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MARCH 1947
Designed to include every modern convenience, this fine new residence is naturally equipped with a modern radiant heating system. The ten room, all wood structure is 2 1/2 stories with basement, and is located on Shelbyville Road, east of Louisville.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

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COVER: Head by William Zorach, courtesy The Downtown Gallery; plot plan of Jersey Victory Homes, Holden McLaughlin & Associates, Architects

MARCH 1947
In its ability to handle the job, handle it dependably, and stay on the job, the Imperial “Floatless” Sump Pump has written an enviable service record. The reasons are not hard to find. Three of them are pointed out below—three distinguishing features that mark a soundly engineered advance beyond the ordinary sump pump design. Remember this for the next job that presents a drainage, backwater or seepage problem—the Imperial “Floatless” Sump Pump is basically different... and measurably better.

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SELECTION AND INSTALLATION DATA— with simple easy-to-follow diagrams are yours in Bulletin 441. Write for your copy.
A four-point program put forth by the Senate Small Business Committee epitomizes the housing problems pending before the Congress. In a sense it reflects the fact that, with the heavy chains of governmental controls expected to be lifted, the 1947 responsibility for homes will rest on industry — in sharp contrast to a year ago when the government sought and obtained emergency powers.

For the long range, however, the Committee stresses legislation similar to the unsuccessful 1946 Wagner-Elender-Taft General Housing Bill. The other three points — for the immediate picture — emphasize: (1) rental housing (construction, reconversion and re-use); (2) removal of impeding restrictions applied by government, industry or labor; and (3) measures to spur building of low-cost houses.

Other Suggestions Made

Since the Small Business Committee was reconstituted by the Senate in spite of the general paring down of Congressional Committees, weight attaches to certain other suggestions which it passes on to the units writing new housing laws. In brief, it wants to continue the limit on non-residential construction with priority for schools, stores, hospitals and other community facilities related to the new housing developments; it would abolish premium payments, maintain rent controls only on existing units, have the federal government stimulate private industry in low-rent multi-family building, provide 90 per cent guaranteed loans for mass-produced houses, speed up apprentice training programs, and continue export-import controls.

On a long-range housing program, which the Congress may or may not get to this year, the Small Business group’s ideas are summarized as follows:

“We recommend that the Congress give immediate attention to the passage of legislation designed to accomplish the objectives of public low-rent housing, slum clearance, aid to rural housing, grants-in-aid to local communities for housing and planning studies; to develop formula for acquiring substandard areas by local communities and for reducing costs for sale or lease of such land for private or public housing; to liberalize lending powers of home loan bank boards and building and loan associations and other institutions through FHA incentives, to induce investment by private capital in large-scale housing.”

Legislation Proposed

A variety of legislative proposals came tumbling in during the opening days of the Congress. These include a bill (H.R. 43) by Representative Celler to establish a national housing policy, a comprehensive 117-page measure touching on all phases of housing.

In his message on continuing the war powers, President Truman pointed out to Congress that VEHP powers continue until next January. "During the balance of 1947, I anticipate a further reduction in the use of these powers," he said, "but it will be necessary to continue some limits on construction and to continue assistance to the producers of some bottleneck materials. I understand that voluntary arrangements are being made with a number of producers to meet the needs of the building materials industries so that the use of allocation powers can be held to a minimum."

Portal Pay Suits Filed

The portal pay suits which swiftly accumulated after the famous Mt. Clemens Pottery decision include claims against industries allied with construction. For instance, early in the game, briefs were filed against lumber companies, covering time to and from lumber camps. Claims similarly were filed against other branches.

Congress wanted to sweep away all of the claims at once, but didn’t know exactly how. The great danger was that, notwithstanding action by Congress, working men might sue anyway, winning on constitutional grounds. Hence most of the testimony tried to show that an amended law, a reinterpreted law or a completely new law would pass court muster.

Million Homes Foreseen

Meanwhile the general assumption in government and industry is that a million homes will go up in 1947. John W. Haynes, of the Commerce Department’s Construction Division, goes so far as to say that "the construction and building materials fraternity are beginning the biggest year of all time" — $22 billion in all. He sees a "decrease in inefficiency" and a slackened advance in construction costs.

The National Association of Home Builders, anticipating a million houses before the year’s end, says that "removal of many government controls in December has already aided home building and release of most of the remaining controls should make possible a further acceleration." It expects rental housing will be the big job. This ties in with the forecast made by Thomas S. Holden and Clyde Stute of the F. W. Dodge Corp. in the December Architectural Record (pp. 70-72).

It should be noted, too, that NHA counts on normal construction time being restored in most areas.

Nation-wide Meetings Held

Late in January there began a series of meetings all over the nation at which the building industry, local government and federal agency representatives discussed means to stimulate a large volume of rental housing through conversions and small and large new projects. Cooperative effort is being solicited from

(Continued on page 10)
Oil Fired, Heavy Duty

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Typical set-up of a Kewanee Oil Fired, Heavy Duty Firebox Boiler as used by the U.S. Army and Navy for numerous installations.

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"NO AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM IS BETTER THAN ITS AIR-DISTRIBUTION"
city officers on the questions of zoning, planning and building codes. Other phases under discussion include financial aids both private and governmental, site selection and development, streets, sewer and water supply, availability of stores and shopping centers, and labor supply. FHA technicians are provided to assist in setting up rental projects.

In a broad discussion of the municipal role in building for 1947, NHA Chief Raymond M. Foley told the January meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors of the need for building code revision and of the need for an inventory which "goes beyond zoning and building codes." Such an inventory, he advised, includes tax burdens, smoke, soot and noise abatement, general planning and neighborhood development as well as greater state and municipal participation in the cost of publicly-aided housing. He reported that 87 cities had taken action on their codes.

Code Bulletin Drafted

In connection with the 2000 or more building codes in the country, the National Bureau of Standards has come out with a revised bulletin entitled "Building Code Requirements for New Dwelling Construction." The recommendations made were developed by NHA along with the Standards Bureau and other government agencies, and are concerned chiefly with moderate size individual and multiple family dwellings of the type used under the veterans' program. Covered are design loads, fire protection, construction, construction requirements for masonry, wood, structural steel, etc. The publication is designed as a guide for local communities in changing their codes.

Rental Policy Changes

FHA has shifted its policy and procedures to encourage more rental housing. Its cost estimate system has been simplified to cut processing time on financing; it will allow mortgage terms to be readjusted; it will develop rental investment opportunities; it will seek to speed handling of wage determinations by the Department of Labor.

 Concurrently, NHA Chief Foley has brought about the organization of an NHA Coordinating Council with representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Veterans Administration, RFC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Housing Expediter's office as well as NHA units.

In a move to improve housing statistics he recently called a conference of government and private industry authorities on housing.

Federal Findings Issued

As the government statisticians get around to shuffling their data on 1946, varying pictures come to light. For instance, the Commerce Department puts new construction at $10.1 billion, of which $7.8 was private and $2.2 public construction, $3.3 was private residential, $1.6 private industrial, and $0.8 privately-owned public utilities. The year's total at two-and-one-fifth times that of 1945 showed big percentage gains for warehouses, office and loft buildings, stores, restaurants and garages, public and private residential.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics expects 1947 expenditures for new construction to run 50 per cent more than 1946 with nonfarm home building claiming the greatest number of dollars. It warns, however, that the physical volume may not hit a record high "since it will take more dollars than in former years to pay for the necessary lumber, brick, wages, blueprints, etc."

BLS foresees more than 2½ million workers needed on the site in one

(Continued on page 12)

Proposed armory features rooftop helicopter field and underground base for combat unit

PROPOSED ARMORY

A huge roof for helicopter operations and an underground bomb-proof base accommodating a complete National Guard combat unit are features of a proposed "Armory of Today," designed by James C. Mackenzie, of New York.

Plans for the underground base call for recreational as well as housing and feeding facilities for the troops; command posts, message centers, communications and briefing rooms; and areas for the fueling and maintenance of the unit's vehicles, including tanks and self-propelled guns.

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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 10)

struction projects at the peak of the 1947 program next September, a figure exceeding last year's top on-site employment by three-quarters of a million workers. About 35 per cent of the manpower required, it assumes, will be used on nonfarm housing, 30 per cent on nonresidential building and 35 per cent on non-building and farm construction.

Plan Man-Hour Studies

A measure of the man-hours of labor required for principal building materials is now under way in a series of surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau has found that it now takes 12 per cent less labor to produce 100 barrels of cement than in the middle 1930's while 34 per cent more man-hours are required to produce a thousand board feet of dressed Southern pine lumber.

Increased production and plant utilization largely account for the change in cement production, it finds, while greater requirements in Southern pine production arise from inadequate labor force and the cutting of smaller trees.

Other products under survey include plywood, hardwood and hardwood flooring, insulation products, fabricated steel assemblies, plumbing and heating materials, and sand and gravel.

The Bureau points out that for every dollar spent on work at the site of a construction job, additional employment is created in mines, factories, and transportation systems. When the above studies are complete, they will permit estimates of the "behind-the-lines" employment involved in any given level of construction activity.

From Here and There

From numerous sources come items of interest:

1. The War Assets Administration has put out a pamphlet to guide business, institutions, banks, local governments, etc., in buying federally-owned surplus real property. It is entitled "How to Buy or Lease Surplus Real Estate."

2. Construction applications denied since last March 26 run approximately $2 billion, the Office of Temporary Controls advises. Items granted had passed $2.6 billion by February.

3. NHA reports that HH authorizations under the veterans' program put Pacific Coast states ahead, followed respectively by East North Central, Middle Atlantic, New England, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain states.

4. A 51-page veterans' guide on "Mutual Housing" has been issued by NHA.

5. New home mortgage loans by sav-

(Continued on page 14)
Now, AJTING for some time in the dim future—full utilization of those valuable roof areas is possible and practicable today! Now you can plan hospitals with outdoor decks for convalescents, apartment houses with gardened roofs, department stores with recreational roofs for employees, and factory roofs with husky concrete surfaces for traffic and storage.

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**THE RECORD REPORTS**

(Continued from page 12)

ings and loan associations in the first 11 months last year exceeded by 74 per cent those of the full year 1945 and were more than double any previous yearly total. In reporting this, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration sets the 11-month total at $3.3 billion.

6. The new Congress received a report on the final liquidation of the U.S. Housing Corporation, created in the wake of World War I 28 years ago.

7. Commerce Department reports a 78 per cent increase in January in total dollar construction compared to January a year ago.

8. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has set up a housing subcommittee headed by Senator Buck of Delaware. The four other members are Cain of Washington, Bricker of Ohio, Wagner of New York, Fulbright of Arkansas.

---

**ARCHITECTS NOMINATED TO U.N. DESIGN BOARD**

Twenty-six architects were nominated early in February by 21 nations for the Board of Design Consultants of the United Nations capital. From these the 10 members of the Board will be chosen by Wallace K. Harrison, director of planning for the East River site.

The 26 nominees are: Geronimo Remorino of Argentina; Gustave Brunfaut, Jean van den Bosch Hendricks, Alexis Dumont, Charles Malcause and Hugo van Kuyck all of Belgium; Oscar Niemeyer, Brazil; Ernest Cormier, Canada; Hermogenes Del Canto, Chile; Sau-cheng Liang, China; Josef Havlicek, Czechoslovakia; Edvard Thomsen, Denmark; Basile Kourmenos, Greece; Roberto Irigoyen, Guatemala; Burt Lunar Halldorsson, Iceland; Ivan Eyvind Moestue, Norway; Alfredo Dammert, Peru; Juan Arellano, Philippines; Matthew Nowicki, Poland; Ragnar Hjort, Sweden; Gordon Leith, S. Mullins, Jan Juta, all Union of South Africa; N. D. Bassov, U.S.S.R.; Howard Robertson, United Kingdom; Guilio Vilamajo, Uruguay; Ernest Weismann, Yugoslavia.

**TRUCK TERMINAL PLANNED**

Authorization has been granted by CPA to the Port of New York Authority for the construction of "the world's largest union motor truck terminal" in downtown Manhattan.

The huge $5,000,000 terminal, the first in a series to be built by the Port Authority, will be 1000 ft. long and 160 ft. wide. The roof is planned to accommodate possible helicopter cargo pick-up

(Continued on page 16)
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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 14)

and delivery, and to furnish parking space for 70 complete tractor-trailer units.

The terminal will have off-the-street bays for 144 trucks, will be capable of handling over 2000 tons of merchandise freight daily. It will occupy the area bounded by Washington and Greenwich, Spring and West Houston Sts., only a few blocks from the Holland Tunnel and close to the steamship piers.

CANTERBURY RESTORATION

A gift of $500,000 has been made by Thomas W. Lamont toward the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral, badly damaged by German incendiary bombs on May 31, 1942. Although spared a direct hit, the historic cathedral's roof was burned and many of its windows were blown out. Complete restoration, therefore, is possible, and now is made feasible by Mr. Lamont's generous gift.

ARCHITECTURE SHOW

On view at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, through April 6th, is an interesting review exhibition, "Henry Hobson Richardson Architectural Masterpieces." Consisting of eight greatly enlarged photos selected from the Museum's own historical collection, the exhibition shows several of Richardson's best-known buildings, among them Brattle Square Church in Boston, Crane Memorial Library in Quincy, Mass., and Allegheny County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MATERIALS ROUNDPUP

"Stocks of cement in the hands of producers are on the increase for the first time since early last year." — The Department of Commerce.

"The output of some types of plumbing fixtures in 1946 exceeded that for any prewar year or the output during the war period. Further substantial increases are expected in 1946." — Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

"Past production records are being equalled or exceeded in substantially all lines of building materials." — Tyler S. Rogers, president, The Producers' Council, Inc.

ON THE CALENDAR

March 22-27: Western Metal Congress and Exposition, Oakland Municipal Auditorium, Oakland, Calif.
April 19-27: Metropolitan Home

(Continued on page 124)
new Series '40''

BENJAMIN FLUORESCENT UNITS

bring these 3 exclusive

Benjamin Developments

- You'll find new beauty... new utility... high efficiencies in the new Series "40". Important and exclusive Benjamin developments, such as are illustrated here impart a new streamlined smartness... a new ease of installation... greater freedom from glare... quicker maintenance. One outstanding advancement is the new exclusive BENJAMIN SPRINGLOX Safety Lamp Holder... a practically indestructible, one-piece socket that actually makes it easy to insert and remove the lamps! No more forcing... no more difficulty positioning prongs. Only when you actually use SPRINGLOX can you appreciate the great forward stride represented by this exclusive Benjamin development.

Along with all these new features you get that same famous Benjamin built-like-a-battleship construction... Benjamin Life-Time porcelain enameled heavy gauge steel lighting reflectors... conformance with all applicable RLM standards and other industry specifications... for all these things are essential to finest lighting at lowest per-year-cost. With Series "40" as with all other Benjamin units, you can be sure you "Light Right when you Light with Benjamin."

Series "40" units are now in production. For delivery dates consult your Electrical Wholesaler; for catalog bulletin on new Series "40" write Sales Promotion, Dept. Q-1, Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines, Illinois.

• SPRINGLOX safety lamp holder—Simply push one end of lamp into the holder and let the resulting spring pressure push other end into facing socket. Spring pressure locks lamp into position; it can't drop out.

• LOK-LATCH is a new adjustable reflector fastener that combines positive fastening action to channel with extreme ease of use. A quarter turn of LOK-LATCH, locks or unlocks reflector from the housing.

• new longitudinal SHIELD increases overall shielding from 13° to 27°. An optional attachment which may be attached to all Series lamp fluorescent units. Meets RLM standard specifications.
MR. OUD REPLIES

In the December issue of the RECORD there was published a highly provocative building, the Shell "I.B.M." office building at the Hague, with critical comment, under the title "Mr. Oud Embroiders a Theme." Invited to add his own remarks, Mr. Oud has written so expressively, even in a foreign tongue, that his wording has been left untouched.

My dear Editors,

The wish to challenge sharply what I am doing is a wish I can understand.

Meaning that when someone is fixed to a style of development which seems clear enough, it must be a disappointment to see him escape the rules one based upon this belief. Yes, I comprehend very well your wish to go at me!

But let me defend myself and allow me to state that this is not my mistake. I have always tried to keep myself far away from all "rules." Seeing something "new" the world is immediately willing to give it a label and to place it in a partition.

I know definitely that I myself never succumbed to this labeling.

Since I attempted to go my own way in architecture I always had only one device—a device which has guided me up to now!—"seeking clear forms for clearly expressed needs." This proved to me not to be a matter of static, it was a thing of dynamic order. The rules it brought were not of a formal nature but very informal ones. It became evident that they were changing, within distinct limits, with the development of the idea.

In the beginning I was working on laborer-dwellings and my aim was to find a good and agreeable form for them; a form—so to speak—as exact and as clear as the form of a good car, a good steamer, a good electrical tool. In other words, I was searching for a good "common" form. And we have attained much in this respect.

The world, however, does not exist only out of cars, steamers, tools, neither out of houses, factories, etc. There are grades in the usual things of our existence and in my opinion there are for that reason also grades in our architecture. Even in good democracy there will be order of precedence in the family: the father has—or should have—another function from that of the son. Analogous with this, domestic building in our Society has another function from that of an office-building, a town-hall or a church.

Little by little, I discovered that the form of a laborer-dwelling or a factory cannot be the end of all architectural wisdom. It is an error to imply that this is true and that we have already reached "new architecture" by this means. It seems to me at present quite all right that the new domestic architecture is the base of new architecture; that it should be already new architecture itself, I deny emphatically.

Architecture itself—old or new—can and must give: emotion. It has to transport the esthetic vision of one man (the architect) to another man (the onlooker). And why should it not? Are we in our modern times so condemned that we dare not set our own stages? Are we really so dried up that we don't allow ourselves to play a bit now and then? It is a very important fact which is too often forgotten in the case of new architecture!

We know now how to make "new building" by the application in a clear manner of concrete, plate-glass, steel, etc. We did this, as previously mentioned, with success. But we never dare forget that the esthetic emotion emanating from simple works like the work in question is an esthetic emotion on a very low level. Building like this—and the majority of building is of this kind—is a wonderful start toward new architecture but new architecture itself has still to be found. One could say with some exaggeration: it is the bass to the music but not its essence. In some cases: the lyric, not the epic side of architecture.

Now: new architecture is what I strived at in my "Shell Building." It may be that it has more traditional ballast in it than former work of mine. I don't know. But it would not be the first time in my efforts that I went back a bit to make myself fit for going further on the way I seek to explore; in this case a more difficult way to tread than the way of the laborer-dwellings!

Should you have time and opportunity to study the "Shell Building" in reality [on the ground] I make bold that you shall have to establish the fact that I succeeded in finding new solutions. I agree with one of the critics you quoted that my ornament is not at all traditional. That it is developing after new directions and that it functionally is well placed into the composition.

And by the way: do you know that the "Shell Building," up to now already has been used for 5 years—sometimes by 600, sometimes by 1000 employees—and that I never heard one complaint about the practical functioning of the building? What do you think could "functionalism" do more in this respect? And why should it be forbidden to give functional doing a spiritual form? Functioning alone as a leading principle—my experience taught me this—results in esthetical arbitrariness. Don't forget this!

Yes, I am sure the "Shell Building" is an effort to arrange new practical needs in a well-considered and esthetically well-shaped form. I must confess here that I have no belief in the application of the form of laborer-dwellings and factories to office-buildings, town-halls and churches!

The whole world in laborer-dwelling-style must be unorganic and dull! To resume: I tried to bring all that what we gained up to now in the field of new architecture to a cultural higher level. You think I went back on my way. I am not so sure of it. Look for instance one day at the building itself and see what I reached in the light and bright tone of the building as a whole: not like with plastering in a semi-permanent manner but by the use of fine and durable material. Well, trials of the same kind you will find in the whole shape as well as in the form of the details of the building. Trials to come to a new architecture on a more spiritual base.

Did I succeed? Other people may judge this. I can only say for myself that I hope to be able to try it again and again to make further progress in this direction. To have the opportunity to help new building rise to new architecture. And this, my dear editors, still on the base of my old device: "seeking clear forms for clearly expressed needs."

With my very best wishes, etc.

J. J. P. Oud

This clarifies the difference in viewpoint. The undoubted fact that a house, an office building, a factory, each creates a different problem has somehow been twisted into a question of rank and caste. Again, Oud's critics are not against joy. They are against the small increment obtainable at great expense by decorative embroidery. Far better today to save funds by adhering to industrialized building methods under clear design; then put these funds into real embellishment of the building by top-notch artists who have real joy to convey.

—Further comment is invited. DH

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
This 10-Minute Demonstration Brings New Ideas in Partitioning and Paneling

Write or phone the nearest Distributor listed at the right and let him show you the 10-minute demonstration of M/P Metlwal Paneling and Movable Partitions. By use of a few standardized parts and fittings, M/P Metlwals eliminate the need for plaster in new construction ... and permit fast, clean, simple installation in dividing space. They combine rich beauty, quiet and fire resistance with low initial cost and permanent economy.

Pre-Fabricated ... Pre-Decorated
Made in lifelike wood grains and soft color finishes ... providing an all-flush surface from floor to ceiling ... eliminating the need for filler boards of other materials at ends or above the cornice level ... M/P Metlwals of Bonderized steel make possible an endless variety of new, modern decorative effects. And you can use these distinctive interiors for executive, factory and general offices, stores, banks, theatres, hotels, hospitals, schools, residences and other buildings of every kind.

Write or Phone For Demonstration
Get in touch with the nearest M/P Distributor and let him bring the demonstration to your office. Also, for your A. I. A. file, send for booklet No. 35-H-6, containing Metlwal specifications, drawings and installation photographs. Address: Martin-Parry Corporation, Fisher Bldg., Detroit 2, Michigan. Plants: Toledo, Ohio; York, Penna.
Exclusive AAF development combines top features of modern electronic precipitation and mechanical air filtration not found in any other type of electronic precipitator.

1. Easy, Positive Maintenance
Airmat paper, a proved filtering media for the past 20 years, serves as the collector element. Electrostatic charging increases its dust holding capacity 30% but, when dust loaded, it is discarded and replaced quickly at small cost with clean paper to return unit to its original efficiency. There's no sludge to remove, no flushing of collector plates with water and no spraying with oil.

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When using non-combustible Airmat paper, the Electro-Airmat eliminates all possible fire hazards. There is no oil film required to hold the collected material in place—no oiling by immersion or spraying—no sludge to accumulate.

3. Simplified Installation
The Electro-Airmat requires no water connections, sewer drains or water-tight base. Modern, compact design reduces unit weight 40% and floor area requirements 30% under that of electronic precipitators using metal plate collectors.

4. High Operating Efficiency
85% to 90% cleaning efficiency at normal precipitator velocities.

5. Stops Dust Infiltration
Functioning as a mechanical filter when system is shut down, the Electro-Airmat protects against dust infiltration due to "stack effect".

COMPARE!
Check these 5 important advantages against those of other types of electronic precipitators. The Electro-Airmat is the only unit which combines the best in both electronic and mechanical air filtration. Bulletin No. 253 gives you the complete story. Write for it and name of your nearest AAF representative.

AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO., INC.
389 Central Ave., Louisville 8, Ky.
In Canada: Darling Bros. Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Modern illuminating practice requires the use of diversified and flexible lighting equipment which is functional, efficient and distinctive. These qualifications make Pittsburgh Permaflor Equipment outstanding in the fluorescent and incandescent lighting field.

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There are many ways you can design Pittsburgh Permaflor Lighting Equipment into commercial, institutional and industrial applications. For more information ... contact your nearest Pittsburgh Permaflor Representative—or write direct.

PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR COMPANY • PITTSBURGH 22, PA.
Manufacturers of Fluorescent and Incandescent Lighting Equipment

DISTRIBUTED THROUGH BETTER ELECTRICAL WHOLESALERS EVERYWHERE

MARCH 1947
Announcing—THE NEW

The above illustration shows how distinctive fenestration is accomplished in a school library with Standard Fencraft Intermediate Projected Window, Type 416.
STANDARDIZED FENCRAFT
FAMILY OF INTERMEDIATE WINDOWS

Casement . . . Projected . . . Combination

There's a look of character and distinction in these beautiful new Fenestra Fencraft Windows. Assembled from high-grade casement sections—fitted with fine hardware—constructed by Fenestra craftsmen—these quality windows offer a new opportunity for finer fenestration in the buildings you are planning today.

