby reducing the disturbing effects of noisy footsteps in corridors, gymnasiums, etc. Individual units permit easy alterations or extension of patterns. Made in a wide variety of plain and marbleized colors.

ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS

Important factor in helping to overcome the handicap of distracting noise, Johns-Manville Acoustical Ceilings are beneficial both to teacher and student alike. They give the desired degree of quiet for effective teaching, eliminate frequent causes of nerve strain, and are proved aids to concentration. An exclusive Johns-Manville patented construction system permits interchangeability of flush-type fluorescent lighting and acoustical ceiling units which are readily demountable.
schoolrooms apart...
and rearrange them to meet changing needs!

Think of it! Whole school interiors can now be completely flexible... at low cost!

Whatever the educational needs of a community may become, Johns-Manville Unit Construction allows easy and economical rearrangement of school interiors to meet new requirements.

You can expand, convert, or subdivide schoolroom units at will. You can vary the size or arrangement... make all the changes necessary to adapt interiors to new conditions; as, for instance, from academic to vocational... from grade school to junior high... from two-unit study halls to one-unit kindergartens.

Three Johns-Manville Materials are combined in Unit Construction... all under one specification, one manufacturer's responsibility:

1. **Movable Walls**... quickly erected or dismantled; 100% salvageable; made of asbestos-cement Transite panels.

2. **Acoustical Ceilings**... reduce distracting noise. Demountable units can be taken down and relocated as desired.

3. **Colorful, Resilient Floors**... quiet underfoot. Small units permit easy extension of floor pattern.

All these constituent parts are durably built to last as an integral part of the building... and, being easy to clean, hard to mar, they make possible substantial economies in maintenance.

Write for further information and details on this important advance in school construction. Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y.
Architect Richard J. Neutra had ample justification for selecting the Case plumbing fixtures that are going into this interesting building. Their clean design and their proven ability to give long, trouble-free service recommend them to all who are concerned with lasting value. They combine *vitreous china* and fine mechanical construction—primary assurance of cleanliness and health protection in bathroom fixtures. This is the third in the series of "Study Houses" to be Case-equipped. W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co., Buffalo 3, New York. Founded 1853.

**Top**—Most popular of all water closets is the Case T/N. Modern in design, quiet in operation, non-overflow and non-siphoning. A precision-built free-standing fixture.

**Bottom**—Concealed front overflow, anti-splash rim, chrome finish accessories and convenient shelf are popular features of the Wilmington lavatory. Available also wall hung.
FOR OUTDOOR BEAUTY PLUS INDOOR COMFORT

Picture Windows frame the loveliness of the outdoors for indoor enjoyment. Architect: R. Franklin Outealt, Cleveland.

Thermopane*, the L·O·F multiple-pane unit, provides a thoroughly effective means of insulating Picture Windows. It enables an architect to provide the benefits of larger windows—whatever the climate. There’s never any extra sash to put up or take down, for Thermopane is “built-in” insulation. It fits into a modified sash like an ordinary pane of glass. For full information, write for the free Thermopane booklet and data sheets by Don Graf. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, 1726 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.

Picture Windows are an effective beauty treatment for almost any room in the house. In this bedroom they bring in the natural charm of the outdoors. And, because Thermopane is used, there is greater assurance of year-round comfort. Architect: John Franklin, Pittsburgh.

This window wall provides a sweeping view of the garden, creating a pleasant feeling of greater spaciousness. There’s no sacrifice of comfort or heating economy, for this glass wall is Thermopane. Architect: George Fred Keck, Chicago.

The Thermopane Unit... two or more panes of glass with dehydrated air hermetically sealed between them. Only two surfaces need to be cleaned. Thermopane stays in all year. Available in Canada.

Can you take a TIP ... from a TAP?

Yes...if you look into one of the "better" types and note its Monel* valve seat.

For then you'd probably conclude, "If Monel is used here, Monel must resist rusting and corrosion. And, since a seat has to take plenty of grinding stress, Monel must be strong and hard, too."