In all three groups of Fencraft Windows—Casement, Projected and Combination—muntin lines are slender and graceful, providing better daylighting and vision. Ventilator arrangements are designed for excellent air control. In the over-all functions of a good window, these new Fencraft Windows surpass the best of the past.

They surpass in economies, too. Concentration of production on standard types and sizes results in high values with marked savings. And there are installation economies in the use of uniform installation details for many types of windows, and from the co-ordination of window sizes with collateral masonry.

From the three groups of Fencraft Windows, you may choose exactly the right window for the particular purpose and architectural characteristics of the building—Casement for one, Projected for another, Combination for a third. These groups provide a wide choice in amount and control of ventilation.

Fencraft Windows are now being manufactured, on order, for many types of buildings in many localities. For product details, see Fenestra's catalog in Sweet's (Section 16a-9). Or mail coupon below.

Detroit Steel Products Company,
Dept. AR-3
2252 East Grand Blvd.,
Detroit 11, Michigan

Please send me data on types and sizes of the new Fencraft family of Fenestra Windows:

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Company_______________________
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Most houses in "Modern" styles have flat roofs. Sometimes, of course, they are flat for purely architectural reasons; sometimes they are flat because the roofs can then be used for recreational purposes or because a film of water can be kept on them to keep houses cool in summer.

In either event, water may lie for long periods on the roof. One of the few built-up roofing materials which can resist either continual or intermittent exposure to water is coal tar pitch.

If you are planning a flat roofing area, you and your client are better protected if you specify coal tar pitch.

Not only is this type of roof impervious to water; it is also only slightly affected by the sun's rays and other severe weather conditions. It has the unique quality of self-healing: Should small cracks occur because of the structural movement of the building, they heal themselves by the process of self-healing "cold-flow."

Koppers Old Style Pitch and Tarred Felt Roofs have enviable records of performance on flat-roofed buildings. When you plan a modern home, be sure it includes a Koppers roof.
Organists who complain, quite naturally, that electronic organs have been unfamiliar and inconvenient will find that the new Wurlitzer Organ completely dispels this objection. All essential playing dimensions specified for modern two-manual pipe organs are faithfully adhered to in the design of this superb new instrument.

Pastors and laymen who might not be equally interested in such technical details will, however, be equally enthusiastic about the Wurlitzer's tonal structure. By utilizing the almost infinite variety of electrical impulses produced by free reeds, the Wurlitzer Organ provides a rich family of reverent tones comparable only to the pipe organ itself.

The result is perfection of church music, coupled with amazing economy of space. Your further inquiry is suggested; write Dept. AR-3, Organ Division, The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.
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The index numbers shown are for combined material and labor costs. The indexes for each separate type of construction relate to the United States average for 1926-29 for that particular type—considered 100.

Cost comparisons, as percentage differences for any particular type of construction, are possible between localities, or periods of time within the same city, by dividing the difference between the two index numbers by one of them; i.e.: index for city A = 110
index for city B = 95

(both indexes must be for the same type of construction).

Then: costs in A are approximately 16 per cent higher than in B.

\[
\frac{110 - 95}{95} = 0.158
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Conversely: costs in B are approximately 14 per cent lower than in A.

\[
\frac{110 - 95}{110} = 0.136
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Cost comparisons cannot be made between different types of construction because the index numbers for each type relate to a different U. S. average for 1926-29.

Material prices and wage rates used in the current indexes make no allowance for payments in excess of published legal prices, thus, indexes reflect minimum costs and not necessarily actual costs.

These index numbers will appear whenever changes are significant.
A Drug Store Designed to Draw More Customers

A BUSINESS-MINDED architect planned it that way. He knew that air conditioned stores get more traffic—that cool, comfortable customers stay longer, buy more, and that employees are more contented, efficient, and that there is less absenteeism.

Chrysler Airtemp Packaged Air Conditioners were chosen because they simplify air conditioning installations in stores large and small. They can be installed singly or in multiples. Each is a complete, self-contained, automatic, "fool-proof" air conditioner. Packaged Air Conditioners are noted for great dependability, long life, low operating and upkeep costs. For details, write Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio; in Canada—Therm-O-Rite Products, Ltd., Toronto.

Any Chrysler Airtemp Packaged Air Conditioner can be converted to a year-round air conditioner simply by adding a heating coil.
HOSPITALS

In the spring of 1944 a series of lectures on hospital planning was given by Isadore Rosenfield under the joint sponsorship of the New York chapter of the A.I.A. and the Department of Public Works of New York City. Attended by architects, members of the medical and nursing professions and hospital officials, the lectures proved so popular that Mr. Rosenfield has now expanded them to book form. His decision to include the discussions following the lectures was a good one; these discussions not only heighten the interest of the volume (the reason given for their inclusion), but also answer a number of questions not dealt with in the main body of the text, and add valuable comment by doctors, nurses and hospital authorities.

For background material there is an introductory chapter on the need for planning, gives a general picture of the various elements (administration, stores and laundries), and the planning of the facilities by the hospital. The various elements are covered. This is particularly true of the mental hospital, which is discussed in more detail than are the other special types.

Certain mechanical faults of the volume detract from its overall effective-ness. Many of the plans are out of scale, many of them have no scale given, and a number of them are not wholly legible. References in the text are by chapter and figure number, not by page, which makes them rather difficult to locate; one of them, at least, is incorrect. One large and important plan is incorrectly keyed in its entirety. These are minor faults which undoubtedly will be corrected in a later edition.

GARDEN CITIES, INC.

Anyone at all familiar with the so-called Garden City idea is familiar also with the two London suburbs developed under the tutelage of Ebenezer Howard — Letchworth and Welwyn. This volume is largely a recounting of the history to date of the two, and an appraisal of their merit as a way of life.

Mr. Osborn's personal connection with the actual development of these two "young" towns here stands him in very good stead. Known as a proponent of the Garden City, he nonetheless appreciates and expresses freely the difficulties, disadvantages and criticisms. As is to be expected, he harks back constantly to Howard's Garden Cities of Tomorrow (a new edition of which he prepared only a few months ago). But he goes further back than Howard for his historical background: he quotes the Bible, early Greeks and Romans, and, of course, Sir Thomas More's Utopia. Of particular interest in this connection is the diagram he includes of a typical Levitical city "derived from description in Numbers 35, and the modern excavation of Gezer." This diagram shows a square town area of about 22 acres, surrounded by an enclosing square of 300 acres of pasture lands.

Ezekiel's plans for Jerusalem, too, are referred to by Mr. Osborn: there was to be "a perimeter belt . . . 450 ft. wide around it, and beyond, on the east and west, 'food lands' extending for another 3½ miles. . . ."

To return to Letchworth and Welwyn, Mr. Osborn tells their story in some detail, and describes their various sections. He includes one chapter on their administration and finance. With this as background he then proceeds to discuss their social life and culture — a formidable job! Interesting facts he points to include:

1. The average age of the inhabitants is below that of England as a whole.
2. In the main the employed people first went to the two towns because they found employment there; only a small minority sought jobs there because they liked the towns.
3. Income extremes are relatively absent.
4. "Common to the social life of both towns is the background of a decent home for virtually every family, and of local employment for most."
5. Life is more communal than in a large city.

Mr. Osborn, naturally enough, predicts a wider acceptance of the green belt principle, and sees no reason why such town planning should not be lastingly successful. He presents his arguments forcefully.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

This unusual book records the accomplishments of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty. Founded in 1895, the National Trust is strictly a private-enterprise organization, not affiliated in any way with the British government. In 1946 it owned outright 115,000 acres, and had nearly half as much again under its wing to protect by covenant. These acres are spread over the length and breadth of England, "in a thousand scattered fragments."

As by rights it should be, this is a sentimental volume. Like a guide book, it follows a geographic trail southward from the Scottish border, and furnish maps dotted with the properties under the National Trust aegis. It is rife with lush descriptions of scenery, buildings, parks, etc. It is crowded with photos (unusually good ones, the great majority of them) of landmarks both famous and little known which are included among the Trust's preserves: landmarks such as a good section of the Roman Wall, a number of handsome old country houses and estates, cottages and public buildings, churches, lakes, and even one of the famous "chalk cliffs of Dover."

CHURCHES

Intended expressly for the use of building committees, this handsome volume is devoted exclusively to Christian Science churches. It covers every problem the committees must face from the selection of the site to the letting of contracts.

Mr. Faulkner not only is an architect, but has himself designed a number of Christian Science churches. He understands their special needs, their dis-
"Streamlined performance is important in fluorescent lighting, too!"

And there's a way to assure it—through Certified Ballasts. The ballast, in a fluorescent lighting fixture, is the heart of the lamp and fixture operation. And Certified Ballasts, built to exacting specifications, tested, checked and CERTIFIED by independent experts, Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., as definitely meeting those specifications, mean—to you—longer fluorescent lamp life—most light from lamps—greater economy. Insist on the ETL Certified label on the ballasts you specify and use!

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REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 28)

tinguishing characteristics. To illustrate the points he makes, he has assembled in this volume some 200 photographs and plans of Christian Science churches throughout the country. Of all sizes and architectural styles, these will be of particular interest and help to the architect designing a church of this type. The structures vary amazingly, both outside and in—more, probably than do churches of other denominations; the plans themselves, however, are fundamentally the same.

CITY PLANNING

NEW YORK

The persistence with which the old residential area around Washington Square in lower Manhattan has withstood the inroads of commerce certainly merits the careful study which it now has received in this booklet. The area extends from 14th Street to Canal, Broadway to the Hudson River, and takes in the whole of Greenwich Village; for planning purposes it has been subdivided into five smaller areas, three of which have been found suitable for re-planning and redevelopment.

Very few specific recommendations are made in this report. The character of the district is analyzed, the short-comings and the needs are squarely faced, and the good features pointed out. General recommendations include more parks, new express streets, a whole new loft and manufacturing area south of the Square, an extension of the residential areas, and revision of the zoning laws to provide future protection.

BOSTON
The Boston Metropolitan District: A Bibliography. Compiled by Katherine McNamara. Cambridge 38, Mass. (215 Littauer Center), Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration, 1946. 8 ½ by 11 in. 198 pp. $2.00.

Here is a bibliography of about 1500 items, arranged both topically and chronologically, on the "local governmental developments and attendant problems of urbanism within the area of Greater Boston" from 1784 through the first half of 1945. Included are items on subjects ranging from airports, railroads and harbors to building regulations, housing and land reclamation. There is a separate index of authors.
LASTING BEAUTY

Stainless steel highlights ticket office

This attractive railway ticket office has stainless steel service counters and trim. Architects are increasingly specifying stainless steel because it is modern in appearance and adaptable to streamlined design. Just as important is its durability—stainless steel stands up under years of hard wear. Maintenance costs are cut to a minimum, since scratches, rust, and tarnish will not dull the gleaming finish.

If you are interested in new uses of stainless steel in architecture and in other fields, ask to receive the monthly publication, ELECTROMET REVIEW. Or, if you need information on the fabrication or properties of these steels, write our Technical Service Department. We do not make steel, but we do produce the ferro-alloys which are used in its manufacture, and our engineers have accumulated a fund of information on the use of steel in many industries.

ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
In Canada: Electro Metallurgical Company
of Canada, Limited, Welland, Ontario

MARCH 1947
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MARCH 1947
Orchids to...

Ferro-Therm

American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

December 10, 1966

EDGAR KLUG

Dear Mr. H. With Flowers:

American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

This will confirm the Ferro-Therm Insulation on our building, The Ferro-Therm Steel Insulation in the fire of November 7 in one of
our buildings.

The Ferro-Therm Insulation consists of 4 walk-in refrigerators with a total
of 3,000 square feet and failure of this room are insulated with 1 sheet of
Ferro-Therm.

This room is located in the boiler room of our building.

On the morning of November 7, fire broke out and completely stopped the insulation
of our building. Within 30 minutes the fire was completely extinguished from the outbreak
of the fire to the time it was completely extinguished.

The fire started in the Ferro-Therm insulated room and spread
down the corridor and into the boiler room.

The fire was extinguished by the Ferro-Therm insulated room and the
smoke detector set off the alarm.

The fire was extinguished and the refrigerators were not damaged.

These facts are given to you with the understanding that they may be reproduced
for the purpose of promoting the sale of Ferro-Therm Insulation.

Very truly yours,

EDGAR KLUG

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
How a glare problem was solved at Loyola University

Fluorescent lighting is the most modern way of lighting today, but it also presents the problem of glare. The installation of eleven hundred fluorescent fixtures in the classrooms and libraries of Loyola University’s loop center at 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, required the use of some sort of light diffuser.

The ceilings are 9’ 5” and fixtures were placed parallel to general vision direction (see illustration above). To produce an even intensity of light at reading level, Fluor-O-Shields (a total of 2,200) were specified for each of the 2-tube 40 watt fixtures by the lighting engineers. This is the most practical and economical way known to get the most efficient lighting with the least amount of glare.

Fluor-O-Shields are endorsed by lighting engineers, lamp tube manufacturers and electrical testing laboratories for use in factories, offices, schools—wherever good lighting is essential to better working conditions. For more data, specifications and information, write to address below.

T H R E E S I Z E S

- Light Diffuser for Fluorescent Lamps
- Aluminum finished in white baked enamel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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*Trade Mark—Patent Pending.

CAMFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY • GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN

MARCH 1947
EVEN MODERN MIDGETS
SHOULD BE "TELEPHONE CONDITIONED"

What the up-to-the-minute home misses in size, it makes up for in planning. For one thing, a raceway for concealing telephone wires is provided for in the plans.

When there is no basement, the telephone installer generally cannot run wires up through the floor to the telephone location. But a simple wiring channel installed before the floor is laid, avoids attaching telephone wires in plain sight on baseboards and around window and door frames.

Every small home should have raceways for telephone wires. Your Bell Telephone Company will be glad to help you plan economical telephone wiring facilities. Just call your Telephone Business Office and ask for "Architects and Builders Service."

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Steel Deck is becoming the most versatile of permanent building materials... it is now extensively used for roofs, exterior sidewalls, ceilings, partitions, and permanent concrete floor forms in industrial, commercial and residential buildings. Mahon Steel Deck, due to its basic design with narrow vertical-leg stiffening ribs, lends itself to a greater range of uses in building construction. See Mahon Insert in Sweet's File for specifications and latest construction details, or have a Mahon representative familiarize you with the utility and economy of Steel Deck in modern construction.

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Manufacturers of Steel Deck for Roofs, Sidewalls, Ceilings, Floors, Partitions and Doors. Also, Roof Sumps and Recesses, Rolling Steel Doors, Grilles, and Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Doors and Fire Shutters.

Above are illustrations showing a Typical Mahon Steel Deck Sidewall application, and Insulation and Roofing Material being applied to Mahon Steel Deck Roof.
A house, too, can be
"painted into a corner!"

- No architect or builder needs to be told that, of all home-heating fuels, Bituminous Coal is the most economical and most dependable.

So, even when a client of yours insists on some other fuel for his new home, it's wise to give him the chance to change his mind at some time in the future—and turn to coal!

Otherwise, he's apt to find his house "painted into a corner" when stoker developments, local coal services and cost differentials dictate the use of coal.

Just be sure that the house plan provides: (1) A chimney with sufficient flue capacity to burn coal efficiently; (2) Sufficient space adjacent to the heating unit for eventual coal storage and stoker installation.

Such sensible precautions involve but trifling cost—and they may add greatly to the future value of a house.

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(1st) Sheathes (2nd) Insulates

One product—double usage!—double service for the money!

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Tests prove Insulite Sheathing provides bracing strength superior to ordinary wood sheathing horizontally applied. Its insulation value over wood is common knowledge.

Refer to Sweet's File, Architectural Section 10 6/9

MARCH 1947
As blueprints come to life

Up and down the land, in cities large and small, long-withheld blueprints are coming to life—steel skeletons of new buildings are triumphantly moving skyward.

In this current work, Bethlehem Structural Shapes are playing a leading part, as they have done in building construction ever since the beginning of the era of the modern skyscraper.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
BETHLEHEM, PA.
On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
Sized* TO FIT THE JOB!

Built from standard units and enclosed in attractive, easy-to-install steel cabinets, Thermag Automatic Circuit Breaker Panelboards can be made to fit any job requiring panelboards.

Equipped with the famous Thermag Circuit Breaker — the circuit breaker with a brain, which distinguishes between momentary and sustained overloads — Thermag Automatic Circuit Breaker Panelboards provide positive protection against short circuits and dangerous overloads, eliminating burned out equipment and other costly and irritating service interruptions.

For your next panelboard, specify Thermag Circuit Breaker type — today's answer to tomorrow's service problem.

Thermag Automatic Circuit Breaker Panelboards are available in standard and narrow column types, dust-tight and vapor-proof construction. Capacities 15 to 50 amps, 120 volt AC only — single or double pole, 4 to 42 branches with 115-230 volt, 3 wire or 120-208 volt, 4 wire solid neutral mains.

* Thermag Automatic Circuit Breaker Panelboards are available in standard and narrow column types, dust-tight and vapor-proof construction. Capacities 15 to 50 amps, 120 volt AC only — single or double pole, 4 to 42 branches with 115-230 volt, 3 wire or 120-208 volt, 4 wire solid neutral mains.

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SAFETY SWITCHES
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What keeps the lobster laughing can keep your clients happy, too!

The Lobster laughs in crustacean glee at the dangers of life in the briny deep. Nature provided him not only with fierce, offensive claws but also with armored protection.

The Barrett Specification Roof, with its armored wearing surface of gravel or slag, provides comparable protection for building structures. It’s so tough and long-wearing it can be bonded against repairs and maintenance expense for as long as 20 years.

Over 90 years of successful roofing experience has demonstrated the sound value of the gravel or slag wearing surface of a Barrett Specification Roof:

1. It holds in place the heavy-poured (not mopped) top coat of coal-tar pitch—providing a doubly thick waterproof covering.

2. It provides protection against the sun’s actinic rays which otherwise dry out the valuable oils in roofing bitumens.

3. It protects the roof against mechanical damage, hail and wind, wear and tear.

4. It interposes a surface of fireproof rock between the building and flying embers—makes a roof that carries Fire Underwriters' Class A Rating.

Built up of alternate layers of coal-tar pitch and felt, topped by a thick pouring of pitch to anchor the gravel or slag wearing surface, it is the toughest, longest-lasting built-up roof made. It is waterproof, fire-safe, sun-resistant, and armored against mechanical damage.

Provide the best for the buildings you design. Include Barrett Specification Roofs in your building specifications. The Atomic Bomb Plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., the Chrysler and R.C.A. buildings in New York, the Field Building in Chicago and many other famous American buildings—all Barrett-roofed—will confirm the soundness of your choice.

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**Jenkins PRACTICAL PIPING LAYOUTS**

How to plan an **INDUCED DRAFT COOLING TOWER CIRCUIT FOR CONSTANT TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE**

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**Diagram by**

Hoxley Madeham, Consulting Engineer

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**VALVE RECOMMENDATIONS**

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**Constant Temperature and Pressure** are essential to some processes, such as the cooling of plastic molds. In such cases, a mechanical cooling system like the one shown is often preferred to the use of well water or city water.

**Constant Temperature** of the cooling water is maintained by automatically controlling the amount of warm water sent to the cooling tower. A three way modulating valve on the warm water pump line to the cooling tower is made responsive to a thermal control point in the suction line from the cold well to the cooling water pump. When regulated, it will divert some of the warm water directly to the cold well.

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**Consultation** with accredited piping engineers and contractors is recommended when planning any major piping installation. Copies of Layout No. 20, enlarged, with additional information, will be sent on request... also future Piping Layouts. Just mail coupon.

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**MARCH 1947**

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A | 2 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Pump Discharge Shut off
B | 1 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Manual Make-up Control
C | 2 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Manual Control about 3 Way Valve
D | 3 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Main Control in Equipment
E | 1 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Cooling Water Shutdown & Control
F | 1 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Pressure Tank Drain
G | 1 | Fig. 106A Bronze Globe | Air Compressor Discharge
H | 3 | Fig. 47 Bronze Gate | 3 Way Valve Shut off
J | 1 | Fig. 47 Bronze Gate | Makeup Water Shut off
K | 2 | Fig. 352 Bronze Swing Check | Pump Discharge Checks
L | 1 | Fig. 54 Bronze Check | Air Compressor Discharge
M | 3 | Fig. 352 Bronze Swing Check | Warm Water Return Checks
N | 4 | Fig. 74 G Bronze Check | Pressure Gauge Control
O | 1 | Fig. 352 Bronze Swing Check | City Water Check

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Like sculpture, draftsmanship is dependent upon the right medium in the right fingers—Typhonite Eldorado pencils put smoother, crisper lines in your drawings—leave professional satisfaction in your heart.

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**ELDORADO**

**DIXON'S TYPHONITE ELDORADO-- 3H**

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Pre-Cut Members. Stran-Steel members are cut to architect's exact specifications, for fast erection at the building site. Designing is simplified because the Stran-Steel system is simplified, utilizing only a few basic members.

Stran-Steel is especially economical for multiple dwelling units . . . highly practical for all light-load buildings. Fire-resistant, rigid and durable, it protects the building investment. For further information, see Sweet’s File, Architectural, Sweet’s File for Builders, or the January issue of Building Supply News.

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UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

MARCH 1947
1 **Discharge nozzles** for warm air have directional vanes and can be rotated 360 degrees, to warm all parts of the working area. To heat an office or partitioned area, **ducts** can be utilized to divert heat from one or more nozzles.

2 Because of its heat resisting qualities, the **Stainless Steel Combustion Chamber** guarantees longer heater life and sustained heater efficiency, reduces weight of heater and eliminates refractory lining. Differential between operating and oxidizing temperatures is three times greater using stainless, as compared with designs employing carbon steel, with resulting greater protection.

3 The **outer casing** consists of two sheets of metal with an air space between. The inner sheet, which is cooled on both sides by the high velocity air stream, absorbs radiant heat from the combustion chamber and transmits it to the air stream, resulting in a minimum heat loss through the outer casing and keeping the exterior of the heater only warm to the touch. All seams are sealed with asbestos gaskets. Casing sections, fastened with sheet metal screws, are easily removable.

4 **Every precaution has been taken to make Dravo Heaters safe to operate.** Proper safety controls protect the unit in case of flame failure, ignition failure, power failure, excessive temperature in the air discharge or motor failure. In addition, combustion cannot take place unless main fans are blowing air over the chamber. In gas burning models, combustion chamber is automatically purged prior to ignition.

5 Full magnetic **automatic controls** are provided and mounted in totally enclosed box to keep out dirt and dust. An air space separates control box from heater casing to prevent heat transfer. Operation is thermostatically controlled and delivers usable heat within a few seconds. Selector switch permits manual operation and enables heater fans to be operated for ventilation without combustion taking place.

6 **White arrows indicate path of air.** Drawn in through the louvered base, air is warmed as it passes first over economizer tubes, then over every square inch of the stainless steel combustion chamber and finally, fully heated, is discharged with high velocity above working zone through louvered nozzles. **Counterflo Heat Transfer** is effected here when the coolest gases meet the coolest air. The temperature of the air is raised approximately 80°F, and that of the gases is lowered to about 500°F.

7 **Strong, stiff rotor shaft** carries air supply fans and exhauster. All fans are mounted on same shaft and are equipped with heavy duty ball bearings. Ample capacity **motor** is mounted on special hinge arrangement to permit self-adjustment of V-belt drive.

8 The Dravo Counterflo Heater uses a **minimum of floor space.** The wide range of sizes, 400,000 to 2,000,000 Btu per hour output, permits the use of a minimum number of units. Larger heat requirements are satisfied by using multiple units. Where floor space is not available, Dravo Heaters can be wall hung or suspended from roof trusses.

9 This Dravo Heater design is the result of over twelve years experience in building direct fired heaters for **thousands of successful installations.** It is the nearest approach to the ideal plant for open space heating of industrial and commercial buildings. The list of users of Dravo Heating contains hundreds of names of outstanding American and Canadian firms.

10 Many contractors use Dravo Heaters for **temporary heat** while building construction is in progress. Heaters are moved as required while construction is underway and later placed in permanent positions. No other heater is **simpler to install** than a Dravo Heater, because it is self-contained, uses no combustion chamber refractory lining, and the only field requirements are: Fuel supply pipe, power line and exhaust stack.
The Drovo Heater recirculates warm air at the working level, giving maximum comfort with minimum roof heat loss and no noticeable drafts. Warm air discharged by the Drovo Heater (approximately 11,000 cfm per million Btu) does not readily rise to the roof because it is replacing the cold air drawn from the floor. In buildings where vapor, fumes and smoke rise to the roof ventilators, the Drovo recirculation intake is at floor level and does not interfere with their journey.

The Drovo Heater is of simple design and is sturdily constructed of welded stainless and carbon steel. It is easily moved as requirements dictate and has lifting eyes for handling by crane. It is a compact, self-contained unit, flame tested at the factory, ready to operate. It does not require a special attendant and maintenance is negligible.

Here is how the Drovo Heater efficiency of 80 to 85% is obtained. Colored arrows illustrate the four-pass principle of Drovo design by showing the path of the flame and hot gases. Starting first at the burner the fuel and air are mixed and then electrically ignited and are sent swirling to the rear of the heater in a radiant flame and then, in a second pass, return in a "Counterflo" motion to the front of the chamber giving a combustion path length of 2 1/2 to 3 times that of a single pass chamber. This "Counterflo Combustion" method provides time and space to complete combustion. On the third and fourth passes the hot gases are "whirlcooled" through two sets of economizer tubes and thence discharged at relatively low temperatures through the exhauster. This results in maximum efficiency, uniform heat transfer and relatively uniform temperatures from all warm air discharge nozzles.

Drovo Heaters are so designed that oil burners and controls may be replaced with gas burners and controls or vice versa to take advantage of the most economical fuel. Both types take air for combustion from main supply fans, the quantity and velocity being controlled by an adjustable damper. New type oil burner (shown here) is dependable, simple in construction and free from maintenance trouble. The heater can be equipped with either a light or heavy oil burner. The gas burner is designed to burn natural, manufactured, coke oven, butane or propane gas.

Two staggered banks of economizer tubes equipped with inside swirlers "whirlcool" the hot gases. The coolest gases here meet the coolest air resulting in true "Counterflo" heat transfer. In this way, the heat is fully utilized before the gases are exhausted. The tubes are round, easily accessible and the whirlers are removable for easy cleaning.

An adjustable damper controls the draft created by the exhaust fan to maintain a constant negative pressure within the combustion chamber.

The exhaust fan, propelled by the same shaft which operates the main fans, controls combustion by exerting a constant negative pressure within the combustion chamber; pulls gases through economizer tubes, and discharges them into the stack. No high stack is needed to produce draft, nor is a high stack necessary to get rid of smoke and fly ash as flue gases are clear.

Circulation of air in summer is possible with a Drovo Heater because a selector switch permits operation of fans only. Special applications are available for tempering make-up air in cases where dust-laden or otherwise objectionable air is exhausted to atmosphere. Drovo Heaters provide a simple method of heating, in conjunction with complete air conditioning systems. Inlet louvers are of correct size to hold standard filters. Frames can be furnished for filters.

Write for Complete Descriptive Bulletin BC 516. Heating Section, Dravo Corporation, 300 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
CHOOSING FLOORS FOR QUIET AREAS

With the public more aware of the ill effects of noise than ever before, architects are being confronted today with many questions and problems on how to eliminate it.

There are two basic solutions to noise problems. One is to absorb the noise that is originated within the room, which is the function of acoustical material. The other is to minimize the amount of sound that is produced. Resilient flooring materials can help in solving this problem by reducing the amount of sound from floor traffic.

Sources of Noise

Noises which come from loud voices, typewriters, telephones, and other equipment are difficult to silence or subdue. However, noises which originate from floor impact are more easily controlled. For example, the impact of footsteps on hard floors is a common source of annoyance. If a hard floor is used in a corridor with other hard surfaces, the noise of footsteps reverberates, and its effect is magnified many times until it becomes a serious disturbance not only to persons in the corridor itself but also to those in the rooms leading from the corridor. If a resilient floor is used, the amount of noise produced is so small that it is seldom a problem.

Resilient Floors Produce Less Noise

Resilient floors, because of their composition, give under the impact of footsteps, dropped objects, and rolling wheels. This cushioning effect which makes resilient floors so comfortable to walk on also reduces the noise of impact. For this reason, footsteps are much less audible in buildings having resilient floors than in those having hard floors.

All types of resilient floors rate well as "low noise producers," but some are better than others. For example, cork and rubber tile are the most quiet of the resilient floors. However, even in areas where maintaining quiet is a problem of great concern, many other factors should also be taken into con-
RELATIVE NOISE PRODUCED by various flooring materials on impact

A well-known technical institute conducted a test some years ago in which they measured the noise producing characteristics of various flooring materials. From the results of this test the chart shown here was prepared to show the variation between resilient and non-resilient flooring. The test consisted of dropping a steel ball on each material and, by means of a microphone and an oscillograph which transformed the sound into light waves, measuring the sound photographically.

The average of all hard floors tested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-resilient floors</th>
<th>Resilient Flooring Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt Tile</td>
<td>Armstrong's Rubber Tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleum</td>
<td>Armstrong's Linoleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork Tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

consideration in choosing a flooring material. Each resilient floor has its own unique advantages, and they should all be considered in making a selection for any area. Differences in the costs of the various materials usually are important. The ability to resist the effects of grease, alkali, moisture, or other unusual conditions to which the individual floor will be subjected, also needs to be given consideration. Color variety and decorative possibilities are other factors which enter into the selection of the floor material.

Resilient Floors Absorb Little Noise

Although resilient floors have many advantages, sound absorbing qualities cannot be listed among them. Because resilient floors are referred to as "quiet" floors, people frequently make the mistake of believing that their use will stop the passage of sound from one room in a building to another. A resilient floor will soften footsteps so that they are less audible in a neighboring room or in the room on the floor below, but it will not stop the passage of noise through the building structure.

While acoustical or other materials may also be required to solve severe noise problems, the use of resilient floors is an inexpensive way, in nearly every case, to provide the most quiet conditions possible. These quiet floors involve little or no extra cost over hard and noisy materials.

If you have a noise problem, Armstrong will be glad to help you by making a thorough study of the problem and offering a recommendation based on its wide experience with both resilient floors and acoustical materials. Just contact any Armstrong office or write direct to the Armstrong Cork Company, Building Materials Division, 2403 Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

MARCH 1947
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BUILDERS...
Self-adjusting sleeves make installation quick and easy.

DEALERS...
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...and that all important lady

Mrs. Public...
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...Retards Rusting

Those responsible for making metal last have long accepted Red Lead as the “standard” metal protective paint.

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Red Lead accomplishes this in two ways.

1. Red Lead Counteracts Environmental Acids: The uses to which structural steel is put normally expose it to acid environments. For one thing, it is usually subjected to the attacks of industrial gases and smoke. Certain of these, in contact with moisture, produce acid-forming compounds that speed up rusting. Then, too, pollution of waterways also results in acidity. Red Lead effectively neutralizes all such acids, and thus counteracts their rust-accelerating effect.

2. Red Lead Controls Inherent Acids: Many paint vehicles, such as linseed oil, synthetic resin varnishes and other commonly used types, themselves produce organic acids during the natural process of ageing. Many of these inherent acids, too, hasten corrosion. However, when Red Lead is the pigment in a metal protective paint, this rust-causing acidity is kept in check. Thus, a “controlled” acid level is maintained in the paint film. This is a singular property of Red Lead and contributes greatly to its film flexibility, impermeability and long life.

Remember that Red Lead is compatible with practically all vehicles commonly used in metal protective paints, including the fast-drying resin types.

Specify RED LEAD for ALL Metal Protective Paints

The rust-resistant properties of Red Lead are so pronounced that it improves any metal protective paint. So, no matter what price you pay, you’ll get a better paint if it contains Red Lead.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET: “Red Lead in Corrosion Resistant Paints” is an authoritative guide for those who specify and formulate metal paint. It also includes typical specification formulas. For your copy, address nearest branch listed below.

* * *

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

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: New York; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; St. Louis; San Francisco; Boston; (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia; (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh; (National Lead Co. of Pa.); Charleston; W. Va., (Evans Lead Division).

DUTCH BOY

RED LEAD

MARCH 1947
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You're designing for lasting appreciation. So, for the radiant heating system, be sure to include copper tube in your specifications. The great durability and long-range economy of Chase Copper Tube mean a satisfied client, and satisfied clients build business and prestige for you.

You boost your stock with heating contractors, too, when the specifications call for Chase Copper Tube.

It's easy to bend, light in weight, comes in long lengths, and is sold through plumbing and heating wholesalers throughout the country.

The demand for Chase Copper Water Tube is so great that we are not able to satisfy it at all times. However, the technical information is now available to you for future planning. For a complimentary copy of our new handbook write, on business letterhead, to Dept. AR37.

7 Reasons WHY CHASE COPPER TUBE FOR RADIANT HEATING

1. EASY TO BEND
2. LIGHT IN WEIGHT
3. SOLDERED FITTINGS
4. SMALL DIAMETERS
5. LONG LENGTHS
6. LOW COST
7. LONG LIFE
When leading architects, engineers and builders everywhere use and recommend the Atlas process of Concrete Form Construction again and again on job after job, you can be sure of this—it is doing a better job at a worthwhile saving in time, material and money compared with the forms previously used. Savings of 25 to 50% are not unusual with Atlas SPEED Forms.

A designed steel form with strength built in—good for re-use indefinitely without repair. Easy to assemble with non-clog wedge bolts—only a hammer is needed...a particular advantage where skilled labor is scarce, for semi-skilled or unskilled labor can set, move and strip these new forms easily and rapidly.

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Flexstone Roofs are smooth-surfaced, permitting quick and thorough roof drainage. They won't dry out from the sun... require no periodic coating. Upkeep expense is minimized, as actual roof can be seen—any damage is easily found and repaired.

All Johns-Manville Flexstone Roofs are engineered to the particular requirements of your building—whether it's new construction or a re-roofing project. To insure skilled application, they are applied by Johns-Manville Approved Roofers.

Three grades are available: Flexstone Super "A", Flexstone Standard, and Flexstone Service—each the finest that can be specified for its purpose. Write for our brochure BU-51A. Johns-Manville, Box 290, New York 16, N.Y.

Because of unprecedented demand, there may be times when we cannot make immediate delivery of materials. Please anticipate your needs.
THE BUILDING that had no basement
EVERY TIME IT RAINED!

The finest home, store, or building you plan and build may be subjected to needless damage... unless you provide proper backwater control. If the sewage and drainage facilities of the community are not adequate to carry off the deluge of heavy rains and thaws, the water in the sewers will back up through drain lines and basement floor drains into the basement. Equipment and goods stored in the basement will become waterlogged... there will be deposits of unsanitary residue... expensive repairs may result! Actually, the building loses the use of the basement with every heavy rain! To guard against this ever happening to your homes or buildings, include a Josam Backwater Sewer Valve in every plan. The cost is so little compared with the protection it provides!

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MARCH 1947
A typical use industrial architects are making of Insulux Glass Block is seen in Rock Island Lines' new Chicago shops. Exterior design is dominated by Insulux panels with continuous windows below. The interior is flooded with diffused daylight. Architects: DeLeuw & Cather.

Ceiling-high Insulux panels distribute daylight across broad work areas, cut off distracting views. Clear windows furnish ventilation and vision out. Insulux Glass Block has proven advantages in all classes of construction.

How an architectural material works for industry

Improved working conditions and low maintenance costs come automatically with Insulux Glass Block—a material of recognized architectural merit.

In key with contemporary architectural thinking for industrial buildings, Insulux has also won enthusiastic industrial approval. Management favors the prevention of rot, rust and corrosion—elimination of painting—the ease of cleaning. High insulating value makes possible economical air conditioning of wide areas. Heat loss in winter and heat gain in summer are materially reduced.

For the many practical uses of Insulux Glass Block in industrial, commercial and residential construction, consult the "Glass" section of Sweet's Architectural Catalog. You will find technical data, specifications and installation details. Or write Dept. D-3, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Insulux Products Division, Toledo 1, Ohio.

Insulux Glass Block is a functional building material—not merely a decoration. It is designed to do many things other materials cannot do. Investigate!
When **SOUND** takes over--
**SALES** go into high gear

**DEPARTMENT-STORE EXECUTIVES** find that the friendly, relaxing atmosphere of music broadcast in the store builds customer good will... induces shoppers to stay longer and make more purchases.

Many stores use sound systems for making spot announcements to customers... calling their attention to bargains, slow-moving items, and store services. Some managers devote the few minutes before opening time to instructing their sales people *at their stations*, in matters pertaining to the day's work.

In case of fire or other emergency, the **RCA Sound System** helps to control and prevent panic.

All of the above benefits are designed into an **RCA Sound System**... unit-built to standardized dimensions... styled to harmonize with modern interiors... composed of precision-matched units, to provide exactly the services desired.

For specifications and further information on **RCA Unit-Built Sound Systems**, write: Dept. 10-C, Sound Systems, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, New Jersey.

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**RCA'S Unit-Built SOUND CONTROL SYSTEM**

The console illustrated provides complete paging and announcing service... recorded music and radio (AM, FM, and short wave) to as many as 128 loudspeaker zones. Other console combinations are available to satisfy the needs of all types and sizes of stores.

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**ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, CAMDEN, N.J.**

In Canada: RCA VICTOR Company Limited, Montreal

MARCH 1947
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The advantage of such research facilities becomes obvious when you specify. They protect your best judgment and assure unquestioned quality. However, it is actual test-by-wear that makes Hood Rubber or Asphalt Tile the choice of so many architects and designers.

Specify Hood Rubber or Asphalt Tile and you specify flooring that satisfies the most particular client. For an idea of what you can do with color, pattern and design, see Sweet's, or send for the new color catalog on Hood Resilient Flooring—America's leader since 1925.

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Designed to make maximum use of precious inches...and thus provide GENUINE kitchen convenience in unbelievably compact space.

MURPHY CABRANETTE KITCHENS

Made for long, tough service without trouble to tenants...with negligible upkeep costs for owners.

Ranges (electric or gas) and refrigerators are improved models of those which proved their worth in more than 40,000 prewar installations. Exposed surfaces are genuine vitreous porcelain...quickly cleansable with soap and water and forever free from need of repainting.

Write for catalog showing available models and name and location of our nearest representative.

(Model shown is Murphy Cabranette Kitchen No. 480...full kitchen convenience in two by four feet)

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WITH COPPER TUBES;

you subtract installation time . . .

add years of rust-free service

Whether it's a heating installation like this one, or a simple plumbing job for a small home, Anaconda Copper Tubes offer the advantages of comparatively easy installation, freedom from rust, light weight, smooth flow through solder-type fittings, moderate cost and long-term service.

The economies afforded by copper tubes make them a paying investment not only for water lines, but also in forced circulation hot water heating, as well as for lawn sprinkler systems, tank-to-oil-burner, bottled gas and other connections.

Anaconda Copper Water Tubes, Types K and L, together with solder-type fittings are supplied by wholesale distributors from coast to coast. Further information in Sweet's, 1946, A-26-1.

MARCH 1947
Yes, it’s extra copper—actually, twice as much as contained in copper-bearing steel—plus molybdenum that gives Toncan Iron the greatest rust-resistance of all ferrous materials in its price class.

For nearly 40 years, Toncan Iron has been a leader in its field—imparting longer life, lower cost and greater user-satisfaction to all types of sheet metal products. In countless installations Toncan Iron repeatedly has demonstrated its ability to outlast other ferrous materials.

Made from highly refined open-hearth iron, Toncan Iron is uniformly ductile . . . fabricates readily and easily by all methods.

For low-cost, unfailing rust protection in every type of sheet metal product, make it a point always to specify long-lasting Toncan Iron. Full information on request.

See SWEET’S FILE
—or write for detailed information on these Republic Steel Building Products:
Pipe—Shunts—Roofing
Endura Stainless Steel
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Froitz-Mann Rigid Steel Conduit
Taylor Roofing Termes
Berger Lockers, Bins, Shelving and Kitchen Cabinets
Truscan Steel Windows, Doors, Joints and other building products

For ducts, gutters, conductor pipes, roofing, siding, tanks, ventilators, skylights, hoods and other sheet metal applications requiring rust-resistance—and for corrugated metal drainage products
All electrical systems are "SUBJECT TO CHANGE"

Electrical distribution systems ought to be tagged "Subject to Change."

Architects know that it's a rare installation that doesn't have need for replacements, removals or additions among existing circuits—sooner or later.

You can give every distribution system a headstart that helps lick these problems by specifying BullDog Vacu-Break Switchboards. These modern distribution control centers feature flexibility, convertibility and ample provision for any and all future expansion.

Front-operated switch units embody the unique Vacu-Break principle to smother arcs quickly and safely, preventing burning and pitting of contacts. And BullDog's self-aligning "Clampmatic Contacts" provide bolt-tight pressure to assure high conductivity, low heat losses, longer life and less maintenance.

Horsepower-rated and equipped with "quick-make" and "quick-break" operating mechanism, BullDog Vacu-Break Switchboards can be used for operating switches as well as for disconnect switches.

Act now to eliminate inefficient "ganging" of switches on makeshift racks. Our nearby field engineer will explain BullDog Vacu-Break Switchboards and their marked advantages in flexibility and performance. Call him today, or write BullDog direct for descriptive literature.

Vacu-Break Switchboards are available in 30 Amp. to 600 Amp., 2 & 3 Pole Circuits, 575 Volts and less.
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HOT WATER
HEATING SYSTEM

PROVIDES CONTINUOUS RADIANT HEAT
WITH INTERMITTENT FORCED CIRCULATION

CHOOSE a Thrush controlled, forced circulating, hot water system for real "solid comfort." It provides continuous radiant heat . . . without requiring continuous Circulator operation. Thrush Flow Control System automatically regulates water temperature to maintain absolutely uniform comfort regardless of outdoor weather changes. Operating cost is low because the Thrush Circulator normally operates only a few minutes out of each hour, and firing unit operating periods are shorter.

YEAR 'ROUND HEAT, HOT WATER

FORCED circulating Thrush Flow Control Hot Water Heating System is completely automatic, convenient, and economical of fuel. It also provides Summer-Winter domestic hot water from the same boiler at low cost. Heat distribution is quicker and there is no wasteful overheating. Installation costs less because forced circulation permits the use of smaller pipe, valves, and fittings. If you are not familiar with Thrush Systems, see your wholesaler or write for literature. Address Dept. J-3.

H. A. THRUSH & COMPANY
PERU · INDIANA
It is foolish, of course, to express or to admit a fear. We have only to fear fear itself. But I have heard otherwise sane architects mentioning a fear that all was not well in development of Modern Design — architectural design, that is, with a capital M. The fear is that modern designers are afraid of their freedom, that well-won freedom of the functionalist who stripped off the stylistic strait jackets and left their buildings bare, naked, but unabashed in all their structural beauty. It is the fear that a new style, modern, is imposing too many rigid taboos and that the young designer may be too tempted to copy the established formal clichés, the outward forms rather than the inner spirit, the underlying philosophy of great exponents of functional and organic beauty. But such imitation is part and parcel of the traditional art of architecture.

One should have no such fears, in spite of the evidence to the contrary. In the period of building expansion just ahead there will be designers, young and old, who will no longer fear to depart from the seemingly meager palette of their art, men (and women) who will declare their freedom from any impending stagnation or sterility of a "style." They will no longer strive so hard to be "different," all in the same way with the same forms, like the iconoclastic girls who, in their desire to be different, adopted the rolled-up blue jeans, flying shirt tails and moccasins, a rigid uniform.

The urge to create will transcend the learning stage with its tendency to copy or adopt each experimental form from the current magazines. Critical judgment will dictate the exercise of some discrimination, the choice of the better solution rather than merely the novel or the different. The mistakes of others will be discovered by personal critical analysis of the published works. Most of our architectural schools are endeavoring, each in its own way, to make its students think, and think their problems through from every aspect, functional, structural, efficiency, economic, social and esthetic.

And so I believe there will be heretics who will rebel against any hardened style, Period, or Modern; heretics who will provide designs for buildings both functional physically and significant and vital spiritually. We need have no fear of sterile stagnating standardization. Designers will continue to develop a finer sense of proportion and scale, of fitness of form to function. They may even discover the uses of forms now taboo because the despised traditionalist used them. There are functions of the play of light and shade on form and surface, of pattern, of contrasting forms that give life and meaning to designs. There is too much vitality and enthusiasm in our rising architectural talent to warrant any fear that their designs will be dry and tight and circumscribed. We will see rather a new freedom, a new, more individual expression, brighter, more lively, juicy, and intensely human designs, sincere and studied in conception, bold and stimulating in execution.

Architecture will continue to be a fine art, the mistress art, even within the framework imposed by economics, mechanics, sociology and what have you. Architects will continue, now and always, to exercise their freedom to design.

Kenneth K. Howell
EDITOR
"YPF" RESEARCH LABORATORY
IN FLORENCIO VARELA, ARGENTINA

Office of Architecture of the Engineering Department of the Yacimientos Petrolíferos Federales (Federal Oil Fields)

The increase in oil exploitation in the Argentine Republic made it necessary for the "YPF" to build this extensive modern laboratory in which to carry on an intensive program of scientific research.

The plan of the building logically and functionally divides into four main elements: (1) laboratories; (2) administration and social; (3) public display and auditorium; and (4) shops and pilot plants, each in its own wing of the building. The main facade parallels the highway but the laboratory wing is carefully oriented to obtain the best possible natural lighting.

One entire five-story wing is devoted to the 35 individual laboratories (shown in detail on pages 72–73) and to their library, archives, storage, and small shops.

The lower wings of the building, flanking the curving laboratory structure, provide, at the right of the entrance, the museum and auditorium, and at the left, the open gallery, the dining rooms and the administrative offices. The shop section with its studios and offices pro-
The laboratory wing dominates the composition, its end forming the vertical element of the entrance front. The high-ceilinged museum wall is glass from floor to ceiling, protected by the projecting roof of the slender colonnade. Below, converging lines of corridor-windows looking from the far end of the laboratory.

The site was chosen to be relatively near the General Administration Building of the YPF and its La Plata distillery, and yet far enough removed from the industrial centers to eliminate physical and electrical disturbances which might interfere with the accuracy of meticulous research experiments. The building faces highway No. 2 and is served also by another highway between La Plata and Buenos Aires at the rear.

Comfort and ideal climatic working conditions are provided by a complete air-conditioning system, using furred-down corridors for main ducts, and by steam radiation and concealed convectors. Intercommunicating telephones and call systems assure efficient communication. The laboratory equipment, planning and finish have been carefully studied for efficient use.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1. Main lobby
2. Information and control
3. Gallery
4. Museum
5. Lobby of the auditorium
6. Auditorium
7. Stage and adjoining rooms
8. Washrooms
9. Watchman's quarters
10. Dining room lobby
11. Dining room for employees and technical men
12. Serving pantry
13. Kitchen and services
14. Office
15. Hall
16. Laboratories
17. Ladies' dressing and washrooms
18. Men's dressing and washrooms
19. Hospital
20. Shops
21. Experimental rooms or plants
22. Offices
23. Offices
24. Dressing and washrooms
25. Passageway

BASEMENT PLAN
S-1 Hall
S-2 Machinery and boiler room
S-3 Compressor and ventilating machine room
S-4 Cold storage room
S-5 Photographic laboratory
S-6 Dark room
S-7 Physics laboratory
S-8 Dark room
S-9 Workman's dressing and washrooms
S-10 Electric switchboard central
S-11 Storage batteries
S-12 Seals
S-13 Filling room
S-14 Filling shelves
S-15 Machine room of the auditorium
S-16 Passageway
A Trapdoor for bringing in machines
B Garbage incinerator
C Elevators
D Hoists
E Ventilating, conduits, piping, etc.

Above the entrance a symbolic bas-relief by sculptor Carlos de la Carcova embellishes the facade. Vertical windows light one end of the meeting room shown on the opposite page.
Above: the formal meeting room, paneled in oak, is centrally placed on the second floor above the main entrance lobby. Its acoustical ceiling has recessed panels for indirect lighting.

Below: two views of the curved colonnade or open gallery connecting the shop wing with the main building, and showing the office link connecting the laboratory wing with the shops and pilot plant areas.
The great windows of the museum are protected from the glare of direct sunlight by the extended roof of the graceful portico.