Well, if you did attribute these properties to Monel, you'd be 100% correct...and you'd realize why this white metal does so many different jobs.

For example: Monel is used to roof buildings like New York's Pennsylvania Station and Metropolitan Museum of Art. While, in Cleveland's Union Terminal, there are 3 miles of inaccessible expansion joints...and every inch is Monel.

As tie-wire, Monel permanently secures partitions, metal lath and roof tile. And, because it remains bright and takes hard wear, Monel food-service, laundry and hospital equipment is first choice for many institutional buildings.

On chimneys, Monel bolts, rungs and ash screens withstand smoke, fog and rain. In the home, Monel hot water tanks mean clean hot water; Monel sinks and work surfaces, a brighter, easy-to-keep-clean kitchen.

The full list of jobs for Monel is as long as your list of needs for a strong metal that resists rusting, corrosion and wear. So, whether you're specifying or okaying, be guided by this rule: "If it's made of Monel, it will last."


THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC., 67 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y.
You can streamline your building design and cut building costs at the same time. Specify Oildraulic Elevators and cross the unsightly, costly penthouse and elevator machine room off your plans. Lighten up the shaftway structure, too, when you use this “elevator that’s pushed up” from below—not pulled from above.

Your Clients Will Approve Oildraulics

Owners prefer Oildraulic Elevators because of their smooth, electric hydraulic operation. There are no abrupt starts or stops. Landings are accurate to within 1/2 of an inch, plus or minus—most important on freight elevators where powered vehicles are used for material handling. These elevators are designed for modern buildings.

Oildraulic Elevators are very economical. Initial cost is low. Operating cost is low, too... power used only when elevator rises, descent by gravity. And there’s little maintenance expense, even after years of constant use.

For freight or passenger service, Oildraulics are ideal for rises up to 40 feet. Can be furnished in car sizes and capacities as required. The coupon below will bring you complete information and Architect’s Preliminary Layout Data on Oildraulic elevators.

MAIL COUPON FOR A.I.A. FILE CATALOG

RODARY LIFT COMPANY
1100 Kentucky, Memphis (2), Tenn.

Send your Catalog RE-301 to:

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ADDRESS________________________

CITY & STATE_____________________

OILDRAULIC ELEVATORS

ROTARY ALSO MAKES OILDRAULIC LEVELATORS—LUMBER LIFTS—AUTO AND TRUCK LIFTS
First National Bank Building, Detroit, cuts heating and cooling load with Air Recovery Equipment.

Saves 108 tons of coal; 1,959,075 pounds of steam.

Air Recovery Equipment, employing activated carbon to adsorb airborne gaseous and vaporous impurities, is installed in existing system and 20,000 CFM of stale, contaminated air that had been exhausted is economically restored to original freshness and recirculated.

Estimated fuel savings surpassed before end of season.

WHEN Merle F. Bennett, Chief Engineer of the First National Bank Building in Detroit, checked fuel consumption at the end of February, he found that he had already saved more than the 100 tons of coal it had been estimated he would save with Air Recovery Equipment for the entire heating season.

In his report, he submitted the following figures:

"Fuel consumption September to February inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total consumption (lbs. of steam)</th>
<th>Degree days</th>
<th>Lbs. per degree day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>29,467,100</td>
<td>4,659</td>
<td>6,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>29,406,600</td>
<td>4,959</td>
<td>5,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Applying last year’s 6,325 pounds per degree day to this year’s degree days (6,325 x 4,959), we get 31,365,675 pounds, which is the amount of steam we would have consumed this year if we were operating under last year’s conditions, without the Air Recovery Equipment.

"Comparing that consumption with this year’s actual:

31,365,675 pounds — consumption estimated on last year’s efficiency
29,406,600 pounds — 1944-45 actual consumption

1,959,075 pounds — saved or approximately 108 tons of coal (13,000 B.T.U. coal at 70% efficiency)"

But the Air Recovery Equipment offered another solution — that of expanding the capacity of the existing plant. At the same time it eliminated another difficulty. The outdoor air intake, located at the fourth floor level, is in a pocketed space directly across from kitchen vent stacks of restaurants in neighboring buildings. Under certain wind conditions, befouling odors and other vaporous contaminants polluted the air drawn into the building.

How DOREX Air Recovery Equipment solved the problem.

Enough activated carbon canisters were installed to remove the gaseous and vaporous impurities from 30,000 CFM at a point in the system where 20,000 CFM of return air and 10,000 CFM of new outdoor air could be purified. This cut the load on the heating and cooling facilities by conserving the favorable thermal values of the recirculated air and applied positive odor elimination to both.

Under actual operating conditions, it was found that the 10,000 CFM of outdoor air was more than enough for oxygen and internal static pressure requirements and the total 30,000 CFM of purified air increased the quality of indoor air because of its greater diluting properties.

We will be glad to send you the details of other typical installations, or estimate the savings on any case of your own. Drop us a line or call our district representative.

Refrigeration equipment saved by expanding capacity of plant.

The savings for the cooling season will be reflected not only in electrical energy (estimated at 36,000 KW hours), but in equipment as well. Last year the refrigeration plant had been unable to meet requirements. Internal air contamination from added personnel and customer service had increased until it was necessary at times to bring in a maximum amount of outdoor air for dilution purposes. The load resulting from cooling all that new air overstaxed the refrigeration equipment to a point where additional equipment was needed.
Air Recovery Equipment is paying its way in the following successful applications:

- Airplanes
- Institutions
- Chemical Laboratories
- Banks
- Libraries
- Breweries
- Locker Plants
- Department and Retail Stores
- Buses
- Office Buildings
- Oil Companies
- Railroad Cars
- Precision Instrument Mfg.
- Film Manufacturing Plants
- Food Processing Plants
- Restaurants
- Hospitals
- Sewage Plants
- Hotels
- Telephone Exchanges
- Industrial Plants
- Theaters

**NO. 2 AFTER SAVINGS:** The same equipment room after the DOREX Air Recovery Equipment was installed. Through the addition of thermostatic control on the dampers, the relative proportions of outdoor air and recirculated air are automatically regulated so that a maximum amount of outdoor air is used during the mild weather and a minimum during extremes of hot or cold weather.

**DOREX Type H Canister Unit Installed.**

This unit consists of removable, perforated canisters filled with activated carbon and mounted on manifold plates. The assembly is so arranged that all air to be treated passes uniformly through the granular carbon which extracts all air-entrained gaseous and vaporous impurities. Erection and assembly of the unit are simple and easy. And, while the service life of DOREX Absorbers is directly relative to the odor concentration encountered, experience shows that, in average comfort conditioning applications, two years' life or more may be expected between reactivations.

**Works like a gas mask.**

Nothing is added to the air. Vaporous and gaseous contaminants are removed, not disguised.

Contaminated air passed through the special gas adsorbing carbon used in Dorex Equipment, emerges purer by far than the outdoor air of inhabited communities. Activated carbon is the most powerful adsorption material known. It has been used for many years in industry for the recovery of chemicals in gaseous and vaporous form. Thousands of current applications demonstrate its ability to adsorb the air-borne contaminants that make air stale and odorous in commercial, industrial or public-assembly installations. Impurities—from occupants and their habits (body, apparel, respiratory, tobacco, and cosmetic emanations); from liquor and food in preparation and cooking; from lubricating oils, solvents, etc., in industrial processes—all can be extracted from the air by adsorption.

**Engineering Help Available.**

The W. B. Connor Engineering Corporation maintains a research laboratory, a staff of trained specialists, and district representatives in leading cities whose services are at the disposal of Consulting Engineers, Architects, Air Conditioning Equipment Distributors and Plant Engineers. Our staff can assist you in figuring out the economies and mechanics of air conditioning load reduction through Air Recovery, or help you apply the sound advantages of Air Purification to any manufacturing operation, where contaminated air threatens product quality or production efficiency.