The entrance lobby provides access to the museum, to the laboratory wing, to the gallery, and, by stairs, to administrative offices.
The museum serves also for leisurely access to the auditorium lobby beyond. Indirect lighting panels in the ceiling illumine the hall at night.
The simple and dignified auditorium seats 185 persons comfortably. Lighting again is indirect and pleasant.

Below: plan of a typical laboratory showing the two retorts or experiment-hoods with a table and sink between them on the corridor side of the room. The three work tables are of wood, painted, resting on glass insulator cups. The legend explains the disposition of the equipment.

A. Corridor
8. Laboratory
1. Duct for extracting gas from retorts
2. Piping for cold liquids and electric cables
3. Piping for hot liquids
4. Retorts or experiment-hoods
5. Trench with removable cover, for piping
6. Washing table
7. Experimental tables
8. Storage cabinet
9. Desks
10. Exhausts for heavy gases
11. Exhaust for light gases
12. Cocks and faucets for liquids (compressed air, super-gas, cold water, hot water, steam)
13. Sinks
14. Slide doors of the retorts
15. Shield for assisting burnt workmen
16. Shower for those spattered with acids
17. Anhydric carbonic fire extinguisher
18. Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher
19. Clock
20. Person call system
A typical laboratory showing the sink ends of the work tables, the wall cabinet and in the upper-right corner, the emergency shower. Each work space is provided with hot and cold water, compressed air, steam, gas and electric outlets (220-volt single-phase and 380-volt three-phase).

Typical work table and one retort or experiment-hood with its explosion-proof vertical-sliding doors. Counters under hoods are ceramic tile and each hood is equipped with feed-tube services similar to those of the tables, operated by handles outside the hood. Operating handles differ in shape so operator can identify each by touch.

Left: a double-height laboratory with mezzanine. Below: section showing ventilating ducts, retort or experiment-hood construction, and underfloor pipe and conduit channel under sink-end of laboratory tables.
A new building in Rio de Janeiro combines facilities for the development and manufacture of pharmaceutical products for Productos Roche, a subsidiary of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

Louis Parnes, Architect

Research and production in the field of medicinal products such as vitamins, penicillin, tablets, syrups and drugs go naturally hand in hand. Logically then, they are housed in the same structure. Architect Parnes has provided therefore a plant embodying facilities for a "straight flow" process. Raw materials enter at the lower floor, flow up to the manufacturing areas and down again to delivery or storage departments. Above are the laboratories for development research, testing; and on the top floor are the employees' facilities such as locker rooms, showers, restaurant, social rooms, and roof gardens. The administrative offices are in separate wing fronting on Rua General Janabarro. Employees' entrance is, via a separate path, at the juncture of the two parts of the building. Freight traffic is entirely separate via Rua Moreas e Silva at the rear, an ideal functional division of circulation.

The plant is of reinforced concrete, the research and manufacturing portion concrete-faced (no plaster or other finish); the administration portion faced with large marble plates or veneers one inch thick. An interesting structural and functional feature of the building is the self-supporting monolithic spiral slab stair, in the administration wing.
First floor plan
The building is unadorned and depends for its effect on the simplicity and richness of material and the natural pattern and proportioning of its functional elements. The main entrance to the building is at the northwest corner of the administration wing. The large spiral stair at the end of the entrance lobby leads to the conference room directly above the entrance and to second floor offices. The administration wing facades are faced with large slabs of marble veneer.

Protection from excessive sun radiation consists of thin but deep (13 feet) reinforced concrete vertical divisions equipped with horizontal movable asbestos-cement louvers. The flat roofs extend some five feet beyond the wall and provide additional protection from the sun. These roof canopies are especially reinforced to resist heat-deformation and to avoid dilation joints. To further assure comfort and proper control of air and temperature all rooms of the building are completely air conditioned.
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION THROUGH LABORATORY BUILDING

Second floor plan
DESIGN FOR DISPLAYING MERCHANDISE

Above: The Chicago unit of this men's tailoring firm uses a fabrics display idea that has already proved effective in its New York stores. When the displays are not in use, the wall is a series of battened panels in wood, which are permanently fixed in place.

FABRICS

RICHARD BENNETT, CHICAGO

Eugene Back and Theodore Yonkler
Architects

Kaufman & Fabry Photos

Above: Men's suitings are displayed on tall sliding racks mounted on overhead trolley tracks such as are used for garage doors. The customer can see a great number of fabrics quickly, in full-length folds, all in plain view and with uniform lighting.

Left: View of racks from rear of store, with some racks in closed position, some pulled out. There are two in each slot.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
In store architecture, all of the designer's spider-like enticements come to a focus on the display of the actual merchandise. Coupled with the imperative allure is the need for mechanical convenience, to obviate as far as possible the spoiling of a sale through awkward handling of goods. Here is a collection of ingenious display ideas from recent stores and showrooms.

FABRICS

SAKS FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

S. S. Silver & Co.

Designers

At Saks Fifth Avenue the racks of bolted materials on rollers along the walls make an intriguing array, and eliminate most of the awkwardness of handling bolts of cloth. Any fabric is easily unrolled for inspection by a patron, or the bolt is easily lifted off.

Above and right: To gain space in a long narrow departmental unit, one wall becomes a series of displays, in angling passages lined with wall-mounted bolt racks. The space below convenient wall height is developed for storage cabinets.
Two contrasting backgrounds for selling similar products, the one an ornate and feminine "bar" for beauty culture, the other a more neutral background for emphasis on a particular line of perfumes. The Parisian perspective painting is also emphasized, to proclaim the exotic origin.
Above: Here the shadow-box displays are scaled larger to attract attention at greater distance; the candy-stripe adds to the attention value. They are hung on glass panels lighted from behind.

Right: Again the shadow-box idea, this time in a pattern of round boxes on the curving wall to catch the eye of entering customers. Since this wall encloses a traffic area, the boxes are recessed.
In these displays, table lamps escape the usual cluttered confusion of the department store counters. They get a chance to assert some individuality under conditions closely approaching those of their use either near to or far from the wall.
The rug department uses a massive version of the fabrics wall-type display together with the familiar floor pile. In the electrical appliance section, the saw-tooth wall gives good display to large items, section-ialized shelves for smaller ones.
Balls of yarn are displayed in tiered plastic trays, sloped so that as one ball is removed the others roll down to the front. The fixture in the foreground displays knitting instruction books.

Sectionalized wall cabinets for skein yarn. Glass walls provide maximum visibility, and each glass-enclosed bin holds a full box of unpacked yarn. A little plastic tray in the front of each bin holds one skein out for convenient inspection by the customer.
An architect remarked recently that four apartment projects were planned for each one that reached the construction stage. In other words, in three out of four cases the architect must roll up the sketches and tell his draftsmen to forget the whole thing. Why?

Is it building costs, restrictions, rent ceilings, material shortages, financing? Obviously it is not lack of demand. Obviously, too, it is not lack of enterprise, if four are trying for every one who succeeds.

If building costs come to mind as the first and final answer, the charts on succeeding pages may contain some surprises. Building costs are high, to be sure, but if we stop there we are quitting too soon. In the first place, we could be charged with pusillanimity. Costs of nearly everything are high. The problem is not how high they are in relation to the past, but how high in relation to the future.

If we think building costs will stay high, we had better find a way to proceed now. In the second place, history tells us that high building costs have not proved much of a deterrent in the past. Rightly or wrongly, most volume building was done in high-cost periods. Perhaps we should not jump to any conclusion from this fact, but we ought at least to take another look at costs.

In the second place, history tells us that high building costs have not proved much of a deterrent in the past. Rightly or wrongly, most volume building was done in high-cost periods. Perhaps we should not jump to any conclusion from this fact, but we ought at least to take another look at costs.

Pursuing its studies of rental housing, the RECORD has asked two experienced apartment builders — both of them architects, by the way — for today’s cost studies. These have been analyzed and charted in comparison to published “representative” figures by the Federal Housing Administration. The FHA costs are taken as “par,” and the others as practical attempts by professionals to do at least as well as haggy.

One of the pros did very well — he is busy with a number of projects right now. This is Emil A. Schmidlin, architect of East Orange, N. J. The other one played on an entirely different course; he packed up his clubs and gave up the game. The interesting thing is this:

Both used exactly the same construction cost. Both builders calculated construction costs at 60¢ per cu. ft. This compares with a prewar average of 35¢.

Several interesting conclusions come out of the individual and comparative analysis of each cost tabulation. Perhaps the really significant one right at this moment (with many federal controls still holding) is that relief of the rental housing shortage is likely to be spotty — it is impossible to build in some localities; in others building will proceed.

Some other conclusions are:

1. Land cost assumes remarkable importance. In the Westchester example it was $2.50 a sq. ft.; in New Jersey, just under 30¢. This item was the largest single factor determining success or failure.

2. Taxes run a close second. In terms of yearly cost taxes caused the widest divergence.
3. The FHA financing scheme, while leaving a thinner equity, does become quite a factor in fixing the percentage of annual "profit."

4. Assume 100 per cent occupancy and the margin of profit widens very rapidly, as compared with a long-term vacancy average. This would make a terrific difference in the early years of a project built at high costs in a period of heavy demand.

5. A small rent increase would widen the margins still more rapidly. The Westchester builder would lose money at 100 per cent occupancy at today's maximum rentals; but increase rentals by 25 per cent and his project does better than par. This point seems worth stressing: it does not require any staggering rent increase to change the entire picture of costs.

6. The income tax status of the owner would make a great difference. A corporate income tax would eat heavily into that little profit triangle at the top of the charts. (See "The Rental Housing Mystery," by Miles L. Colean, in the February Architectural Record.)

7. Assuming 100 per cent occupancy at adequate rentals, the owner would find it possible to amortize his investment more rapidly in the early years. Some figuring on this possibility might relieve some of his fears about undertaking to build at high costs. It might also prove the feasibility of some current proposals for permitting temporarily high depreciation in figuring income taxes, although, as Mr. Colean has pointed out, the owner must be prepared for higher taxable income in the later years.

There is another conclusion that is not quite so apparent in the charts: future cost trends are likely to be more important to the owner than any of the messages in current calculations. If the value of the dollar is to continue downward as it has in the past 50 years, the owner will do pretty well, even if costs of construction should decline a little before the inflation trend again sets in. If, on the other hand, today's costs should prove to be seriously high in relation to future ones, there would be a wave of bankruptcies. To see these effects graphically it would only be necessary to move upward or downward the angling line of "income," according to an assumed change in rental levels. The charts show rather clearly the stupendous effect of fixed costs in a rental project. Move the income line downward, just a little, and it soon gets under the level of fixed costs. But move it upward (assuming rental increases), and it rapidly widens the margin of profit. A history of the costs of the City and Suburban Homes Company (published in 1938 by FHA) shows that in the past 50 years their rentals for specific projects increased sometimes far over 100 per cent. In such a case the fixed costs of original construction become meaningless: the determinants then are later costs of modernization, replacement, operating, taxes and so on.

Thus if today's costs are but slightly higher than future averages, the charts would say there should be sufficient margin in a few profitable years to make the venture attractive right now. Or, that it would require very little rental increase to produce a boom in rental building.

In the "old days" the speculative builder used to say he would not undertake a project unless he could get his money out in five years. According to the charts, it would not be too difficult to do just that. All it would take is a few years of good rentals and full occupancy.
The normal way of figuring a project's costs to test its soundness is simply to make a tabulation of figures such as the one above to see how income matches cost after due allowance for vacancies. This would produce a simple bar chart such as the one at the right above. However, if all of the costs are charted against percentage of occupancy the cost picture becomes more graphic, particularly when, as now, high occupancy can be expected.

The chart is simply drawn: all annual costs are assumed to be fixed, thus the cost lines are parallel to the base (it might be said that operating costs will vary somewhat with percentage of occupancy, but as a practical matter the variation would surely be negligible — any operating savings with high vacancies would be eaten up by renting or decorating expense). The income does, of course, vary in direct relation to occupancy, and becomes a straight line from zero to maximum income.

Immediately it becomes apparent that the only profit in a rental building (with its high fixed costs) comes in the upper triangle. In this FHA "par" example, profit begins at about 85 per cent occupancy. It goes up rapidly approaching 100 per cent occupancy.

The author drew such a chart many years ago to show how quickly disaster comes when either rents or occupancy is reduced. Today, when occupancy is presumed to be 100 per cent, the chart also illustrates how rapidly the picture can change in the other direction.

FHA officials might be horrified to know, for example, that this standard set of costs shows a 20 per cent profit on the owner's equity, provided he achieves 100 per cent occupancy. A slight dash of cold water comes next — the FHA sample sheet calls it, not profit, but "cash available for income taxes, corporate taxes, dividends and surplus." In any case 20 per cent sounds like good business.

Move back on the chart to 93 per cent occupancy (the FHA figures 7 per cent for vacancies) and the "profit" has dropped to 10.9 per cent. This is of course based on the owner's equity of something over 10 per cent.

All the basic cost figures were taken from an FHA tabulation in its booklet "Rental Housing for Veterans" published last September. The only thing changed was the allowance for amortization, which has recently been cut from 2 to 1½ per cent.

In relation to the figures shown on the next two charts it is worth noting that land cost in this FHA example is about 24 cents a sq. ft., and the total cost per room runs about $1668. This latter figure is just nicely within the maximum allowable figure of $1800. The rentals average $70.70 per family unit, or $18.13 per room per month. In the next two calculations, showing actual projects, costs per room ran in one case $2975, and in the other $2214. Under the $1800 ceiling, then, neither of the other two projects could be built, even though one of them shows that it would pay out nicely under the present maximum rentals.
MR. SCHMIDLIN is currently quite enthusiastic about the possibilities of building apartment buildings under the present FHA Title VI financing scheme. As a matter of fact he is building a number of projects now and is acting as consultant for several more in the northern New Jersey area.

He has given here today's true cost figures for that area. To be strictly precise, these costs are not those of any given project. He took the 60¢ cube cost because it just happened to match exactly the figure given by the Westchester builder; cube costs for non-fireproof, walkup buildings actually vary from 58 to 61¢, and that is the way they are currently figured by FHA.

The principal difference between his costs and those from Westchester are in land costs: 30¢ against $2.50 per sq. ft.; and in taxes: $132 per four-room apartment per year against $325. He has also changed the financing arrangements to use the Title VI method. There are other differences—he uses 1700 sq. ft. of land per apartment as against 900 in Westchester. The four-room apartment is slightly smaller in New Jersey—12,000 against 14,000.

These differences when transferred to annual costs show that he would come out pretty well, even though in Westchester County the same costs of construction would show a loss.

How well is indicated by some analysis of the profit triangle in the chart. In this example income crosses total costs at 81 per cent occupancy, and the overall profit is just slightly better than in the FHA example. At 100 per cent occupancy it amounts to 24 per cent, at 95 per cent occupancy it is 18 per cent. That is, of course, 18 and 24 per cent on an assumed 10 per cent equity. It should be remembered that there might be some theory in the assumption of $92 per month rental for a four-room apartment. In an actual case the OPA-FHA rentals might be fixed at a somewhat lower level. As a practical matter, however, it is interesting to note that even under 60¢ building costs and maximum allowable rentals it is perfectly possible to work out a project that makes a good showing.

Mr. Schmidlin points out further that the annual amortization under the FHA set-up is figured as a cost item but is actually a saving, or at least a safety factor. It would seem to be only reasonable cost accounting to figure depreciation as a cost item in what is after all classified as a "wasting asset." On the other hand the FHA has announced its intention to use considerable discretion in helping builders through any difficult years that might be ahead. In other words in a depression period of minor severity it would be perfectly feasible to waive the amortization temporarily.

Even without such help from the mortgagee, however, he would have a margin of safety of his own. If in the early years of high occupancy he could set aside a surplus fund he would be prepared for trouble.

Cost and income statement for various two- and three-story apartments in New Jersey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COSTS (per 4-room apartment)</th>
<th>TOTAL COSTS</th>
<th>PROFIT</th>
<th>ROIC%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land—1700 sq. ft. per 4-room apt.</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$945.17</td>
<td>158.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg.—12,000 cu. ft. per apt. @ 60¢ per cu. ft.</td>
<td>$7,200.00</td>
<td>$9,155.00</td>
<td>125.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing, architect’s and builder’s fees, etc.—15%</td>
<td>$1,104.00</td>
<td>$8,051.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of 4-room apartment.</td>
<td>$8,855.00</td>
<td>$8,051.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME (per 4-room apartment per year)</th>
<th>TOTAL INCOME</th>
<th>TOTAL EXPENSES</th>
<th>TOTAL PROFIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPA rent allowed $80 per month per apt.</td>
<td>$960.00</td>
<td>$1,344.00</td>
<td>$404.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services allowed—$3 per room per month</td>
<td>144.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income allowed</td>
<td>$1,104.00</td>
<td>$1,104.00</td>
<td>$1,104.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES (per 4-room apartment per year)</th>
<th>TOTAL EXPENSES</th>
<th>TOTAL PROFIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest—4%+1/2% on 90% mtg.</td>
<td>$358.63</td>
<td>$404.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization—11/2% (first year)</td>
<td>119.54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes—$33 per room per year</td>
<td>132.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating—$70 per room per year</td>
<td>280.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancies—5%</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>$855.17</td>
<td>$404.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROFIT (before income taxes)</th>
<th>TOTAL PROFIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$158.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A builder in the Westchester area of New York who has for years operated his own projects recently made these calculations for a building to adjoin an existing one. He quickly discovered that the arithmetic did not work out well, and offered these costs as proof positive that under present controls he must sit on the sidelines.

There is no argument there. With the land costs and taxes indicated, coupled with today’s construction costs, he is through before he starts.

The chart is interesting, however, to show what might happen if the rent ceilings were abandoned. He has proved rather definitely that he is in a high-cost location and that rent ceilings here prevent any sound financial structure. It is natural to assume that in such an area rentals would be fairly high were it not for existing ceilings. It would not be difficult for a soap-box orator to convince his listeners that if there were no restrictions rents would quickly double. The chart indicates that this is by no means necessary. The added line for income represents an increase above existing ceilings of only 25 per cent. That would mean a rental of $115 per month for a four-room apartment in a rather wealthy community.

The new line on the chart shows that a 25 per cent rent increase would make his project slightly better than the par set by the FHA. His income would match operating costs at 83 per cent occupancy, and the income line of the chart takes a sufficiently higher angle to just about match the other two examples.

In calculating overall profits he apparently does not do quite as well as the appearance of the chart seems to indicate, for in this case his “profit” must be figured against a 25 per cent equity instead of the 10 per cent assumed in the other instances. Nevertheless, at 95 per cent occupancy he would show a rate of 5.6 per cent. At 100 per cent occupancy the figure is 8 per cent.

In the succeeding years his results are not so easy to follow. He does not have the fixed rate of interest and amortization. He shows an amortization of 2 per cent per year, which presumably is a flat annual rate of reduction of the mortgage. If he actually paid this each year, his interest would be declining gradually. He already starts with a more conservative original loan, with presumably a safer margin for trouble, even if it does not show up in the percentage of “profit.” The reason it does not show so readily, of course, is that while the rate is lower, the actual amount is higher. It will be noted that these differences in financing will also result in different income tax impositions.
Some of Parkmerced's buildings are monolithic concrete. On most blocks, however, construction is concrete to the first floor with wood frame and stucco above. Coverage by buildings is less than one quarter of the total 200 acres.

**HIGH STANDARDS, LOW RENTS, PARKMERCED, SAN FRANCISCO**

*Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Builders*

*Leonard Schultze & Associates, Architects*

Sighting high on convenience, openness, sunlight and related amenities of environment for 2531 middle-income families, the builders managed to hold their aim steady, despite wartime preventions, to the extent of completing two thirds of this project by early 1945. Rentals continue to range from an average of $54 monthly for a one-bedroom suite to $82.50 for a three-bedroom duplex. Like Parklabrea at Los Angeles (see Architectural Record, May '46, pp. 88-90), also created through the substantial investment resources of the Metropolitan, Parkmerced raises a high standard, and hope and inspiration, too, for crucially needed housing developments to follow.

Top plan: One-bedroom suite on second floor is identical, except that closet is over access stairway. Two plans, right, Second floors extend over entrance passageway to interior of block. Kitchens face streets; all living rooms and most bedrooms overlook patio lawns.
Original model used for project promotion gives fair idea of present general layout, although in later development the ravine in foreground was filled and graded, together with other major changes. The Common at center comprises about three acres of lawn. Each block of buildings contains three or four grassed and planted patios with, in most cases, a children's playground, laundry and storage rooms at the center. Average block also provides stall type garages.
TWO SOUTHERN GROUPS PLANNED FOR LONG TERM DIVIDENDS

PEACHTREE HILLS, ATLANTA, GA.

Both at Peachtree Hills, shown on this page, and at Highland Lakes, across, "attempt was made," say the architects, "to provide permanent buildings for the lowest possible cost, since a limited but long term dividend was the object of the investor." At the same time, in both cases, heavily wooded rolling sites were capitalized to give tenants the pleasantest of possible natural surroundings. Buildings were fitted to topography to minimize grading and to retain trees, and oriented to provide maximum sunlight and open view for each unit.
MATERIALS and equipment for both jobs are practically identical and were chosen with regard for a minimum of maintenance. Footings, framing, floors and roof structures are reinforced concrete; roofing is 20 year built-up. Exterior walls are hollow-clay tile, cement stuccoed. Interior partitions are hollow clay tile and gypsum plaster. All apartments have gas stoves and refrigerators; gas fired, forced warm-air heating units serve each six apartments. W. Kenneth Miller was the local associated architect, supervising construction.
WHAT KIND OF GROUP DESIGN?

POSSIBILITIES AND PREVENTIONS

By Arthur C. Holden, F.A.I.A.

What kind of group design may, in the next few years, be possible as well as desirable? The question in this discussion hinges more on straight factors of planning and design than on finance economics. The answer, of course, involves consideration of what the public wants. Contact with the demands of public taste, in turn, reveals that the public on its part lacks sufficient information as to the range of possibilities, and the hindrances in the path of accomplishment.

It can be argued that the public in general looks with suspicion upon innovations; nevertheless, when homes are offered which combine economy, convenience and attractiveness, there is active public response, not much diminished by departures from the commonplace in group arrangement and design. Moreover, the public is asking more and more discerning questions about the respective advantages of buying and renting; and also whether housing, planned as a group, can be offered only on a rental basis.

The increasing demand for suburban rental apartments may in part be attributed to recent experience with planned war housing. In spite of shortcomings, many of these large scale housing projects have furnished a concrete demonstration of new horizons in residential communities. In a great many cases these projects have been accepted by the public as giving more convenience and attractiveness, in proportion to the money and risk involved, than houses and lots offered in undesigned rows, previously accepted as a minimum standard.

To some extent the impression prevails that such limited experience with the planned community as the public has enjoyed has been made possible through governmental subsidy. Accordingly, there is a great demand for more subsidies so that there can be more housing of these improved types, and more projects planned on the basis of the group. Moreover, it appears that legislatures and courts, in much part, are in agreement that governmental subsidies are justified both to aid our cities rid themselves of unfit obsolete habitations, and to aid in providing housing of a minimum standard of decency for families whose earnings are, through no essential fault of their own, below the level at which decent housing can be provided on a straight commercial basis. But present demands for subsidies go far beyond the limits originally intended. The question is asked "Why can't those who can afford to pay obtain homes that are planned on the group basis and which possess a reasonable degree of assurance to the amenities of community life?"

Granted that the progress made has given the general public a new hope for better living conditions, it is my belief that we have fallen far below what should have been possible, not only by the limitations of depression understanding of the restraining factors, it is likely that, in the future, we may fail to make the gains that should be possible in group housing and community design.

The Architect: Specialist in Coordinating Specialists

Much of the credit for America's great industrial progress is due to specialization. There comes a point, however, where specialization begins to create new dangers of its own. The architect is especially aware of this, because a large part of his task as designer is to coordinate the work of specialists. He himself is a specialist at coordination. He has to have a broad knowledge, not only of how other specialists work, but of how far their provinces of practice will permit modification in the interest of objectives beyond each specialist's particular concern.

Let us make clear that in discussing "group housing" and deliberately avoiding the use of the term "apartment house," we assume that the state of public taste has advanced beyond acceptance of the tall city apartment, or even the standardized four-family house, both originally designed for a typical city lot and too frequently transplanted to a rural or suburban environment. Such buildings remain city apartments or flats even though specialists who create them dub them "Cottswold Manor," hoping thus to cash in on the publicity value of fake half-timbered gables cutting the roof line, or projecting from an otherwise inoffensive third or fourth story wall. Such incongruous city transplantations assume the transfer of an urban system of lot subdivision to country and suburbs, and the regularization of country roads into streets.

It is my contention that the character of the rural landscape can be maintained if houses are grouped appropriately, with a minimum semblance to arrangement in rows. This can be done by careful attention not only to the design of buildings but to the design and arrangement of the spaces between. We should consider the concentration of buildings in groups, and in no less degree strive for the concentration of open spaces. In the ideal we should aim at a skillful combination of dispersion and concentration.

How Did We Miss?

At this point it is pertinent, perhaps, to inquire why the design of our communities has fallen so far short of the ideal, in spite of the fact that the past 70 years have produced continuous improvements in the technique of building. Probably never before in history has such a great physical task been performed in such a short period of time as the astonishing amount of construction accomplished by the American people.

The rapid development of machine processes and advance
A most significant proposal for the development of a golf course site. The plan does not fit into zoning laws as written inasmuch as it calls for three widely separated tall apartments planned harmoniously with group-row and individual housing. The design attempts to make the most of natural features and to concentrate the buildings, leaving sufficient open area between to retain the natural assets of the landscape. Strangely enough, surrounding property owners have opposed the development, little realizing that a gridiron plot could be laid out and built up with banal individual family homes under present zoning laws, and that variation of types of buildings makes possible the preservation of open space.

But probably the greatest factor in increased productivity has been the specialization of labor and the subdivision of tasks. It is not necessary here to go into details of how the labor of creating materials has become increasingly separated from the labor of erection, or how separate sets of skilled craftsmen have developed to handle different types of materials. It is more important to stress the division of responsibility. The man who designs the building has been glad to have the contractor assume the responsibility for erection. The contractor who builds usually prefers to have someone else take over the responsibility for owning and maintaining. The major portion of the money required for construction is furnished by neither the builder nor the ultimate owner; it is loaned frequently through an agent to be gradually paid back in exchange for the use of shelter.

But in many respects this division of responsibility has had definitely nonprogressive effects, tending to create habits setting unfortunate limits upon design. For example, those who lend money want the limits of the owner’s responsibility definitely fixed. The owner also wants boundaries established within which his authority will not be challenged. As a result of divided responsibilities, the limitations of a system of individual development have carried over into an era with a tremendous necessity and potential capacity for common planning.

Furthermore, we have set up regulations and enacted into law certain restrictive measures of original good intention, designed to protect the public against the abuses of special interests. Most of these restrictive measures presuppose an individual interest confined within certain specific boundaries, working against individual interests confined within adjacent plottages, as well as against the public interest. For example, many of our zoning laws are focused upon restricting the building bulk on a single lot and, especially in suburban areas, upon maintaining certain minimum front, side, and rear yard dimensions. We appear to have been practically blind to the encouragement of procedure which is based upon the interdependability of property rights and advantages.

In 1946 it was my privilege to submit recommendations for zoning ordinance revisions to a city of over 40,000 population, where invasions by intensive type apartment houses were a cause for concern. The proposed code suggested a basic differentiation for individual lot developments from large scale plot developments which provided for the design of space between buildings. It appeared futile even to attempt to secure official backing for such a proposal. City officials didn’t see how concert of action could be secured for the laying out of plot developments in the older parts of town where property was already cut up into lots, and they were quite frank in saying that they didn’t want “apartment” groups to replace former large scale gentlemen’s estates.
in neighborhoods where individual lots were salable. It made no impression upon a planning board, composed of specialized department heads, to point out that, under the existing code, gentlemen's estates in the sparsely settled sections of the city could be cut up into individual lots, on each of which two family houses could be erected, ranged in rows with no more than the minimum required side yards between buildings.

In many cities the usual code requirements forbid the construction of more than one building on a single lot, and also forbid the construction of a building on a lot which does not abut a public street of a minimum width, generally set at 50 feet. These are outgrowths of such abuses as abounded in the city of Washington, when old stables or rear alleys were made over into Negro tenements without adequate sanitary provisions. Such legislation was also originally designed to protect the ignorant lot purchaser against being sold a lot to which no legal access was obtainable. Adequate access for fire apparatus has been another (and valid) reason given for regulations of this type, but there has been as yet little consideration for stultifying effects upon design.

— And Further Hindrances

Group planning has encountered other positive difficulties. Accepted methods of design have not found a way to provide adequately for common recreation space, and to preserve those natural features of the landscape which furnish values enjoyable in common with use of the surrounding properties.

Let us take as an extreme example the "planning" of the interior of an average block laid out in lots for one-family homes. In the days of the buggy whip, it was advisable to place the stable at the rear of the lot as far from the house as possible. Today, with the horse practically a reminiscence, it is still not unusual to place the garage at the back of the lot, sometimes reached by a rear alley, sometimes by a driveway at the side of the house. Many municipalities have regulations requiring the garage, except when attached to the house, to be placed at least 60 feet back from the street. This means 25 to 60 feet of paved rear alley or side road per house. It also means, in general, that the interior of the block is cluttered up with miscellanously placed garages.

In laying out a new community even upon regularly spaced rectangular blocks, attractive central space, usable in common, could easily be provided were it possible to assure maintenance and protection of the common interest. Unfortunately, there are many hard and fast requirements for minimum lot sizes. Frequently these are backed up by the FHA. The "rules" do not recognize the desirability of a small size private yard, particularly when it abuts a large common open space. Furthermore lawyers usually advise against deed restrictions assigning the rear portion of a lot to common use as garden or recreation space to be enjoyed by all families of owners in the block. Certainly to assign space to a common interior garden is a practicable method for preserving the amenities of nature. It is a lag in our ideas of contract that prevents its use. Let us imagine an attractive little tree-bordered stream flowing through the center of a block. The value of such a feature is entirely dependent upon the success with which a plan for common enjoyment can be worked out. If design is to remain subject to the backwardness of the legal specialists, it is good policy to divert the stream into a culvert.
Stanworth Project, Princeton, N. J., for the New York Life Insurance Co.; Holden, McLaughlin & Associates, Architects. 152 individual family units on a terrain where large specimen trees and a variation in grade of 50 ft. were factors in planning. The great depth of the 15-acre tract suggested a private loop road for access. The apartments are entered from the rear, the fronts in all cases facing on the garden from which automobile traffic is excluded. Dwellings are developed from unit plans, with the variations in grade and grouping furnishing the main esthetic elements of the design. Rents range from $60 to $125 per family. Located on one of the most important residential streets in Princeton with potential attractiveness beyond what is usually possible, these houses are designed with large rooms as a long-range investment, to be desirable after high costs have been largely amortized. Progress photo taken in January.
and cover the irregularities of grade with fill, thus facilitating the eventual sale of independent parcels of real estate. All too frequently lots and houses are arranged principally with an eye to delivering a marketable property with a house that conforms to all requirements, unchallengeable through law or contract but starkly oblivious to the amenities of neighborly living.

In planning group housing the same type of habits and similar forms of specialized regulations militate against the improvement of design. Theoretically, the purpose of group housing is to secure the advantages of location and terrain for a larger number of families than could possibly enjoy such amenities in city, country or suburbs on the basis of single family homes.

But the belief is still widespread that all large scale group housing should be so designed that it may be split up and sold to small scale owners if the project proves unsuccessful. Many cities and towns require in their codes that every building shall be connected independently to a public sewer. This may be all well for a city type apartment where families are piled up floor over floor, but where effort is being made to preserve a rural atmosphere and where the families and buildings are spread out horizontally, such a regulation usually adds unnecessarily to cost, and tends toward the destruction of natural charm because of the innumerable trenches intersecting tree roots.

There are other habits and requirements which make group planning difficult. Among these are certain mandatory preferences of the land planning division of the FHA. There has been insistence that facades should, wherever possible, be parallel to the street and that under no circumstances should rear be exposed to view from a public road. Even though a differentiation has been established between arterial streets and minor residential streets, there has been insistence, in which most municipalities join, that all public rights of way should be 50 feet in minimum width, and that added to this, there should be a minimum setback of 25 feet.

Lists of requirements such as these have been built up to suit the concerns of various specialists. The designer cannot help but chafe under them for they limit his power to make original use of the conditions that are presented to him. Most highway and fire departments support the insistence upon wide surface pavements, pointing out the dangers of blocking snow plows in winter, and fire apparatus. Then there is the ever-present consideration of heavy fuel delivery trucks and garbage collections. There is also the problem of how to take adequate measures for the ubiquitous automobile and still preserve the charm of unbroken greensward, trees and shrubs. The arrangement of a group housing project must satisfy these practical considerations of access and needed services, but there is much margin for give-away in meeting the no less essential requirements of gracious and happy living.

Generalization regarding higher standards of group planning is likely to sound discouraging. A good plan is still one which makes the most out of opportunities presented. Even if all of the handicaps imposed by restrictions and specialized habits cannot at once be overcome, good group design should stimulate man, in the broadest possible sense, to acknowledge that more can be realized through common and shared enjoyment than through the obdurate definition of legal boundary lines, within which each individual may exercise his narrow choice, whether it be to exploit, desecrate, ignore or even to cultivate nature.
VARIED-LEVEL PLANS, PITTSBURGH

William C. Young, Architect

Construction on the building shown above, and in plan at right, is just about to start; the similar building shown below in rendering is just finished. Brief study of the plan will disclose varied levels between apartments—a distinctive feature of both projects, implementing garages in the basement since both are on reasonably level sites. Construction is steel joist and concrete floor; exteriors, brick with tile on cinder block back-up. Each building has an incinerator; concealed hot-water heating. $80 rents include utilities.
Building rentals will probably be upwards of $35 per room, requiring fairly spacious layouts. A number of units have balconies and a few have two baths. Interior finishes will be painted plaster walls and ceiling; floors, wood block set in mastic; tile in baths; linoleum in kitchen. Large glass areas in dining spaces will be double-pane. A major feature of the building as a whole will be an integral two-level garage for 91 cars, access being directly from two boundary streets with differing levels, no ramps.
Materials in lobby will be: floor and base, terrazzo, walls of plaster, rubble stone and plywood. Large glass areas and copious planting are calculated to arouse feelings in key with the general theme of spaciousness and broad natural outlook.

**Berla & Abel Architects**

The rendering across page, top, shows the building's southern exposure, overlooking Rock Creek Park valley. Designed to take advantage of maximum height permitted under zoning laws, the building's ground coverage, at typical floor level, is about 40 per cent of the plot. Construction is fire-resistant throughout, with reinforced concrete skeleton frame. Floor slabs are concrete with tile fillers. Exterior walls are to be buff face brick, with 8-in. cinder block back-up; interior, wood furring and plaster on gypsum lath. Heating system will be hot water radiant. Entire building will be mechanically ventilated, with air pumped into corridors, through vertical ducts (see top sketch), from basement fans. Air will enter apartments through door louvers.
The garden apartment type of building,” the architects write, “and division of the project into seven small buildings resulted from financing considerations and a predilection on the part of the owner for this sort of arrangement. We personally believe that under the given circumstances, a single large multistory building on the site would have been about as economical to build and operate. Moreover, providing the same number of apartment units, it might very possibly have permitted better tenant outlook and landscaping. Under present local building conditions, construction costs of this garden type are about the same per unit as would be those of an eight-story building on the same site.”

Local building codes required fire-resistant construction throughout; concrete frame was chosen as most economical for this region. Interior partitions are gypsum block, plastered. Door bucks and frames are steel. Windows are stock light-weight steel casements, with steel interior jambs and stools. Exterior walls are red brick with limestone trim.
STUDENT-FACULTY UNITS

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, ATLANTA

Burge & Stevens and Associates, Architects

Requirements here were to design apartment units for the use of students and faculty members. They were needed in a hurry; at the same time, the school is in the midst of a long-term expansion program, requiring that the building be a durable permanent structure. Another factor: the present veteran’s schooling program stipulates that rents be within reasonable range. (Financing of the building is being accomplished through a self-liquidating bond issue.) Basis of the design, therefore, was permanency and few luxuries, using materials capable of absorbing considerable abuse with a minimum of maintenance.

Footings, floor and roof framing are reinforced concrete. Exterior walls are common brick facing with hollow clay tile back-up. Walls and ceilings are finished with gypsum plaster. Floors are asphalt tile. Windows are aluminum; door frames, steel; doors, flush wood within apartments, fire-resistive in public corridors.

Half of the building is heated by conventional forced hot water; the other half by a floor panel radiant system. This was done purposefully for making comparative studies. Steam is provided from a central plant.
SUNLIGHT and air on all faces, practically guaranteed for the future, were the basis of this all-out balcony endeavor. Streets are the margin of guarantee on the northern and eastern exposures. Immediately to the west is a low, permanent private residence; and a low building to the south is owned by the apartment proprietor.

The architect points out other considerations directed toward the type of tenant "who appreciates the finest in apartment living": three high speed elevators instead of two, as in comparable buildings; radio outlets in each unit, with "music by Musak"; conduits for television; interceptor telephone service for each apartment; a restaurant; maid and houseman service. Individual deep freeze lockers will be provided; kitchens and bathrooms without windows will be mechanically ventilated. All balconies can be enclosed and heated during winter.

Construction is steel columns and beams, reinforced-concrete cinder arches.
Commenting on problems of urban apartment design in general, the architect writes: "Zoning restrictions and the necessity of utilizing every foot of space sometimes result in unusual conditions on uppermost floors. The bulk and shape of the general mass often lack symmetry; fenestration, parapet walls heights, etc. must be judged from the viewpoint of the occupant, rather than the observer. . . . In a certain location, it may be legally possible to introduce a balcony, possibly detrimental to the facade but producing additional owner revenue. . . . In order to avoid costly off-sets and furring, columns, plumbing stacks and vent ducts must be carried straight up wherever possible. Consequently each floor plan must be studied separately and then restudied in the light of conditions above and below."

This location is handy to midtown office buildings, thus the compact plan for appeal to business couples with possibly one child. Most eating and entertaining will be done off premises; all facilities are planned for minimum housework.

70TH ST. AND PARK

This strictly residential neighborhood abounding in big incomes, together with a narrow plot, imposed considerably different problems. Rooms and facilities are more generous, though still directed toward small families. Baths were located to obviate additional lavatories off foyers and, at the same time, keep guests from passing through bedrooms. Lack of maids’ rooms in some units derives from the probability of much “day” help. Narrowness of the plot hindered compact “utility core.” Long foyers serve to integrate units.
This building, well-along in construction at 87th St. and Madison Avenue, advances the balcony motif to a point where closest definition might be: a hanging garden apartment. Each unit on the upper floors, with a few exceptions, has a private porch or terrace upon which extensive planting will be encouraged. The first floor will contain stores, in addition to the superintendent's quarters and a large entrance hall in marble.

Construction is steel frame, with concrete floor slabs encasing hot-water radiant coils. Basement, in addition to containing heating plant, will provide tenants' laundry rooms and a garage.
When New York City Housing Authority was looking for the most economical heating system for its Brownsville Houses, an unusually detailed study of various heating schemes and arrangements for a typical multi-story apartment was made by Meyer, Strong, and Jones, Inc., Consulting Engineers.

While this study was made in 1943, relative aspects of the cost comparison (see table on page 109) should still apply. To keep costs comparative, prices have been translated into an index with 100 as a base figure for the typical New York City Housing installation (No. 1, below).

The study was made purely on the basis of installation costs (disregarding everything common to all schemes, such as boiler rooms and underground distribution systems), and not upon other considerations of convenience, performance, or operating costs.

Included in this analysis are various riser and connection arrangements for the conventional 2-pipe vacuum system, 1-pipe steam system, and the "Metro" downfeed riser system. To make the study as complete as possible, comparative costs were also figured for unit-heater and panel-heating systems for the same apartment.

1 (Typical New York City Housing) 2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections at floor
2 2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections chased at floor
3 2-pipe vacuum. Risers at windows. Radiator connections at ceiling
4 2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections at ceiling
5 1-pipe steam. Risers at windows. Radiator connections at floor
Left: Riser diagram for 1 (2-pipe vacuum). Risers for 2, 3, and 4 are similar. Right: Riser diagram for 5 (1-pipe steam)

Basement plan of entire building, showing piping for 5 (1-pipe steam). H = risers for hall or kitchen, B = bathroom risers

6 Above: Unit heater. Heated air from steam-to-air heat exchanger is forced through ducts to rooms in the apartment

Above, right: Riser diagram for unit heaters

Right: Unit heater arrangement for typical apartment wing
7 Downfeed through convector. This is the so-called "Metro"* system wherein sub-atmospheric steam is fed downward and through the convector, as shown in the riser diagram. This eliminates cross connections in rooms, also individual collector traps since the riser is trapped in the basement. The convector consists of a finned and enclosed section of the downfeed riser, and cannot be shut off, though in the original system a damper was included in the convector enclosure to regulate the volume of air circulating through it.

* The original "Metro" system was developed for Parkchester Apartments, Bronx, N. Y., and patented by Edward E. Ashley, Consulting Engineer.

8 Panel heating plan. Coils shown by solid lines occur in slabs of floors 1 through 6 and the roof; those shown by broken lines, in floors 1, 3, and 5 and the roof. All coils and branches are \( \frac{3}{4} \) in.; welded and buried in concrete. Right: Riser diagram for panel heating.

**COMPARATIVE HEATING COSTS FOR A TYPICAL 4½-ROOM APARTMENT**

Prices, based on 1943 material and labor costs, are comparative only and include nothing common to all schemes, such as boiler room, and underground distribution. Control systems included are similar except for panel heating.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Index</th>
<th>Scheme No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Typical New York City Housing) 2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections at floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections chased at floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2-pipe vacuum. Risers at windows. Radiator connections at ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2-pipe vacuum. Risers in room corners. Radiator connections at ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1-pipe steam. Risers at windows. Radiator connections at floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Unit heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Downfeed through convector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272.6*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Panel heating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Panel heating licenee's estimate: 216.5
A floor system of precast concrete slabs has been adapted to one of America's largest garden-type apartment developments, Parkway Village*, in Queens, N. Y., with a promise of considerable savings in construction costs. This is a 110-building project which will house United Nations' personnel in 2- and 3-story units, providing 675 garden-type apartments.

The original plan was to use wood floor members since the buildings do not exceed three stories in height and are of residential character. Three factors changed this plan: (1) the present shortage of wood; (2) a desire for fire-resistant construction; and (3) the speed with which precast floor systems had been used in large Navy installations during the war.

Preliminary studies were then redesigned to conform to convenient floor slab modules. Due to the extent of the project, there are 12 basic sizes of slabs, divided into types required by the location of sleeves for mechanical trades or the location of bearing wall at right or left. The accompanying apartment plan shows how a typical floor is subdivided into slab areas.

Each floor of a typical building unit is made up of 24 precast slabs, varying in size from 7 by 10 ft. to 16 by 16 ft., averaging one slab for each room or half of a room. Their thickness is 1 1/2 in. with tapered ribs, 6 in. deep and 2 3/8 in. wide at the bottom. Reinforcement is provided by welded wire mesh in the slab and one rod in each rib; 6,800 slabs in all will be required for the project.

The slabs rest on cinder block walls and interior Lally columns, and are secured to them by anchor bolts. Careful precasting makes it possible to use the underside of the slabs as an exposed ceiling, after cement finishing where needed and painting. Floors are of hardwood set in mastic, without sleepers or subflooring.

Advantages of this precast system over poured-in-place floors are: (1) economy; (2) standardized procedure, which employs 115 concrete molds in place of thousands of temporary wood ones; (3) faster construction, since floors can be set in place quickly without obstructing the floor below with shoring for wood forms; (4) lighter floors as compared with the usual poured-in-place slab; and (5) savings in plastering and finishing due to high-quality surface appearance of the precast slab.

COST CONSIDERATIONS

An actual cost analysis of the precast system is difficult to make. On this project, the precast system has only recently moved from the pioneering stage into standardized procedure. Once the system becomes routine, however, the following approximate cost is estimated: $60 per sq. ft. of precast floor, which, according to preliminary cost estimates,
Steps in casting the concrete mold. Left: Precast hollow squares are placed within metal edge forms and blocked above the ground. Abutting flanges of the squares will form the mold for the ribs of the slab. Compressed-air risers are set in the center of each square, and concrete poured flush with their cover plates. Right: Completed mold after surface has been finished and reinforcement set in place.

Steps in casting the slab. Left: High-early-strength concrete from the central mix plant is poured in the prepared molds. Right: After the slab has been cured it is pulled by a vacuum lift. Initial separation is started by a blast of compressed air from the risers.

MOLD PREPARATION AND SLAB CASTING

The heart of the system is the casting yard covering 12,000 sq. ft. near the site, and employing 115 molds. The first step in making the mold face is to cast, in metal forms, a number of concrete hollow squares, averaging 3 ft. in outside dimensions, with outer edges tapered and flanged. Groups of these squares, after stripping, are laid within steel edge forms of the finished slab dimension, in such a way that their flanges butt together and form the mold for the ribs.

Compressed air pipes are built into the form with vertical risers, topped by loose plug plates, at the center of each square. Their purpose is to provide a blast of compressed air that will help separate the slab from the mold. Metal cores are also placed at this time if required for openings in the finished slab, for piping or other services.

Concrete is poured into the centers of the squares which have been blocked a few inches above the ground so that the concrete will spread beneath and form a heavy base, and leveled so that its face is flush with the plug plate covering the compressed air risers.

After the mold so formed has been cured and given a smooth surface finish, it is painted with lacquer as a seal and brushed with a mixture of form oil and castor oil. A prefabricated mat of welded wire and rod reinforcement for the floor slab is laid in place, and concrete from the central mix plant poured. The concrete is brought to the mold in motor-driven "buggymobiles" that have a capacity of 1 cu. yd.

High-early-strength concrete and the application of vacuum pads for approximately 10 minutes permit the slab to be drawn on the day after pouring. It is raised from the mold by means of a vacuum lift after compressed air starts the initial separation.

The strength of the slab was indicated by a load test which required 255 lb. per sq. ft. to cause 0.311 in. deflection (1/360th of the span): 345 lb. per sq. ft., which is more than four times the expected total load, produced 0.71 in. deflection, but not actual failure.
ANYONE who follows the standards and codes covering arc welding electrodes and techniques cannot help but wonder at the severe tests and restrictions they impose. Here is a process that has been used in countless cases for over a generation, the record of which has been almost perfect; yet it is criticized and limited more than any comparable process in all mechanical history. This criticism is not because of structural failure. It is entirely in the region of theory covering conditions which do not occur in commercial application.

There is one controlling factor concerning welded structures which appears to be disregarded. In the case of mild steel, which embraces more than 95 per cent of all welding, the welded joint is very much stronger and has a very much higher elastic limit than the plates joined.

Since that is true, the weld will not be used in actual service at anywhere near its point of failure. As a matter of fact, if in actual application the welded structure were loaded to a point that even approached the elastic limit of the welded joint or the metal immediately adjacent to the weld, the structure itself would be useless.

Perhaps we can illustrate the matter this way. Suppose there were a chain of 100 links, each link being made of 1-in. round, 99 of these links being made of mild steel and one link made of high-strength alloy steel, corresponding to the weld metal. Then suppose the chain were tested. Would anyone worry about the chain breaking in the one alloy link? He would not, because every one of the other 99 links would break long before the alloy steel link was even partially loaded.

The same is true of a welded structure. The weld itself and the metal immediately adjacent to it have an elastic limit 50 per cent above that of the parent metal and an ultimate tensile strength at least 20 per cent greater. If the strength of the rest of the structure is sufficient, certainly the weld must be. As a matter of fact, structures are designed with a factor of safety so that their maximum load is less than one half the elastic limit of the parent metal. Obviously, it would not be stressed to more than one-third of the elastic limit of the weld metal and the plate immediately would be rejected. The question naturally is asked, "Why?"

It would appear obvious that there could not possibly be a riveted joint which could join any of these pieces of steel together in any way which would not ultimately break in tension, yet there is no testing of the rivets, no x-ray of the voids in their joint, no elimination of the undercut, while we know in every riveted joint that all of these defects are present not only occasionally, but in every case. Again we ask the obvious question, "Why accept such defects in a riveted joint and reject them in arc welding with its greater strength, ductility and soundness?"