**Air Conservation Engineering.**

A limited number of copies of our new textbook containing complete information on the economics, the functions and the mechanics of Air Recovery are available. It will help you figure requirements for a wide variety of uses. Contains technical data needed in designing most applications. Cites actual cases and describes advantages of Air Recovery to Design Engineers, Architects, Plant Engineers and Contractors. Copies are $2.00 each. Complimentary copies are available to Registered Architects and Recognized Engineers on request.

For full information and quotations on DOREX Equipment, call the nearest District Representative or write Dept. LB; 112 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Easy to Use, Economical, Weather-proof

- Exterior type Douglas fir plywood—made with completely waterproof synthetic resin binder—has proved itself a superior material for exterior siding on homes, farm buildings, business and industrial structures. The large, rigid panels cover wall areas with a minimum of handling, sawing, fitting and nailing. They bend easily to simple curves without splitting. They will not delaminate—even in boiling water!

- Exterior type is the rugged, durable plywood used in PT boats and other assault craft. It has served for years in work and pleasure boats, in freight cars, "reefers", troop sleepers, and as a superior material for outdoor signs.

- Write the Douglas Fir Plywood Association for any technical data you desire. For prices and delivery information, see your lumber dealer.

Modern streamlined effects are easy to accomplish with large, rigid panels of durable Exterior type Douglas fir plywood. This radio transmitter building is a pleasing example of the material's adaptability—a building that is not only more attractive now but will remain so over a longer period of time. Plywood's cross-laminated construction adds strength and rigidity to framing.

For permanent outdoor use, for marine use, and for indoor use where moisture conditions are abnormal, specify ONLY Exterior type plywood. It is easily identified by the "grade trademark" EXT-DFPA on the edge of every panel.

Douglas Fir Plywood Association

Tacoma 2, Washington
Have You a Problem in Sound-Film Acoustics?

Send for This New Free Booklet, "Acoustic Treatment of Auditoriums"

The finest motion picture sound equipment cannot overcome the handicap of an auditorium in which excessive reverberation interferes with proper sound reproduction.

To answer fully the increasing number of inquiries received concerning directional baffles, multiple speakers, and altering auditoriums for improved sound reproduction, Bell & Howell has published a new manual, "Acoustic Treatment of Auditoriums."

Three parts are devoted to (1) principles of the sound-reproducing equipment, (2) improving sound distribution, (3) suggestions for auditorium treatment. There are charts on reverberation time limits and on absorption coefficients of building materials.

"Architects' Visual Equipment Handbook"

This covers completely plans and specifications for classrooms, conference rooms, and auditoriums where sound motion picture equipment is to be used. Including blueprints, it is a complete and authoritative manual for all concerned with building or adapting rooms for showing sound films.

Send for your free copies of these handbooks today. Bell & Howell Company, Chicago; New York; Hollywood; Washington, D. C.; London.
Imaginative planning has made Pittco Store Front Metal artistically as well as functionally suitable for every store front need. This Pittco De Luxe awning bar gives operating mechanism and awning roll adequate protection from weather. It is designed to harmonize with any combination of shapes in the De Luxe line. The extruded method of manufacture gives it the sturdy strength, clean, sharp contours and perfect color and finish which are characteristic of Pittco De Luxe Store Front Metal. And these distinctive features explain the constant use of Pittco De Luxe on those jobs where high quality is demanded. The bars, mouldings and sash of the De Luxe line combine to make store fronts impressive and appealing.

Although lighter in weight than Pittco De Luxe, the new Pittco Premier line embodies the same imaginative styling and painstaking craftsmanship which has made the De Luxe line so popular. In the Premier line architects will find that the perfect harmony between units makes it possible to create a wide variety of pleasing and attractive store fronts. The Pittco Premier construction can be set more quickly and easily than any other metal construction. All setting operations are carried on from the outside and the procedure is so simple that a substantial savings in setting time is effected. Pittco Premier is styled to provide a shallower reveal for show windows than is given by the De Luxe line. Being light in weight and moderately priced, Pittco Premier is the ideal choice for jobs which require quality metal at an economical price.
THERE IS A DIFFERENCE
IN PLASTER!

This Quality Story tells you why you get Better Results with Gold Bond Plaster...