There is no doubt that if the restrictions that add nothing whatsoever to the efficiency of any welded joint were removed, the cost of welding could be reduced by as much as 90 per cent in many cases, with no decrease in safety.

It is my belief that architects and engineers should do everything in their power to see that codes are changed to remove these restrictions which
ALUMINUM STORM WINDOWS

For metal casement windows, the Ceco aluminum-frame storm window provides complete inside coverage. These storm windows allow full operation of the casement ventilators, and, if desired, a controlled ventilator may be included in the storm panel. A rubber weathering seal around the perimeter of the storm sash frame is furnished. Panels are light and easily stored for the summer in space used for winter storage of metal frame screens. Ceco Steel Products Corp., 5701 West 26th St., Chicago 50, Ill.

HEATING CONTROL

The Compensated Limit Control for domestic heating plants is designed to provide control over the approximate amount of heat input in the house by anticipating changes in heat demand and permitting more precise control from the room thermostat. It can be used with oil, gas, or stoker fired warm air heating systems. Designated by Type No. T 418, the control consists primarily of a mercury switch instrument case and two capillary tubes with bulbs; one, 20 ft. long, for mounting outside the house and the other, 10 ft. long, to be installed in the bonnet or warm air supply of the furnace. In use, the control goes into operation as outside temperatures fall below 65° F. At this point the temperature in the furnace is raised according to a predetermined schedule. While designed for use in conjunction with the Moduflow system of automatic temperature control, it can be used also in some types of panel heating and with the conventional "on-off" thermostat method. In the Moduflow method, the thermostat itself controls volume dampers which deliver the amount of heated air to the living space. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2707 Fourth Ave., South, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

ELECTRIC PANEL HEATING

Electric heating cable, developed by L. N. Roberson Co., is being used in panel systems to heat a large number of houses entirely by electricity in the Seattle area, where utility rates are comparatively low. This unique form of radiant heating employs special Heatsum cable, embedded in wall or ceiling plaster, and connected through junction boxes to an electrical source. Cost of heating cable and thermostats reportedly averages $3.25 per cu. ft. of house; and for the completed system, $7.50 per cu. ft. Operating costs for the Seattle area, where electricity rates average 11/2 per KWH, are quoted as on par with No. 1 oil at 71/2 a gal. Electricity bills for 13 panel-heated houses showed average power consumption of 2.36 KWH per cu. ft. for a year. These were total bills, including lights, range, and water heater as well as panel heating. No difficulties are reported in obtaining insurance; Underwriters Laboratories is said to have termed residences so heated insurable. L. N. Roberson Co., Dept. AR, 1539 E. 103 St., Seattle 55, Wash.

WATERPROOFING

Cecaliri waterproofing compound comes in colors for decorating as well as sealing brick, stone, stucco and all porous masonry surfaces. The manufacturer claims that Celadri gives water tightness and hardness to a rock-like consistency that will last the life of any surface except floors. It is recommended for application either inside or outside, and above or below ground. Drying time is 6 to 24 hr. Colors are white, buff, light gray, dark gray, blue, green and terra cotta. Pastel shades are obtained by mixing colors with white. Celadri Corp., 444 Willis Ave., Williston Park, N. Y.

A small house can be heated by this cabinet-size boiler-burner hot-water unit

BOILER-BURNER UNIT

An unusually compact boiler-burner unit has been developed to furnish hotwater radiation for the small house as well as a year-round supply of domestic hot water. It is small enough to fit into a standard kitchen cabinet, with hotwater storage tank above, or comes equipped with a steel jacket for installation in utility room. A vaporizing burner is used, which reportedly burns 30 to 40 per cent less oil than the average burner — a maximum of only 3/10 gal. per hour at high fire. The small size and high heating efficiency of this unit are made possible by the Miller Heat Spiralator principle, which builds up pressure instead of a draft in the firing zone, re-

(Continued on page 136)
ARCHITECTURAL
ENGINEERING
TECHNICAL NEWS AND RESEARCH

MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE

AIR CLEANERS
(1) Hydro-Whirl Dust Collectors and (2) Hydro-Whirl Spray Booths (Bulletins 101 and 201). Technical bulletins giving complete information and specifications on a line of wet dust-collectors and wet-type spray booths. Information in (1) includes operation and installation details, typical applications, planning methods, table of suggested air volumes. Second booklet describes batch type, down-draft and conveyorized spray booths, points out the chief features of the Hydro-Whirl line, discusses selection of size and type, arrangement and maintenance. 16 pp. ea., illus. Peters-Dalton, Inc., 17900 Ryan Rd., Detroit 12, Mich.

ALUMINUM BUILDING WIRE
Hazard Aluminum Building Wire. The story of aluminum insulated wire and cables; carrying capacity, durability, voltage drop, sizes, corrosion resistance; dimensional data table and table of comparison with copper conductors. Price lists separate. 6 pp. Hazard Insulated Wire Works, Division of the Okonite Co., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BOILERS
Double-Pass Firebox Boilers (Bulletin RM-1, 6th ed.). Illustrates and describes a line of riveted or welded double-pass steel firebox boilers built especially for stoker, oil or gas firing. Includes ratings and dimensions tables for each of the three series in the line. 8 pp., illus. The Brownell Co., 430 N. Findlay St., Dayton 1, Ohio.

DATA BOOK
Horn Construction Data and Handbook. New edition. First section gives compact technical data on all Horn products such as flooring materials, exterior and interior coatings, roofing materials and waterproofs. Second section contains many useful tables, conversion factors, weights and strengths of building materials, etc. 96 pp., illus. A. C. Horn Co., Inc., 43-36 Tenth St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.*

ENAMEL ON STEEL
Porcelain Enamel on Steel in Architecture. An outline of many uses of porcelain-enamelled steel in the architectural field; includes sketches and details of both exterior and interior applications; points out advantages claimed (color, texture, durability, etc.); tabulates uses in various types of buildings. 32 pp., illus. U. S. Steel Corp. Subsidiaries, 429 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 19, Penn.* or any office of the following U. S. Steel subsidiary companies: Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; Columbia Steel Co.; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.; and U. S. Steel Export Co.

GASOLINE APPLIANCES
Design for Better Living. Booklet describing and illustrating the uses of gasoline lamps, lanterns, irons, burners and portable cooking units. Includes full information on a new line of oil-fired heaters. 26 pp., illus. The Coleman Co., Inc., Wichita 1, Kansas.

HEATING
Automatic Control of Radiant Panel Heating. A comprehensive and useful manual on the control of panel heating, covering the theory of control and the applications of controls. First section compares the control requirements of panel and convection heating and their inherent controllability, discusses in detail the theory of panel heating control. Second section includes a set of three design graphs (ceiling, wall and floor panel) and a series of generalized control-system diagrams for various typical installations, each with a brief description. 40 pp., illus. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis 8, Minn.* $1.00.

Warm Air Radiant Panel Heating. Installation of the Panalaire System in a ranch-type house. Description of the special construction required. Floorplan with overlay showing location of heating unit and the baffles which determine the path that the warmed air will follow. 16 pp., illus. Surface Combustion Corp., Toledo 1, Ohio.*

HOME ELECTRICITY
(1) Home? and (2) The G-E Electric Sink Does the Hard Work in My Kitchen. The first of these two new booklets covers every detail of house wiring, shows what electricity can do in making rooms more livable and useful, includes full definitions of commonly used electrical terms and symbols, and offers a special section for architects and contractors giving information on the size of wire recommended, the number of outlets required in various rooms, the spacing of the outlets, etc. The second booklet gives a full description of the G-E automatic dishwasher and Dishwasher Connector. 16 pp., illus. G-E Appliance and Merchandise Dept., General Electric Co., 1283 Boston Ave., Bridgeport 2, Conn.* (1) 10 cents; (2) 5 cents.

KITCHENS

LIGHTING
Lighting to a T. Detailed brochure on cold cathode lighting and how to plan it. Includes engineering and design data, information on color control, efficiency, cost, installation, applications. Formula for determining tubing and storage and its arrangement. Table of recommended levels of illumination. 20 pp., illus. Cutler Light Mfg. Co., 2026 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia 21, Penn.

PLUMBING

Presenting the 1947 Crane Plumbing and Heating Line. Description of all items now being manufactured by Crane, together with a number of items not yet in production. Features the "Dial-Ese" faucet and color photos of suggested bathrooms, powder rooms and kitchens. Includes specifications of all units. 24 pp., illus. Crane Co., 836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, III.

PROJECTION SCREENS
Radiant Projection Screens (Bulletin No. 6002). Folder showing full line of screens in tripod, box, wall and easel types, with accessories. Includes specifications, table of sizes and prices, and a screen selector giving complete screen sizes for various lens types and projector-to-screen distances. Illus. Radiant Mfg. Corp., 2607 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 8, Ill.

ROOFING AND SIDING
(1) Reynolds Lifetime Aluminum Corrugated Roofing and Siding; (2) Aluminum "Snap- Seal" Roofing; (3) Aluminum Shingles; (4) Aluminum Clapboard Siding. Set of descriptive folders giving specifications, installation details, main features, advantages claimed. 4 pp., ea., illus. Reynolds Metals Co., Building Products Dept., Richmond 19, Va.
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**Flexcell Rock Wool Insulation**

**Triple Sealed Shingles**

**CELOTEX**

**CELOTEX CORPORATION • CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS**

**MARCH 1947**
When your client's heating plant is to be H. B. Smith, you can go right ahead and finish your building before you install the boiler. This means that when material and labor shortages slow down or stop the job, your new boilers don't have to stand in a half-erected building exposed to the elements.

H. B. Smith boilers can be placed in any building, through ordinary doorways, because they are assembled from multiple cast-iron sections. These sections are shipped directly to the point of installation, where they are assembled quickly and easily. H. B. Smith header-type construction cuts erection time and costs too.

Once an H. B. Smith Cast-Iron Boiler is installed, the owner usually agrees that there is no finer looking, finer performing boiler in service. So when your building schedule calls for a boiler that can be installed "after the roof is on"... or whenever there is need for uninterrupted, efficient low-cost heating... recommend H. B. Smith Boilers, for new installations or replacement. For the complete story of H. B. Smith dependability, write for your free catalog.

"This boiler can wait 'til the roof is on"
New York City Housing Authority places great stress upon the importance of popular playgrounds for the children of tenants in its housing developments. Considerable thought and ingenuity have gone into its studies of individual units of playground equipment. An understanding of child psychology and experience with existing playgrounds lead its designers to believe that many popular, safe, and inexpensive items of equipment can be made from simple building materials: concrete, sewer pipe, wood beams, cinder block.

Children like to play about building walls under construction; hence, the dodger with its maze of foundation walls. They like to balance on logs and rails, crawl through large pipe, duck into "foxholes." For more imaginative play, there are the concrete boat, airplane, and stage.*

Few playgrounds are large enough to require all of these items of permanent equipment, but selected ones might add to the fun of children in housing developments, schools and camps. The designs are patented, but New York City Housing Authority welcomes their use in such projects. The dimensions shown are mere suggestions, and can readily be adapted to available materials and layouts.

(Continued on page 119)

*The dodger and tunnel slide, prototypes of all such equipment, were originated by Alexander J. Moffat and Jacob John Spoon of New York City Housing Authority. (W. C. Vladek, Chief of Project Planning.)
Its chassis is equipped with a wide variety of installation aids: holes, slots, knockouts... so you can mount it anywhere and anyway.

Viz-Aid commercial fixtures... for two 40- or two 100-watt lamps. U.S. Patent Nos. D-138990, D-143641, others pending. Request Bulletin 10-B-1 for 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 Corp., Ltd., Toronto 6, Ontario.
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT (Continued from page 117)

CIRCULAR PLAY UNIT

BALANCING BEAM

BALANCING TRACK

PLAY BOAT (Continued on page 121)
ASBESTOS IN ACTION

3 BIG reasons why you should build with APAC

Whether your plans include remodeling or new construction, here are 3 compelling reasons why K&M “Century” APAC sheet material is the right material to use.

1. APAC IS VERSATILE
Furnished in 4’ x 8’ sheets 1/4”, 3/8”, 5/8” thick, APAC is easily adaptable to outside sheathing, office paneling, partitions, elevator shaft casings, stock rooms and storage bins... in fact APAC has as many uses as a building has surfaces.

2. APAC IS PRACTICAL
Compounded of asbestos and portland cement, APAC is completely fire-resistant, rot-proof, vermin-proof and termite-proof. It makes a neat-looking job and will never deteriorate. Time only toughens it.

3. APAC IS ECONOMICAL
First cost is low, and APAC is so easy to cut, handle and apply that it lowers the cost of construction. Once it’s on, APAC lasts indefinitely, without maintenance or protective painting.

If there’s anything else you want to know about this remarkable building board, we’ll be glad to give full details. Just call or send us a card.

Nature made Asbestos...
Keasbey & Mattison has been making it serve mankind since 1873.
PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT  

(Continued from page 119)
ATTRACTION SURROUNDINGS are an invitation to the architect to take advantage of them in designing a home. For this reason large window areas, glass panels, even glass walls have grown in favor during recent years. Pittsburgh Polished Plate Glass has been consistently selected by many architects to glaze such areas. Now, Twindow, Pittsburgh's new window with built-in insulation, makes such applications more practical than ever before. For Twindow affords not only clear vision, beauty, and generous light transmission, but the comfort and economy of efficient insulation as well. Architect: Anthony Thormin.

TWINDOW, Pittsburgh's new window with built-in insulation is made up of 2 or more panes of Pittsburgh Glass with a sealed-in air space between them. When Twindow is composed of 2 sheets of glass, it provides almost double the insulating effectiveness of single-glazed windows—and even better insulation when 3 or more panes of glass make up the Twindow unit. Twindow cuts heating costs, minimizes downdrafts, virtually prevents steamed windows.

WIDE LATITUDE IN BATHROOM AND KITCHEN DESIGN is made possible when Carrara Structural Glass is selected for walls, wainscots, ceilings. This glass comes in 10 beautiful shades. It won't craze, check, stain or absorb odors. It is readily decorated in various ways. It is easy to clean. (Note the Heavy Plate Glass shower enclosure in this room, the decorative, horizontal mirror strips in the Carrara walls.)
DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES of Pittsburgh mirrors are illustrated by this example of a map, sandblasted on the mirror to 5 different depths, and then the whole mirror panel edge-lighted. Edge-lighting through the various levels of sandblasting, gives the map varying tonal values. Combined with mirror-backed shelves and glass desk, the effect of this "mirror mural" is striking.

THE APPEALING GOOD LOOKS and practical virtues of PC Glass Blocks have made them a favorite among the newer building materials. They transmit daylight generously, and yet preserve privacy. They have noteworthy insulation properties. They are available in various attractive patterns and sizes. Designed by Paul Laszlo.

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

* Design it better with

Pittsburgh Glass

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PA.
QUICK DELIVERY!

Montgomery Elevator Company has been able to increase production facilities to a point where quick delivery can be made on Standard Model Hydraulic Elevators.

THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 16)


May 6-8: The President's Conference on Fire Prevention, Federal Works Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

May 6-10: 2nd National Plastics Exposition and Annual Convention, The Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, Chicago.


June 16-19: Semi-annual Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

July 7-13: 1st Annual Store Modernization Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Sept. 1-4: Fall Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Nov. 3-7: 2nd International Lighting Exposition and Conference, Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

Dec. 2-5: Annual Meeting, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York or Atlantic City.

COMPETITIONS OPEN

Memorial Scholarship

The Managing Committee of the John Stewardson Memorial Scholarship in Architecture has announced a competition for a scholarship of the value of $1000, the holder of which is to pursue the study of architecture in the United States or foreign countries as determined by the Committee and under its direction.

Citizens of the United States who shall have studied or practiced architecture in the State of Pennsylvania for the period of at least one year immediately preceding the scholarship award are eligible to compete for the scholarship. Candidates must be not less than 22 nor more than 32 years of age on March 13, 1947, the final day for the receipt of applications.

For further information and registration blanks, address the Secretary, Morton Keast, 1108 Commonwealth Bldg., 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Penn.

Masonry Home

A "Plasticrete Home" competition to select an architect for a fire-safe, masonry home to be erected in Hamden, Conn., has been announced by The Dextone Co. of New Haven, The Wm. M. Hotchkiss Co. of New Haven and Bridgeport, and Plasticrete Corp. of Hamden, Conn., joint sponsors.

The purpose of the competition is "to
Facing tile for Rental Housing

fire-safe...cuts maintenance costs...assures earlier use

All these very important considerations for the low-cost Rental Housing you design are made possible by Structural Clay Facing Tile.

Unglazed Facing Tile lends itself very well to exteriors. For interiors, either glazed or unglazed is used. Both are fire-safe. Both go up fast and help assure earlier use of the structure.

Because Facing Tile is strong and durable and stands rough usage, it has become common practice to use it in stairwells and corridors. It does not scratch, crack, mar or decay. Structural Clay Facing Tile is colorful...easily cleaned with soap and water. These advantages help cut maintenance costs.

With a permanent finish and a wall of great strength in one material, Facing Tile means less time and money spent for construction...earlier returns on investment...less financing.

Many of these advantages are made more certain by the present production of Facing Tile in modular sizes. The result is perfect fitting with other modular materials...greater flexibility in design...less time for drafting and site supervision...less material waste...better workmanship with reduced labor...earlier occupancy.

Any Institute Member will gladly furnish more information, or write direct to Desk AR-3 of the Institute. See Sweet's 1947 Architectural Catalog for additional data.
The manufacture of ferrous and nonferrous metal building products has always been a major part of our business. And now that restrictions are lifted, and materials obtainable, we offer to architects and builders a variety of bronze, aluminum and nonferrous metal products. For specific requirements Michaels craftsmen will faithfully reproduce in metal the most intricate architectural designs. If your plans include metal products, write us.

**MICHAELS PRODUCTS**

- Fixtures for Banks and Offices
- Welded Bronze Doors
- Elevator Doors
- Elevator Enclosures
- Check Desks (standing and wall)
- Lamp Standards
- Marquees
- Tablets and Signs
- Name Plates
- Railings (cast and wrought)
- Building Directories
- Bulletin Boards

- Stamped and Cast Radiator Grilles
- Grilles and Wickets
- Kick and Push Plates
- Push Bars
- Wrought Iron and Bronze Lighting Fixtures
- Wire Work
- Cast Thresholds
- Extruded Thresholds
- Extruded Casements and Store Front Sash
- Bronze and Iron Store Fronts
- Bronze Double Hung Windows
- Bronze Casement Windows

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**THE RECORd REPORTS**

(Continued from page 124)

home design with Plasticrete Bloc walls and Lith-I-Bar floor construction... and to demonstrate the design characteristics, economy and other desirable qualities of contemporary concrete masonry construction." First prize will be $1000, second will be $350, and third, $250. All architects and designers living or practicing in Connecticut are eligible to compete.

For further information and copies of the program, address the professional adviser, Harold D. Hauf, A.I.A., c/o Department of Architecture, Weir Hall, Yale University, New Haven 7, Conn.

**Church Design**

An open competition for students in architecture in American schools and colleges is being conducted by the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, the Church Architectural Guild of America, and Christian Herald.

Prizes are offered as follows: first, $250; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $35; and 6 honorable mentions of $15 each.

The registration fee of $1.00 must be sent in by October 10, and material submitted by December 24, 1947. The program and full information may be obtained from Elbert M. Conover, Director, Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**AT THE COLLEGES**

Fellowships Announced

The University of Pennsylvania, School of Fine Arts, has announced the following graduate fellowships and scholarships in architecture for 1947-48: two $1000 Theophilus Parsons Chandler Fellowships in Architecture, for advanced study; the Albert Kahn Scholarship in Architecture, providing a maximum of $1100 toward tuition and other expenses; two University Graduate Scholarships providing tuition; and the Albert Kahn Scholarship in Industrial Architecture ($250). For further information address the Dean of the School of Fine Arts. All applications must be made by May 17, 1947.

The Graduate School of Design of Harvard University will offer two or three fellowships for advanced study in city or regional planning for the academic year 1947-48. The stipends will not exceed $1500 each. Applications should be made prior to April 1, 1947, to the Chairman of the Department of Regional Planning, Hunt Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

The School of Engineering of The
We're telling your clients about the advantages of aluminum building materials... fire-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof... giving better appearance, greater comfort, more lasting value for the 1947 building dollar.

You'll find new scope for architectural design in these modern materials. Choose between the traditional effect of clapboard siding, with either individual shingles or the handsome, low-cost, big-sheet "Snap-Seal" roofing. The aluminum weathers to a beautiful dull-gray to blend with any architectural style. Or it takes paint well when desired.

Another big architectural point is the insulation value! Aluminum reflects up to 95% of all radiant heat. Keeps an interior amazingly cooler in summer—and warmer in winter, with less fuel.

Be prepared for this national advertising... which will have your clients asking you all about Reynolds Lifetime Aluminum Building Products. Write now for your A.I.A. Files. Reynolds Metals Company, Building Products Division, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

Available now in any quantity!
Clients Want AIR MOVEMENT

Fundamental? Yes. The first thing good industrial ventilation must do is to move air. But that doesn't necessarily mean big, bulky, costly installations. Functional design is the No. 1 "must" for high efficiency, simplified layouts, and space and money savings. That's why Propellair double-action fans offer you and your clients many advantages.

HIGH VELOCITY, HIGH VOLUME

Like modern aircraft wings, both surfaces of Propellair airfoil blades produce air movement—the back even more than the front. Scientific design makes entire blade length work—not just the tip—for uniform air flow over whole fan area. Entrance ring is airfoil-principle—prevents "tip recirculation"—makes blade efficiency pay off in high velocity, high volume.

Capable, compact Propellairs are the answer to every industrial ventilating need. Types and sizes for every service and location. Qualified sales engineers in principal cities. Write for all the facts.

7000 c.f.m. from 1½ h.p. Motor

Fumes and vapors from the process cleaning of small brass fittings are collected and exhausted by a 2½" Propellair in above installation at Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark, N. J. Right foreground, degreasing tank. Left, conveyor-type gas-fired oven. Along wall, tanks for acid dip and water rinse. These are vented by slot-type hoods to pull fumes away from operator. Fan is located in duct beyond tanks.

PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST

In Industrial Ventilation

THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 126)

nounced that 10 sponsored graduate fellowships with stipends ranging from $750 to $1800 per year are available for 1947-48. The School is also offering 10 departmental graduate assistantships at $1000 per year and a number of full-time research assistantships. For further information address H. P. Hammond, Dean, School of Engineering, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penn.

New Buildings

At Western Reserve University, Cleveland, immediate construction is planned for a $205,000 addition to the School of Law and a $95,000 Karl E. Davis Memorial Building.

The Law School building will be an extension of the present annex back of the main building of the School. It will provide classrooms for the greatly expanded student enrollment.

The Memorial Building, to be used for a veterans' dormitory, will provide additional locker and shower space for the gymnasium. It is so planned that when the need for housing becomes less acute the second floor can be converted into areas for boxing, wrestling and classrooms. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the spring session next month.

Hospital Planning Conference

A Conference on Hospital Planning will be held April 4-6 at the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, under the sponsorship of The Ann Arbor Conference, an informal group of practicing architects and educators.

Prominent hospital architects, hospital consultants, representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service and the American Hospital Association will participate in the three-day meetings. Chairman is Kenneth Black, of Lansing, Mich.; Amedeo Leone of Detroit, Alden Dow of Midland, Mich., and Walter Rolfe, of Houston, Texas, form the program committee.

Architects concerned with hospital work are invited to the extent of room accommodations. For reservations address Wells L. Bennett, Dean, College of Architecture and Design, 207 Architecture Bldg., Ann Arbor, Mich.

New Courses

An interesting new course in Mechanical Equipment of Buildings was inaugurated on January 23rd at the University of California Extension Division. To last 18 weeks, the course will cover
HARDLY A GHOST OF A CHANCE
FOR Wind TO GET THROUGH
NEW SELF-FITTING SILENTITE

Wind infiltration—that fuel-eating destroyer of comfort—has hardly a ghost of a chance to get through the new self-fitting Silentite window.

Thanks to scientific engineering, the new Silentite has "floating" weather-stripping. The wood sliding bars, which are seated on full-length bronze weather-strips, press tightly against moving parts of window and keep each in firm contact with the sash, regardless of its position.