1 GYPSUM MINE. One of 9 National Gypsum deposits which insure a constant supply of selected gypsum rock.

2 ROTARY DRYER. First step in the processing of gypsum is the removal of surface moisture from the rock.

3 CALCINERS. Next, the rock is pulverized and "cooked" in huge kettles which drives off the water of crystallization.

4 TUBE MILL. Thousands of tiny steel balls in this revolving cylinder grind the gypsum into minute particles.

5 BAGGING. After various ingredients are added to regulate the set and working qualities of the plaster, it is ready for bagging.

6 QUALITY CHECKUP. Uniform quality is so important that a research lab is maintained at each plant to insure constant control.

THE days of "plasterers-are-all-alike" are out. New processing operations made possible with modern machinery have resulted in the finest plaster ever made... Gold Bond. Specifying Gold Bond is your assurance that you will be getting this high quality plaster on your jobs at no premium price. See our section in Sweet's for the full story on Gold Bond Plaster and over 150 other guaranteed Gold Bond Building Products sold by 10,000 building material dealers. National Gypsum Company, Buffalo 2, New York.

BUILD BETTER WITH GOLD BOND

LATH • PLASTER • LIME • METAL PRODUCTS • WALL PAINT • INSULATION • SOUND CONTROL • WALLBOARD

FEBRUARY 1946
Here's the inside story...

BENNETT
Fresh-Aire
FIREPLACE UNIT

You Face New Problems
with the fireplace in the modern home

As you know, a fireplace when burning exhausts more than 200 cu. ft. of air per minute from the living quarters of a house. If tightly constructed, replacement air cannot enter from outdoors in sufficient quantity to supply the chimney draft. Result: partial vacuum, back-puffs, and smoke. If sufficient replacement air can enter, it lowers the average temperature of the entire house, cold drafts sweep the floor and automatic furnace controls are out of balance.

In sharp contrast, the BENNETT Fresh-Aire Fireplace Unit draws replacement air from outdoors, through heating chambers, and circulates it into the living quarters—warm instead of cold. Result: no uneven temperatures, no interference with heat controls, and a net gain in evenly distributed warmth.

The benefits of this principle have been well proved in over 20 years experience and are especially important to you—in designing the modern, fully weather-stripped home with central heating.

There are four additional reasons why so many BENNETT Fresh-Aire Fireplace Units are specified:
1. Thoroughly ventilates and "refreshes" the air.
2. Broad freedom to design the mantel...normal brick firebox sidewalls...no floor grilles.
3. Serves as a complete form for smoke-free internal proportions of throat dampers, smoke chamber and shelf, etc.
4. The small first cost is quickly offset by savings in construction and fuel.

For camps, summer and southern homes—places without furnace heating (also basement "playrooms") the BENNETT Warm-Aire Fireplace Unit is recommended.

Flexscreen

To add beauty and full protection—every fireplace should have a BENNETT FLEXSCREEN—the safety fireplace curtain.

For complete details
Send today for BENNETT Fireplace Catalog—or see News's

Bennett-Ireland
246 MAPLE STREET, NORWICH, N. Y.

The Pencils with
"BUILT-IN-QUALITY"

which assure you of the finest results in Drawings, Tracings or Renderings. 22 Accurate Degrees to work with—17 degrees 6B to 9H for drawing—Extra B, intense Black (for layout artists) and Tracing 1—2—3—4—to make clean crisp lines for clear legible blueprint reproduction.

Also ask for SEMI-HEX Carbo-Weld Thin Colored Pencils, Fine for use on maps and blueprints.

Write to Dept. P for two free pencils, 1 black (mention the degree), 1 color. Buy them from your dealer or if unavailable send us $1.00 for prepaid trial dozen of your favorite degree or assortment.

This offer good only within U. S. A.
IN Michigan Maple, Nature exhibits her finest handiwork, combining beauty and warmth — uniformity of grain and color — overall hardness.

In Roddis' own northern hardwood timber tracts, Roddis men select the finest of Michigan Maple — earmark it for the veneer mill, where Roddis craftsmen mold it into matching doors and wainscots — by the RODDISCRAFT process which welds the face veneer to the crossbanding and core, making a solid unit, immune to moisture — highly fire and sound resistant — durable as it is beautiful.

The combination of hard Michigan Maple face veneers, laid over RODDISCRAFT cores and crossbanding, glued under heat and pressure, is a guarantee of long life and lasting beauty.

Michigan Maple faces are available in selected white, or unselected for painting.

Consult your local millwork and fixture manufacturers — and lumber dealers.
Have you ever wished for a scientifically designed, easy-to-use instrument which would enable you to plan accurately for maximum effective orientation to sunlight?

The SOLARMETER literally puts the sun at your finger tips!

By using the SOLARMETER you can know the precise direction and inclination of the sun's rays at the hours and days you select. And it doesn't matter where in the U.S.A. you are planning your structure. There is a SOLARMETER calibrated for your band of latitude. Thus, during preliminary planning, you can dispose elements, locate and orient the building, check canopies, roof overhangs, windows, garden arrangement, etc., to take full advantage of sunlight throughout the year.

The SOLARMETER is as easy to use as a T-square. Simply lay the translucent instrument on top of any plan at any scale. Set the dial on the hour and date in question and the pointing arrow will indicate the direction in which the sun's rays are travelling at that moment, together with their inclination to the horizontal plane. It can be used on the board or in the field.

The SOLARMETER is precision-made of durable Vinylite, with machine-set indices calibrated to your particular band of latitude. It's an instrument no architect, designer or draftsman should be without. Your client will be impressed with your progressiveness and attention to detail. Hundreds are already in use. Endorsed by leading architects.

The supply of sheet plastics is still limited. Order your SOLARMETER today!

Please send me a GRAPHIC SOLARMETER calibrated to my particular locality: ☐ Enclosed is my check for $3.00 (Purchase price to be promptly refunded if I am not satisfied.) ☐ Send me a SOLARMETER for one week trial without obligation.

NAME: ________________________________
ADDRESS: ________________________________

R. W. JUSTICE, Box 122-A, BELVEDERE, MARIN COUNTY, CALIF.

These Norton Door Closers controlling the main entrance doors of the Southern Pacific Building, San Francisco, were installed about 1912. It was 20 years before we were even called in to service them and they are still going strong.

Norton Door Closers do the same outstanding job in thousands of heavy traffic stops all over the country—office buildings, railway stations, stores, institutions, schools, hospitals, theaters, banks. Their performance is unfailing because Norton Door Closers are built up to an exact standard, not down to a price.

With the renewal of building activity a full line of genuine Norton Door Closers will again be available. New construction needs Norton. Write for information now.

NORTON DOOR CLOSER COMPANY
Division of The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
2910 N. Western Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois
ARKETEX FOR Budget Beauty

The master of the house will find Arketex economical to buy, convenient to maintain, for Arketex walls require no periodic painting or refinishing — the first cost is the only cost! Arketex' colors are everlasting. The housewife will find Arketex convenient to clean. Only soap and water washing is required to keep its luster. In the residence Arketex is ideal for interior use as well as for exterior walls. It adds warmth and color to any home decorating scheme. Available in a number of sizes, shapes, and textures allowing freedom of artistic expression, this wall and finish all in one is not affected by steam, water, acid, or temperature and weather changes. When planning homes or offices, specify Arketex — first with the finest in ceramic glazed structural tile!

A PEACETIME PROMISE

Arketex' continuous achievement in the ceramic glazed structural tile field assures you the finest in workmanship. Arketex — the standard of textured tile.

ARKETEX CERAMIC CORPORATION • BRAZIL, INDIANA
The Grand Rapids Invisible Sash Balance checks with the strictest standards, and the saving and satisfaction realized on these installations has been fully endorsed in thousands of instances by scores of leading contractors.

It is actually invisible — no exposed tapes or cables or tubes. The entire sash balance moves with the sash.

No odd sizes — same balance for upper and lower, completely interchangeable. Ten sizes meet 95% of all residential requirements.