At the head, a spring leaf is compressed by the top rail when the sash is closed, providing a weather-tight fit. At the meeting rails, interlocking weather-strip members solve an age-old problem. At the sills, another spring leaf weather-strip foils infiltration.

No wonder this new Curtis self-fitting Silentite is 20% more weather-tight even than the original Silentite—which was America's first "insulated" window!

Here are some additional reasons why you'll want to specify CURTIS SILENTITE!

* Silentite is a Wood Window—and wood is a natural non-conductor of heat and cold. It is toxic-treated to give it longer life.

* Amazingly easy operation—famous Silentite spring suspension. No weights, cords or pulleys to get out of order.

* New locking safety—new self-fitting Silentite locks in two positions. Window can be left open 6 inches for ventilation and yet be securely locked.

* Easy installation—sash put in with minimum effort. Windows accurately pre-fitted at factory—no fitting required on job.

* Streamlined beauty—sturdy, one-piece narrow mullion, more glass area for given openings.

MAIL THE COUPON FOR COMPLETE FACTS ABOUT THIS AMAZING WINDOW IMPROVEMENT

CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU
AR-35 Curtis Building
Clinton, Iowa

Gentlemen: Please send me your new book on the new Silentite Window line.

Name
Address
City
State

MARCH 1947
THE RECORD REPORTS (Continued from page 128)

conditioning, plumbing, fire protection, electricity, acoustics, lighting, law, etc. The Division of Social Philosophy of The Cooper Union, New York, has announced a meeting on April 11 on "How New is Modern Architecture?" Speaker will be Henry-Russell Hitchcock, professor of Fine Arts, Wesleyan University.

The New School, New York City, is currently holding a special series of lectures entitled "Planning for Our Communities." Covering such subjects as the elements of city planning, traffic and transportation, official media of planning, housing, and urban land economics, the 15-week course is under the direction of Charles Abrams and Henry S. Churchill.

Special Veteran Course

Fourteen G.I.'s, all employed in architects' offices in the greater Pittsburgh area, form the special evening class in architecture now being held at Carnegie Institute of Technology. Believed to be the first G.I. apprentice training group to be organized in the professional field, the class is sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chapter, A.I.A.

The group meets twice a week, will complete 120 hours of training under the apprentice training program of the government. Class instructor is Rody Patterson, himself a veteran of both World Wars, and member of Palmgreen, Patterson & Fleming, Pittsburgh architectural firm.

HONORS CONFERRED

Tribute to Greenley

At a testimonial dinner and special program in his honor on the 25th anniversary of his presidency of the Architectural League of New York, Howard Greenley was awarded the League's President's Medal.

The 20th president of the League, Mr. Greenley is architect of the Prince George Hotel and the interiors of the Lord Duveen mansion in New York City; of the house of Alanson B. Houghton, ex-ambassador to Germany and England, in Corning, N. Y.; of residences for Edson Bardley at Newport, R. I., and Charles A. Collin in Locust Valley, L. I.; and of picture galleries for the late Joseph E. Widener at Elkins Park, Philadelphia.

Mr. Greenley started his architectural career in the offices of Carrere and Hastings, architects of the New York Public Library. Following his graduation from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1901, Mr. Greenley was associated with Arnold Brunner. From 1903 to 1932 he headed up his own architectural firm.

Participating in the tribute to Mr. Greenley were all living presidents of the League, 10 honorary members, and 120 men who have been members for more than 25 years. Also participating were The Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Academy of Design, American Academy in Rome, New York Chapter of the A.I.A., Faculty of Fine Arts of Columbia University, American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Institute of Arts and Letters, Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and others.

Engineers Honored

Confering of honorary membership upon four of its distinguished members featured the 94th annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in January. The men honored were: A. W. K. Billings, retired president of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co.; Charles B. Burdick, Chicago consulting engineer; Albert P. Greensfelder, St. Louis contractor and civic leader; and LeRoy K. Sherman, Chicago con-

KITCHEN PLAN NO. 41: Forty-first of a series of successful mass-feeding plans.

This extremely flexible kitchen at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, New York, serves one ballroom seating 600, three seating 150 each and a popular night club seating 350 — with high-grade banquet and à la carte meals.

COOKING EQUIPMENT USED:

(a) 1 Open Top Gas-fired Range
(b) 1 Solid Top Gas-fired Range
(c) 1 Deep Fat Fryer, Gas-fired
(d) 1 Gas-fired Ceramic Broiler
(e) 1 No. 953 BLODGETT GAS-FIRED ROAST OVEN
(f) 1 Vegetable Steamer

The G. S. BLODGETT CO., Inc.
50 Lakeside Avenue Burlington, Vermont
Send for your copy of the new, deluxe edition of Case Histories of Successful

(Continued from page 128)
You'll build or remodel better with Gold Bond

Wonder how many Post readers feel the way I do?

"Someday we're going to leave our house, Bill and I. With grass around it, and the blue sky over it, and a tree of our own to carve a couple of hearts on if we want to. We've saving, and planning, and each day brings us closer to moving in!"

The house you will build will be a "wonder house" too. For, since Dad built, modern science has taken a hand in every respect that any that has ever been built before. A house that will serve for many long and happy years with the least amount of repair and upkeep expense.

There are over 150 research produced Gold Bond products that cost no more to use than ordinary building materials. Each of them is engineered to do a specific job better. If you want Gold Bond results, be sure to speak to your architect and builder about using Gold Bond products!

Today our entire production can't keep up with demand. But just the same our more than 10,000 Gold Bond lumber and building material dealers are doing their best, helping veterans to get housed, helping their customers in every way they can. See your Gold Bond dealer first whether you plan to build or remodel. He can help you get what you want, and get it better. Not always right away but tomorrow sure! National Gypsum Co., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Over 150 listed Gold Bond Building Products for new construction or remodeling add greater permanence, beauty and fire protection. These include wallboard, lath, plaster, lath, sheathing, wall paint, insulation, metal and wood control products.

MARCH 1947
**ELECTIONS**

Morgan L. Fitch of Chicago formally took office as president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at an installation banquet in Washington, D. C., on January 30th.

The Board of Trustees of The American Designers' Institute has announced the following elections: president, Alexander J. Koetellow, New York; vice presidents, Ruth Gerth of San Francisco, and Stewart Pike of Philadelphia; treasurer, Lionel C. Algoren, Chicago; secretary, Ann Franke, New York.

At its 25th annual meeting on January 24th, the Architects Club of Chicago elected R. Harold Zook president, to succeed Benjamin Klekamp. Also elected were: first vice president, Murdo Ross; second vice president, Walter Buchroeder; secretary, Friza Wagner, Jr.; treasurer, Edward Baesman; directors, Elmer Fox, Frances Dittrich, George Brown, William Jacobson, Earl Boyle, and Edward Hedrich.

Robert R. Clegg, district sales manager of the American Lumber and Treating Co., has been elected president of the Chicago chapter of the Producers' Council.

**OFFICE NOTES**

**Offices Opened, Reopened**


Albert W. Kirschenbaum, Architect-Engineer, has opened offices at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

Samuel M. Kurtz, A.I.A., has resigned his position as associate member of the firm of York & Sawyer, and has opened an office for the general practice of architecture at 101 Park Ave., New York 17.

Onnie Mankki, A.I.A., has opened an office for the practice of industrial design and architecture at 713 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio. Mr. Mankki was formerly vice president and director of industrial design for Designers for Industry, Inc.

W. Thomas Schaardt, A.I.A., has announced the opening of his office at The Meadowbrook Bldg., Sunrise Highway, Bellmore, N. Y.

**New Addresses**

The following new addresses have been announced:

Wm. S. Ahern Construction Co., General Contractors, 159 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Leon N. Fagnani, A.I.A., Pennsylvania Railroad Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

H. Russell Kenyon, 107 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

William J. Potter, Architect, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

**Firm Changes**

D. C. Andrews has been appointed a general superintendent of construction of the Turner Construction Co.

The Clay Sewer Pipe Assn., Inc., has announced the addition to its technical staff of L. O. Keener, for a number of years associated with the Pennsylvania Dept. of Highways.

Frank P. Gates, A.I.A., and Raymond Birchett, A.I.A., have announced the formation of a partnership under the firm name of Gates & Birchett, Archi-

(Continued on page 134)

**CORRECTION**

We regret that the Chicago architectural firm mentioned on page 79 of Architectural Record for January was erroneously given as Perkins, Will & Roe. The firm name is Perkins & Will.

(Continued from page 130)
here are some of the facts:

- Worldwide shortage of copper shows strong evidence of continuing through '47, maybe longer, thus prolonging present difficulties on deliveries of the heavier sizes of conductors.
- Because of its high conductivity and excellent record for durability, aluminum is the natural substitute.
- Current carrying capacity of aluminum Performite Building Wire, Type RH, equals that of copper Hazacode, Type R. The 16% difference in conductivity between copper and aluminum is compensated for by the temperature rating spread between the two types of insulation.
- Therefore no increase in conductor or conduit size is required except where runs are so long as to involve excessive voltage drop, or where substituting Type RH aluminum for Type RH copper.
- Aluminum Type RH Wire costs no more than copper Type R because the higher cost of the better grade Performite Type RH rubber is offset by the lower cost per 1000 feet of aluminum.
- The lighter weight of aluminum insulated conductors provides handling, transportation and installation advantages.
- Quick relief for the building wire shortage is now provided on sizes No. 6 Awg and larger Hazard Aluminum Performite Building Wire Type RH, where approved by local inspection authorities.

TO GET ALL THE FACTS, write for technical Bulletin H-407, illustrated above, which gives tables of capacities; comparative weights, data on characteristics; information for quick determination of voltage drop, conductor sizes, circuit length and currents for both aluminum and copper. Hazard Insulated Wire Works, Division of The Okonite Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
THE RECORD REPORTS (Continued from page 132)

The Record Reports (Continued from page 132)

The death of John Bay Slee, F.A.I.A., early in January deprived Brooklyn, N.Y., of one of its outstanding leaders in the work of slum clearance.

Member of the firm of Slee & Bryson, Mr. Slee was keenly interested in Brooklyn's civic improvement, and the architect of many of the city's best-known buildings, including the courthouse of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court and the borough's proposed Civic Center. He was a past president of the Brooklyn chapter of the A.I.A.
For Cooler Comfort All Summer Long, No Shading Device Known Matches KoolShade's Efficiency

KoolShade Sun Screen makes sun-exposed rooms as much as 15° cooler...even on the hottest days! Here's how it works: KoolShade blocks and radiates up to 90% of sun heat rays outside the window! Yet vision from inside is clear, and every elusive breeze drifts through.

Where air conditioning systems are used, KoolShade reduces operating costs. On new installations an excellent cooling job can be accomplished with less refrigeration equipment when KoolShade is used on all sun-exposed windows.

KoolShade installs like ordinary insect screen...requires no maintenance...will never rot, rust or rattle...insect proof, too! Order now to assure installation before hot weather sets in!

**NOTE THESE VALUABLE FEATURES**
- Permanently set at 17° angle for greatest shading efficiency.
- Prevents the fading of valuable drapes and furnishings.
- Easy and inexpensive to install—will not rot, rust or rattle.
- Fits neatly and smoothly into modern architectural design.
- Durable bronze KoolShade also effective as insect screen.

**MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY FOR COOLER COMFORT ALL SUMMER!**

- Ingersoll Steel Division
  Borg-Warner Corp., Dept. M3
  310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.
- Please send free sample and literature, also the name of my nearest KoolShade distributor.

**Partial Installations Can Be Completed If You Act NOW!**

Our many customers for whom we made test installations prior to the war, and those who accomplished only a partial installation, can now secure KoolShade for their remaining sun-exposed windows. But we urge you to act now—for the supply is limited.
sulting in a high heat transmission per sq. ft. of boiler surface. The boiler is of a fire-tube type, having 9 vertical tubes. Into each tube is placed a Spirator which gives the products of combustion a spinning motion. The unit carries all required controls: constant level valve, draft regulator, high limit control, aquastat, circulator control, and room thermostat. It bears the approval of the A.S.M.E. Heating Products Div., The Miller Co., Meriden, Conn.

PLUG-IN GAS CONNECTOR

Primarily conceived for use with smaller pieces of commercial equipment, a plug-in gas connector may some day be used in the domestic field for connecting space heaters, refrigerators, and even ranges at outlets conveniently located about the house. Flexible or semi-flexible metallic tubing would replace solid iron pipe now used for conveying the gas, and so facilitate the moving of appliances for cleaning, painting or servicing. American The graceful and lustrous beauty of KINTRIM catches your client’s eye—accents features of interior design that, otherwise, might go unappreciated. And KINTRIM affords you greater freedom along modern, sweeping lines . . . For these metal mouldings also have the structural precision you need and want for more attractive, practical use of: (1) Wallboards, and (2) Linoleums for walls, counters, and floors.

For “visible value”—to fit covering materials snugly—KINTRIM is precision-made in a complete range of gauges. And every section of KINTRIM Stainless Steel embodies Kinkead’s refinement—the Rolled Edge—to protect hands and clothes from snagging.

KINTRIM beauty and utility can add to the recognition you already enjoy. Specify it—as the finishing touch for more “visible value!”

Detailed data on KINTRIM Stainless and Aluminum designs may be had promptly. Write our “Architects’ Dept.”

Convenient plug-in connector for gas units

Gas Association Testing Laboratories have conducted fundamental research and set up a tentative list of specifications for a plug-in connector, to serve as basis for prospective manufacturers. Complete data is available from American Gas Assn., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

FIRE PROTECTION

The manufacturers of Sentry Flame-Gard products for wood and textiles announce a plastic roof paint for shingles and a compound which, according to laboratory tests, makes ordinary paint effective for fire resistance. The plastic roof paint, available in several colors, can be used with Sentry Flame-Gard for Wood, which also serves as a sealer. This combination reportedly provides exceptional protection from fire, termites, and weather. Sentry Products Corp., Dept. AR, 436 W. Arbor Vitae, Inglewood, Calif.

AIR CLEANER

Utilizing the simple electrical principle that objects with like charges repel each other and those with unlike charges exert attraction, Precipitron electrostatic air cleaner is said to remove 85 to 90 per cent of all dust in circulating air streams within the house. Air to be cleaned first passes through an electrostatic field created by a “gate” of 7 highly charged hair-thin tungsten wires and 8 grounded aluminum tubes, spaced alternately. The air then enters the “dust collecting” cell which consists of 69 aluminum plates, alternately charged negative and positive, and set edgewise to the air stream. The charged dust particles are attracted to oppositely charged plates and clean air leaves the unit. High voltage direct current for the unit is produced from standard house current by an energizer consisting of electronic tubes, transformer, and capacitor. Cleaning the dust-collecting plates is accomplished by turning a handle which releases a water spray. This flushing, which takes approximately 3 minutes, is said to be required about as often as a refrigerator requires defrosting. Standing 52 in. high, 27 in.
Let's get to the bottom

OF OFFICE PLANNING

...WITH

BIGELOW RUGS

Here's a manager's office that shows what good planning can accomplish. In a relatively small area, modern design has created ample working, conference and display space, a feeling of dignity and roominess. When you get right down to it, there's one thing that gives this office... or any office... beautiful, yet quiet simplicity. That's the floor covering of Bigelow Contempora.

Bigelow Contempora is a luxuriously sculptured carpet that adds richness and color to office design. It's Lokweave too... made by the special Bigelow weaving process that means no installation waste. Lokweave carpeting stands up longer, is durable and thus truly economical. Bigelow's Carpet Counsel will help you choose from a complete line of better-than-ever floor coverings.
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

TECHNICAL NEWS AND RESEARCH

FLOOR OUTLETS

Two new service fittings have been announced as component parts of the Nepcduct underfloor wiring distribution system. Their housings are stamped from heavy brass with simplified contours and a brushed finish. Fitting No. 7903 is for high-potential light and power wiring; No. 7904, for telephone, buzzer, and low-potential wiring in plant offices and office buildings. Either model is quickly wired and assembled with a single screw through the housing top. The one-piece housing double-locks in the flange base, eliminating the possibility of shearing off wires. National Electric Products Corp., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

STEEL INSULATION

Ferro-Therm insulation of light-gauge steel is once again becoming available on the market. Crimped every 4 in. for added stiffness, this insulation is stapled in place and weighs only 0.25 lb. per sq. ft. Because of its thinness, five sheets can be cut at a time and a carpenter reportedly can install an average of 800 sq. ft. or more in a day. This insulation is said to act as an effective fire arrester, and as a barrier to rats and termites. It is coated with a tin alloy for corrosion resistance. American Flange and Mfg. Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

AWNINGS WINDOWS

Window panels consisting of horizontal sashes hinged at the top to swing outwards are featured in the Gate City Type "O" Window. Made of wood, these "awning" windows can be constructed by any millwork shop, following blueprints and instructions furnished with the hardware by the manufacturer. Where desired, fixed lights may be used in combination with the window, either above, below, at the side, or within the individual tier. Advantages are said to be: (1) elimination of need for draft shields; (2) protection for screens and storm sash, which are installed inside the building; and (3) good ventilation in rainy weather, when windows may be left open. Gate City Sash and Door Co., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

ALUMINUM WINDOWS

Manufactured in 25 standard sizes, a new double-hung aluminum window with either 2 or 4 lights is now on the market for residential construction. It is equipped with spring type sash balances, and designed for installation by an experienced operator in only 15 minutes. Double-strength glass is set with Everseal, requiring no puttying. Window is said to cost no more than wood or steel windows of similar design, and to be adaptable to all types of house construction — frame, brick, brick veneer, and poured concrete. Windows are shipped to jobbers in knock-down form, 5,000 sashes or frames to a carload. Jobbers do the assembling and glazing. Premier Metal Products Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.

ROOF COATING

A new reflective roof coating, Richlume, is said to have unusual insulating, waterproofing, and fire-resistive qualities when applied by brush or spray to tar-and-gravel tar paper, built-up asphalt, or composition shingle roofs. Richlume is not an aluminum paint but a coating developed for use on bituminous material only. A new plastic vehicle for the aluminum pigment produces a close bond with roofing (Continued on page 140)

(Continued from page 136)
FOR COMFORTABLE LIVING

Modern construction methods for today's modern comfortable living demand modern material — Arketex Ceramic Glazed Structural Tile combining three-fold requirements of beauty, permanency, and economy.

Arketex is beautiful! Available in a range of bright colors from delicate tints through bold, full-bodied tones.

Arketex is permanent! The lustrous, non-fading colors keep their original freshness forever ... will not craze, crack, scar, or mar.

Arketex is economical! Unlike ordinary building materials, it is a permanent wall and finish all in one — the first cost is the only cost. No periodic painting or refinishing necessary.

Practical architects and builders know their clients will recognize and appreciate good judgment in construction materials. That's why it pays to — Always specify Arketex — first with the finest!

ARKETEX CERAMIC CORPORATION • BRAZIL, INDIANA

MARCH 1947
The same vapor that "steams up" windows can make insulation soggy and impair its efficiency if condensation is the deadly foe of insulation. Condensation within walls is a sure way to lick with architects the country over peeling, hasten structure rot. A Consult Sweet's Architectural file, separation can cause wall stains, paint separation safely repels vapor, keeps insulation at peak efficiency. Costs only about $20. for a $10,000 building. Consult Sweet's Architectural file, 9b-2, or write Bird & Son, inc., 156 Wash. St., E. Walpole, Mass., for sample.

LADDER LEVELER

For use on sloping terrain, Shur-Foot Leveler and Locking Base automatically levels the ladder laterally on a half-circle of steel pipe and provides abrasive shoes, on ball and socket joints to assure a firm grip. Weight of the ladder locks it in place after it has been leveled. When the ladder is lifted in moving to a new position, the Shur-Foot unlocks automatically. This base is furnished in 4 sizes, to accommodate ladder widths from 16 in. to 24 in. Akron Steel and Sales, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

GAS HEATER

The Rheem Series 70 storage water heater is a completely automatic unit built to operate on any of the better grades of domestic fuel oil. If an oil-fired central heating unit is already installed, this heater in most cases can utilize the same oil supply. All parts are protectively housed in a steel jacket finished in baked white enamel. A 2 in. thick inner jacket of Fiberglas holds maximum heat within the storage tank. The patented pot-type burner is said to operate on a flame so small that it permits a new low in oil consumption. Oil input to both main burner and pilot fire is monitored at all times. Installation requires only a hot and cold water connection.
IT'S human nature to look when there's something to see and a modern, open-view front makes it easy for shoppers to look right into the store. Immediately, the attractive, well-lighted interior is revealed with its friendly atmosphere and tempting array of things to buy.

There's selling power in modern design and the store architect is keenly aware of it. He artfully combines beauty with utility and makes it pay off in increased patronage. We are privileged to work with the country's outstanding designers and to execute their ideas in complete Brasco Construction.

The Brasco line of unified members, in stainless steel or aluminum, blends harmoniously with either new or standard building materials and beautifies the entire front. Engineered for complete safety and expertly fabricated, Brasco meets every demand for modern, trouble-proof store front construction, easily installed.
connection, a flue connection, and an oil supply. Once the heater has been lighted and adjusted, the automatic thermostat control takes over. Appliance Div., Rheem Manufacturing Co., 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

SELLING AIDS

Sliding trays of transparent plastic are now being offered for better visual presentation of store merchandise in stock. These storage trays may be recessed in wall fixtures, used in groups as special built-in showcase units, or supported by brackets on counter tops. Trays, which are of one-piece construction with sliding covers, vary in size from 9 by 12 by 2 inches to 11 by 15 by 4 inches. Advantages claimed are compact storage, eye-appeal, and more rapid selection of merchandise. Merchandise Presentation, Inc., 42 East 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.

MOVIE PROJECTOR

The new Victor Model 60 sound projector for 16 mm. films comes in a luggage-type aluminum carrying case. The machine is a multi-purpose unit for either sound or silent film and may be used with a record player or as a public address system. It includes reverse operation and has the advantage of still picture projection. Among new features are a lever device for quick centering of the picture on the screen, and separate controls for both bass and treble, giving better sound control. Victor Animatograph Corp., Davenport, Iowa.

FLUORESCENTS

A packaged line of commercial fluorescent lighting equipment has recently been announced under the name of Light-in-Line. Bases and enclosures for 16 fixture combinations are packaged individually to cover a full range of lighting intensities. All can be mounted by the four standard mounting methods. Among models are the 2-light 40-watt, 2-light 100-watt, 4-light 40 watt, and 4-light 100-watt combinations. Moe-Bridges Corp., Sheboygan, Wis.

STANDARDS

A list of 864 standards approved for the national use of industry has recently been released by American Standards Association. In each case they represent general agreement on the part of maker, seller, and user groups as to the best current industrial practice. For an index of these standards, write American Standards Association, 70 F. 45th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Advantages of Kinnear Rolling Doors are quickly apparent: by rising vertically into a compact coil above the lintel, they save floor, wall and ceiling space...open out of reach of damage by wind or vehicles...require no "clearance" area for operation...clear the entire doorway when opened. And Kinnear's famous interlocking-steel slat construction (proved by 50 years of satisfactory performance) assures extra protection against fire, intrusion, accidental damage, and the elements. Any size, for old or new construction. Write!
A.W. FABER'S CASTELL LOCKTITE

the professional man's refill drawing pencil which embraces 7 exclusive features

CLEAN—No need to touch the lead and get graphite particles or dust on your fingers or smudges on your drawing. Hold point to paper, press button, lead can be adjusted by upward or downward movement of hand.

NON-BREAKAGE—An unusually fine precision collet supports the graded lead all the way around and prevents it from breaking or snapping off under greater than normal pressure during the pointing or sanding process or when in actual use.

NON-SLIPPAGE—The same precision collet holds the lead in a bulldog grip. Lead positively cannot slide back into the holder.

QUICK—Just press your thumb on the button release. Eliminates two-hand screwing or turning operation.

STURDY—Finest quality plastic and metal used in every part, exposed metal parts gold plated, all expertly assembled.

BALANCED—Every part is well proportioned giving you a drawing instrument which is perfectly balanced in your hand.

GUARANTEED—If your Castell Locktite does not perform perfectly, return it to your dealer or to us for exchange immediately.

Holds all standard makes of refill graded drawing and retouching leads. We recommend WINNER Techno-TONE 1930.

only $1 at your Art Supply House, Drawing Material Dealer, Blue Printer, Stationer or Photographic Supply Shop.
A great university is, among other things, big business, receiving and disbursing large sums, maintaining and operating a large physical and mechanical plant. Consistent, competent management of the physical plant, such as is revealed by the record of heating system management at Notre Dame, is essential to success.