**GRAND RAPIDS PULLEYS**

No. 103 Face plate, cone bearing type

No. 125 Drive type saw tooth pulley

**Easy to Install**

**Simple to Operate**

**Dependable in Performance**

Send for Sash Balance CATALOG

This catalog contains complete information on sash balance sizes, directions for installing, etc. — all fully illustrated.

Nos. 103, 175, 109 and 110 cover 95% of all pulley requirements.

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168  ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
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<td>Fitzgibbons Boiler Company, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>General Electric Wiring Corp.</td>
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<td>Hart &amp; Hegeman Division</td>
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<td>Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.</td>
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<td>Young Radiator Company</td>
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PETRO is "logical equipment for apartments"

...REPORTS THIS HOUSING AUTHORITY

GEORGE G. MILLER, well-known New York architect, is a recognized authority on housing. He has a long list of fine apartments to his credit, including a large housing development for two hundred families in Bridgeport, Conn.

Among the outstanding modern apartments for which Mr. Miller has specified Petro Oil Burning Systems are those located at 50 East 191st Street, Bronx; 311 East 55th Street, New York; Queens Boulevard and 76th Road, Queens; and a new garden apartment in East Orange, New Jersey. Based on his many years' experience, Mr. Miller finds that:

"Petro provides the clean, quiet, efficient oil heating system which is required by those who live in apartment houses. Owners find, too, that overhead is cut down because a janitor is not needed to check an oil burner, and in these days of janitor shortage this is extremely important. For our future apartment building, Petro Systems will be logical equipment to use."

MR. MILLER'S REMARKS briefly summarize the advantages of a good oil heating system. His reference to Petro as the logical equipment for future apartment building is a significant indication that he regards Petro as the best.

This endorsement can be attributed to three factors in particular: a superior design inherent in Petro equipment resulting from four decades of experience in making oil burners to serve the needs of all types of structures from the smallest bungalow to the largest commercial and industrial building; a wide range of burner capacities that permits the exact sizing of equipment to the installation for which it is recommended; and a correctly engineered installation that assures the peak performance, outstanding dependability and economy for which Petro equipment is well-known.

INDUSTRIAL MODELS: No. 5 or No. 6 fuel oil; automatic, semi-automatic or manual operation; 8 sizes to 450 bhp. "Thermal Viscosity" preheating.

DOMESTIC MODELS: No. 3 or lighter oils; "conversion" and combination-unit types; 7 sizes. "Tubular Atomization." (Patented.)

FULL DATA on Petro Industrial Burners are in Sweet's and Domestic Engineering catalog files. Details on Petro domestic burners available in separate catalog. Copy of either sent gladly on request.

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cuts steam costs

PETROLEUM HEAT AND POWER COMPANY  •  STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
Makers Of Good Oil Burning Equipment Since 1903

FEBRUARY 1946
Whenever your designs and specifications for hospitals and other structures incorporate Milcor Fireproof Building Products, you provide the advantages of plaster-on-steel — and assure yourself of finished jobs that remain assets to your reputation. These advantages are important: Fire safety — guarding both lives and property. Space economy. Favorable sound transmission properties. Crack and impact resistance — assuring permanent beauty of plaster walls. Sanitation, for health. • The Milcor organization has the experience and "know how" to help you attain especially satisfactory results with fireproof construction. In metal lath, corner beads, metal trim, casings, and window stools, Milcor leads the field. • Consult the Milcor catalog in Sweet's or write for the Milcor Manual.

**Milcor Steel Company**

Chicago 9, Illinois • Kansas City 8, Missouri • Rochester 9, New York

Los Angeles 44, California • Baltimore 24, Maryland

Above: View of Veterans' Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, showing its three connecting wings.

Below: View showing detail of the main entrance in the central wing.

Veterans' Hospital installation includes Milcor Metal Lath . . . Milcor Bull Nose Corner Beads . . . and Milcor Window Stools.

Only Milcor makes interior metal trim with an Insulmat lining that effectively minimizes sound reverberation.