The first proposal for a Webster Vacuum System of Steam Heating was dated June 27, 1899—the installation, containing 16,913 sq. ft. of radiation, was completed in 1900. This great heating system now totals 320,000 sq. ft. of radiation—twenty times the original size.

Currently, a Webster Moderator Control System is being installed, designed to (a) balance distribution so that all radiators may be partially heated in mild weather, (b) apply automatic control-by-the-weather to the entire installation, (c) centralize all manual control to 38 zones at a single operating station.

How well these results are accomplished must be the subject of a later report. In the meantime, our experience is available to help you in your heating system management problems.

(Special 38-zone Central Control Panel for Notre Dame Moderator System Installation.)

WILLIAMSBURG

The RESTORATION of COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

A Reprint of the December, 1935 Issue of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

104 pages, bound in cloth
$2.00 per copy

The Colonial Williamsburg Number of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD—issue of December 1935—was sold out soon after publication but the entire editorial contents have been reprinted and bound in permanent book form with blue cloth covers.

Many thousands of these Williamsburg reprints have been sold but the demand continues unabated.
A typical Tile-Tex Asphalt Tile installation in a school corridor.

The Patter of Little Feet... is **TOUGH** on School Floors!

Active youngsters! Whole armies of them—sliding, running, scuffling and marching over school floors the country over. What an unfailing test this is of any floor's ability to withstand a consistently heavy flood of traffic over the years—without showing visible signs of wear!

Tile-Tex is a tough, durable asphalt tile that's especially suited to the heavy punishment given a floor by normal school traffic. It has been floor-tested in hundreds of schools everywhere . . . for as many as twenty years . . . without visible signs of wear. No wonder so many architects specify Tile-Tex for today's schools.

Furthermore, Tile-Tex is available in bright, clean, permanent colors, (both plain and marbleized), plus a wide range of accessories, including feature strips and custom-made inserts—assuring architects complete freedom of floor design in classrooms or corridors, cafeteria, auditorium or any special room.

Tile-Tex is easy to clean and resistant to stains and scars. Its resilient slip-safe surface reduces floor noise and provides firm footing. And it stays down when installed over concrete floors at or below grade.

Ask us to have an experienced Tile-Tex field man call on you with the approved Tile-Tex Contractor in your city. They will be glad to help you with any of your floor problems. The Tile-Tex Company, Inc., Chicago Heights, Illinois.
Look at the facts! There's no speculation, no wishful thinking when you specify Gas. It is the preferred fuel in 21 million out of 24 million urban homes and the odds are still growing. Naturally there must be a valid reason why people continue to want Gas...particularly in this period of change and progress. The answer is conclusive. Gas is progressive! It is modern from every angle, in every way. Gas as a fuel is clean, fast, easy to regulate. Gas service is economical—and even more important—always available. Gas appliances combine the most in satisfaction with the least in work. And that goes for water-heating, refrigeration, house heating and air-conditioning as well as for cooking. Remember, more clients will want your services tomorrow—if you give them what they want with Gas, today!

BUILD FOR TOMORROW....

The kitchen that's 10 years ahead of the times

Even the shape of this latest "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" is news! It introduces the modified semi-circular plan—for greater efficiency in a smaller space. Notice how near the refrigerator is to the range...and how few steps need be taken to put the food on the table and then clear the dirty dishes to the sink. Yet for all of its work-saving compactness, this kitchen has so much light and air, it would never make a person feel "trapped in."
Better from your point of view, too!

Feature for feature, modern Gas ranges cost less than any other type. They look smarter, last longer without expensive overhauls, are simpler to install, require no costly utility connections. In fact, you couldn’t find a cooking appliance that guarantees more overall satisfaction both from your own and your customers’ point of view! See your local Gas Company for complete technical details on new Gas ranges and all other Gas appliances.

WITH WHAT THEY WANT TODAY!

The range that’s 10 ways better for cooking

One look at this list and it’s easy to see why the new automatic Gas range is more wanted than ever—by more women than ever!

1. It's clock-controlled... Gas comes on... cooks complete oven meal... turns itself off (even when nobody's home).
2. It's faster... burners light instantly to high-boil.
3. It's flexible... flame not limited to 3, 5 or 7 heats—but can be turned to precisely perfect heat for every cooking job.
4. It's cleaner... burners set to prevent clogging from spill-overs.
5. It's cooler... no lingering heat long after top-burners are off.
6. It's economical... "click simmer" on every burner saves fuel and food.
7. It bakes better... oven is ventilated so that heat circulates evenly on every level.
8. It really broils... meats look and taste better when quick-seared and flavor-sealed by real flame.
9. It's "custom-built" for every family... only Gas ranges come in such a wide selection of styles (4, 6 or 8 burners—high or low broiler—with or without griddle—and many other "choice" features).
10. It's tagged "CP"... the buying guide that assures every woman of a Gas range built to industry-wide standards of safety, modernity and cooking excellence.
AT THE COLONNADES • ENTERPRISE OIL BURNERS

FOR REAL HEATING COMFORT

THE COLONNADES... Overlooking New York Harbor and the Atlantic Ocean from its beautiful location in the Borough of Brooklyn, has long been noted for its attractive charm... for gracious and comfortable living.

The answer to constant and uniform heating for these spacious apartments was found more than ten years ago when two ENTERPRISE Oil Burners were installed. Poret & Posner, owners and operators of The Colonades, have this to say about these ENTERPRISE BURNERS: "... have been operating all these years very efficiently and to our entire satisfaction, in this building as well as in others we own and operate."

ENTERPRISE Oil Burners

The Heart of real heating comfort at The Colonades—ENTERPRISE Oil Burner Model G-2-P, Fully-Automatic, Installed by Enterprise Engineering Co., Inc. of Brooklyn, N.Y.

This is but one of thousands of installations which continue to support the evidence of exceptional ENTERPRISE burner service and performance. Whether your requirements call for economical heating of apartment houses, hotels, commercial buildings, theaters, hospitals—or for production processes in industrial plants—plan now to investigate ENTERPRISE Oil Burners. Furnished in Manual, Semi-Automatic and Fully-Automatic Models in combinations to meet your specific requirements.

Write today for Catalog No. 47
HAS YOUR BUILDING THIS RAINCOAT?

One bad storm may result in costly damage to an unprotected building and contents. To protect a building and beautify it is now a simple process with Waterfoil. Unlike any other protective coating, Waterfoil is made of irreversible inorganic gels which bond both chemically and physically to masonry surfaces. By helping to impede water penetration into concrete, brick or stucco walls, Waterfoil also prevents reinforcing bar rust, spalling or disintegration. Don't wait for the gale. Write for the literature today — it's important to all building maintenance.

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Established 1897 — 50th Anniversary
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"ME, A LANDLORD, GETTING FAN MAIL?"

It all started when I installed an automatic Otis Elevator.

"Yes sir, this new Otis Elevator is the smartest investment I ever made.

"My tenants are getting the most reliable elevator service obtainable — elevators they can run when the attendant is off duty ... cars that stop level with the landing ... doors that open and close automatically.

"I know this is going to keep my tenants from wanting to move into newer apartments."

Whether you plan to build or to modernize, be sure your building is ready for tomorrow's competitive renting. For the finest in vertical
8 reasons why you should specify

WIRE AND CABLE INSULATION MADE FROM

GEON plastics

for industrial, domestic, manufacturing and utilities wiring

Resistance to ozone, wear, sunlight, water, chemicals, and most other normally destructive factors

14 colors including NEMA standards

More conductors in a given space

Excellent electrical properties

Thin coating of insulation

Ease of handling

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Light weight

Be sure to specify wire or cable insulated with GEON in order to get all these advantages. Or, for information regarding special applications please write Department N-3, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. In Canada: Kitchener, Ont.

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MARCH 1947
Why limit yourself to ordinary types of flooring? Shown here are a few examples of residential Medusa White Terrazzo—the flooring that sets a new decorative note in the modern home. Here is the material that gives you the advantage of custom design with unlimited possibilities of patterns and a wide variety of colors.

**IDEAL FOR RADIANT HEATING**

Due to its marble chip content, terrazzo is ideal for floor type radiant heating. The installation of terrazzo over heating pipes—buried in the concrete directly below—not only assures warm floors but makes practical ones too. Terrazzo provides sanitary, vermin proof, enduring surfaces that require no costly maintenance—that clean easily with soap and water.

**MEDUSA WHITE ASSURES EXACT REPRODUCTIONS**

When you specify terrazzo, be certain your exact desires of patterns and colors can be carried out easily. Specify Medusa White Portland Cement—the cement with the successful 40 year service record for outstanding terrazzo. Pure non-staining Medusa White as a matrix, sets forth the colored marble chips in such a manner to give maximum color values in the finished floor. And, by adding color pigments to Medusa White, delicate shades for blending or contrasting backgrounds can be obtained.

Plan now for residential terrazzo—in recreation rooms, hallways, vestibules, porches, bathrooms, and wherever rich beauty and long service qualities are desired. Specify Medusa White—the original white portland cement for better terrazzo—rich in beauty—long in wear.

**MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

1015 Midland Building • Department "H" • Cleveland 15, Ohio

Also made by Medusa Products Co. of Canada, Ltd., Paris, Ontario
Even on banking days, your bank is closed 75% of the time. And, now, the 5-day banking week—with your customers lacking banking facilities Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays all through the year.

No wonder the big chains favor banks with night depositories. They need—all your customers need—round-the-clock deposit service. It frees them of worry over loss by fire, burglary, holdup. It ties them more closely to your bank, and it is one of the best new business builders a soundly managed bank may employ. It is today's "must"—if your bank is to be truly modern.


HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.
Manufacturers of Bank Vault Equipment - Bank Counters - Tellers' Buses and Lockers - Safe Deposit Boxes - Night Depositories - Bank and Office Safes
BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES SILVER STORAGE VAULTS AT WEST POINT

MARCH 1947

THE BANK THAT NEVER CLOSES ITS DOORS
Yes, the great new 1947 Servel Gas Refrigerator is even finer than the Servels that have already won the praises of more than 2,000,000 families. The 1947 Servel contains a big Frozen Food Locker that stores up to 60 packages of frozen foods. This famous refrigerator offers moist cold and dry cold for garden vegetables and meats. A specially designed flexible interior provides extra roominess. Plastic Coated shelves are rust- and scratch-resistant. All these new conveniences—plus Servel's permanent silence—are the reasons tenants will say, "There's nothing to match the 1947 Servel!"

Owners, too, will appreciate the lasting dependability and economy of the 1947 Servel. They know from experience that the Gas Refrigerator not only stays on the job year in and year out, but its low operating cost remains low for the life of the refrigerator. That's because the freezing system of the 1947 Servel, like that of every previous Gas Refrigerator, has no moving parts to wear or break down.

These exclusive advantages—new, convenient features, plus famous silence and dependability—explain why you're sure to please tenants and owners when you specify the 1947 Servel for the new apartment buildings and homes you design, build or manage. Plan now to provide outlets for Gas Refrigeration in your current designs and construction work. For specification data on the great 1947 Servel Gas Refrigerator, consult Sweet's Catalog. Or write today to Servel, Inc., Evansville 20, Indiana.

**WHY SERVEL STAYS SILENT, LASTS LONGER**

Different from all others, the Servel Gas Refrigerator has no moving parts in its freezing system. It operates on the continuous absorption principle of refrigeration. In a Servel, the refrigerant is hermetically sealed in a set of vessels connected by pipes. A tiny gas flame is applied to the lowest vessel. As a result of the evaporation properties of the refrigerant and the law of gravity, ice forms in an upper vessel. No machinery—motor, valves, pumps and compressors—is needed. That's why Servel has no moving parts to get noisy, none to wear . . . why it stays silent, lasts longer.
more convenience . . . more value

BIG FROZEN FOOD LOCKER
Up to 60 packages of frozen meats, poultry, vegetables, fruits, biscuits can be stored in Servel's big convenient Frozen Food Locker. It helps housewives save hours of shopping time, plan new and delightful menus in every season.

MOIST COLD, DRY COLD
Servel's big dew-action fresheners are ideal for keeping garden vegetables and fruits. Salad greens actually crisp up, perishables stay safe and appetizing. And fresh meats keep tender for days in the Servel meat keeper.

FLEXIBLE INTERIOR
The 1947 Servel offers an amazingly practical flexible interior. For extra roominess, shelves are adjustable to eleven positions. And they're Plastic Coated for the utmost in rust- and scratch-resistance.

The GAS Refrigerator
Since its introduction eight years ago, Atlas Duraplastic air-entraining portland cement has proved its versatility—its adaptability to almost every type of concrete work. The pictures show a few of its varied uses.

Duraplastic cement makes the concrete more plastic, more uniform and more durable. Its use requires no unusual changes in methods—just the same good workmanship and careful supervision regularly employed. It complies with ASTM and Federal specifications and sells at the same price as regular cement.

Send for further information. Write to Universal Atlas Cement Company (United States Steel Corporation Subsidiary), Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.

OFFICES: Albany, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Des Moines, Duluth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Waco.
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**No fuss**

**No feathers**

**No fiction**

**Just facts for architects!**

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**Axial Fans**

Vaneaxial and Tubaxial Fans for heating, ventilating, process work and other air handling needs. This bulletin gives complete details on construction, component parts and installation of both fans together with all necessary tables and data. Also friction and duct sizing charts.

**Humidifiers, Dehumidifiers and Air Washers**

A complete line of equipment for public buildings, schools, theaters, hotels, apartments, and industry, wherever humidifying, dehumidifying, and air washing are required. Bulletin No. 3623 contains the necessary data, tables and charts to accurately figure and specify this equipment.

**Attic Fans**

This method of comfort cooling by means of nature-conditioned air has been widely accepted by architects and homeowners as an ideal means for attaining low-cost hot-weather comfort. This 4-page bulletin contains complete data on the equipment necessary to do a highly satisfactory job in any home.

**Type V Fans (with Cast Iron Housings)**

These units can be used to advantage in air handling work, wherever corrosion and erosion resisting qualities are desired. All housing parts coming in contact with air or gases are cast iron. A variety of arrangements to meet all types of jobs. Capacities from 136 to 8,000 CFM.

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**Industrial Heaters**

For factories, garages, hangars, warehouses, machine shops, and other difficult heating jobs. Seven sizes—79,000 to 1,630,000 BTU per hour. Four arrangements—for wall, horizontal, inverted, and floor installation. Bulletin contains all the data necessary to figure even the most difficult heating problems.

**AMERICAN BLOWER**

AMERICAN BLOWER CORPORATION

DETOIT 32, MICHIGAN

In Canada: CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LTD., Windsor, Ont.

Division of AMERICAN RUGHAN & Standard Sanitary CORPORATION

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MARCH 1947
The reason lies in the amount of engineering knowledge and experience reflected in the design of the units which provide air distribution at the vital point of delivery. Take our new Aerofuse Multi-Louvre Damper, for example. This is not a very complex piece of equipment as such things go. "Anybody can make one" you may say. Yet we have spent more time and effort getting this unit "just right" than many of our much more intricate products. As a result, when you specify Aerofuse ceiling diffusers with multi-louvre dampers you can be sure that this much of your system will do PERFEKTLY the job it is intended to do... deliver the proper amount of air as you want it and where you want it, evenly distributed and without drafts.
This front of L·O·F Polished Plate Glass says "welcome" in clear, bright tones. The view of the interior creates an impression of pleasant efficiency.

Count on this modern business to use up-to-date architectural treatment in its new Chicago ticket office.

Designed by Architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of Chicago for Trans World Airline, this beautiful "store" uses glass to let people see in—to invite them in. Its pleasant atmosphere owes much to intelligent use of glass. It is another example of a Visual Front—the "open" type front that puts more appeal, more zest and more selling power into business places. Libbey·Owens·Ford Glass Co., 6537 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 3, Ohio.

A This stairway is smart in more than appearance. The transparent panels of glass are L·O·F Tuf-flex—plate glass that is tempered for greater resistance to impact.

B Light from the "egg crate" ceiling streams through diffusing panels of Flutex Patterned Glass. Note how the fixtures extend through the front to provide a lighted marquee.


LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD
a Great Name in GLASS
ONLY THE SPEAKMAN ANYSTREAM

is three different showers in one. A turn of the lever and it delivers

REGULAR SPRAY for relaxation... NEEDLEPOINT SPRAY for stimulation...
or FLOOD SPRAY for a no-splash rinse. No wonder it’s

the choice of architects for installations calling for the latest refinements.

Like all Speakman plumbing fixtures, the Anystream Shower Head is rugged in construction. In the FLOOD position, the Anystream is self-cleaning thus eliminating a major source of trouble and maintenance expense. With all Speakman Showers and Fixtures, repairs may be made quickly and inexpensively, when—afer long service—normal wear takes place.

Speakman Showers and Fixtures are distributed nationally through plumbing supply dealers and plumbing contractors.

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This is important to the man about to select refrigeration or air conditioning equipment:

90 percent Flexibility with Pre-Rotation Vane Control ...exclusive with
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York Corporation, York, Penna.

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York experience and York engineering assistance are available where you are, to complement York mechanical design advancements and the complete range of York equipment.

In the New York Area, for example, District Manager Christensen has a corps of seventeen sales engineers assigned to service York customers in this district. Their practical and technical assistance is available to you, whether you are planning, purchasing, installing or operating refrigeration and air conditioning installations.

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L. J. Jacobson
J. Kranak
E. Lilygren
E. Spencer
C. Weigand
Where Does the Architect Come In?

When this set of photographs recently appeared in the ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, a history was given of the plant as a COMMUNITY REFRIGERATION CENTER. An exciting story it made, too.

However, some readers may be wondering just where the Architect comes into the picture.

Well, the City Ice Company plans to extend its main plant until it covers the entire city block. This block faces the Civic Center in Gainesville, Ga. Other buildings around the Center—the Post Office, the City Hall and the Federal Building— are all of marble. The new entrance to the ice plant will also be of marble. The enlargement will include new offices, refrigeration and fixture sales and display rooms, a lobby, entrance to the locker rooms, and a new food processing room.

This Ice Company has nine plants, and operates 22 Frick refrigerating machines. Another example of the fact that "the users of Frick machines make money". Where economy and dependability both count, there you'll find Frick Refrigeration. It's preferred for air conditioning, ice making, and all other commercial cooling work.

Automatically control the lights by opening and closing of doors as in closets, storage and refrigeration chambers, vaults etc. Numbers illustrated here are designed to switch on lights when door is opened; others available for lighting when door is closed. No. 6553 comes complete in an approved box with 23/32" and 1/2" knockouts and clamp for flexible metallic conduit. No. 2022 is mounted in a steel box, porcelain lined. No. 6550 is mounted in a porcelain base; fits all standard door switch boxes. Ratings: 6 Amps., 125 V.; 3 Amps., 250 V. Striker plates furnished with each switch.

Write for specification data on the complete line.
MUCH DEPENDS ON THESE DEVICES

Of prime importance in a school, theater, auditorium, church, or industrial building is the safety of the occupants. Without it, beauty and comfort and convenience become valueless.

A vital part of a building's safety is safe exit—the positive assurance that the occupants can get out quickly and easily, no matter what the emergency.

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MARCH 1947
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This adhesive dries in 4 to 6 hours; leaves a sized finish on the lagging material . . . the job is completed. No paint need be used on this sized finish, unless you prefer to add one coat for appearance. Maintenance is simplified—grease, oil, soot and dirt wash off easily. And the adhesive is vermin-proof . . . fire-retardant, too.

Arabol Lagging Adhesive has successfully passed rigorous tests by independent laboratories. The results show that it retains its adhesive powers despite exposure to extreme temperatures, to immersion in water and to live steam.

Write us today for detailed facts and figures. Don't place open specifications on lagging work — ask for Arabol Lagging Adhesive. You can depend on it to fill your most exacting requirements for both utility and appearance. Also, ask about our cork cement for adhering cork to cork on refrigerator lines.

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MINWAX WOOD FINISHES
— the original penetrative stainwax finish

Whether used in large developments where the problems of maintenance cost and tenant satisfaction are pre-eminent, or in the individual home, Minwax Wood Finishes satisfactorily answer all requirements.

Their special gums, oils and waxes penetrate the surface of the wood—toughening it and increasing its ability to withstand daily use. This resistance to wear is dramatically revealed by the record of service in Hillside Homes (above) where the floors have been in use without re-scrapping since 1935. Worn spots can readily be restored — without visible laps — by a simple application of more of the original material.

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For further information, see Sweet’s — or write Minwax Company, Inc., Dept. A3, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Seaporcel offers you a material at once versatile, economical, and enduring. For Seaporcel is porcelain enamel de luxe—not painted, but fused to steel for lasting newness.

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Mild, radiant heat in just enough quantity to offset heat loss from window areas — that’s what those arrows represent, coming from the Modine Convector Panel below the window. To this we add...

**CONVECTION HEATING**
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It's the 160-room Dacotah Hotel—recently built at Grand Forks, N. D. This six-story building has a structural-steel framework. The first floor is of reinforced-concrete construction with Bethlehem Open-Web Steel Joists installed in the other floors. A total of 110 tons of these joists were used.

Because they eliminate shrinking, sagging, and squeaky floors, as well as cracks between floors and baseboards, Bethlehem Open-Web Joists are ideal for every type of light-occupancy structure. When used with concrete floor-slab and plaster ceiling, they provide a floor construction that is effective for at least two hours in preventing the spread of fire.

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We've a compact folder on Bethlehem Open-Web Joists (Folder 522) which you'll find both interesting and helpful. It contains design tables and detail drawings, plus specifications for open-web joist construction. Ask the nearest Bethlehem district office to send you a copy. Or, if you prefer, drop a line to us at Bethlehem, Pa.

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MARCH 1947
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Provides complete air conditioning comfort by eliminating drafts, noise, hot or cold spots.

In addition to their unobtrusive appearance, Kno-Draft Adjustable Air Diffusers are specified for installations like the one pictured here in the offices of Schwarzenbach-Huber Co., because they combine all the advantages of scientific air diffusion plus adjustable features which assure positive air pattern control.

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To the conveniences you have designed into your clients' new homes and to provide the safety of another exit in case of fire, add outside cellar doors — permanent Bilco copper-steel outside cellar bulkhead doors — and earn their lasting thanks. Bilco bulkheads are made in three standard sizes, or any special size, to fit neatly and unobtrusively into your plans. They cost no more to start with than old-fashioned wooden doors, far less in the long run. Rotproof, sagproof and rustproof Bilco doors never need repair or replacement. Their flange construction and sliding bolt lock keep Bilco doors weatherproof and tamperproof. Many thousands already in use.

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MARCH 1947
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Six Different Truscon Steel Building Products in this Job

The Armstrong Furnace Company has just completed a fine new building in Columbus, Ohio, for the greatly expanded manufacture of its warm air furnaces. This well-designed structure is just about 100% steel, as far as the practical application of this material goes. R. W. Setterlin & Sons were the contractors, Truscon fabricated the structural steel members to exact specifications. Truscon "O-T" Open Truss Steel Joists permitted fire-resistant ceiling construction, especially since it was used with Truscon trucks move very close to the inside wall of the building and any part of the window ventilator extending inward would create a potential accident risk. Thus the projected window with the ventilator projecting outward eliminates this hazard.

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Truscon Adds New Metal Lath Accessories

Within the past few weeks Truscon has added equipment to fabricate short and wide flange bull nose corner beads, special base screeds, picture mold and casing. The addition of these products will enable Truscon to furnish a more complete line of Metal Lath Accessories. More about this later.

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Where protection against unauthorized entry into a single room or an entire structure is paramount, use Truscon Welded Reinforcing. It assures maximum economy in the placing of construction materials, maximum efficiency of materials in resisting penetration, and a No. 10 insurance rating.

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LONG LIFE GENERAL SERVICE reflector lamp insures high efficiency and low maintenance cost.

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Mr. Russell M. Boak, a specialist in apartment house design, puts it this way:

"We like Petro equipment because it keeps cost down, is sturdy and reliable, and the Petro engineering service is of great assistance. We have used Petro oil burning systems in many jobs since 1927... from suburban residences and neighborhood theatres to 20-story apartments and apartment house developments. We have every reason to be well pleased with their use."

If you are interested in obtaining dependable automatic oil heat at low cost, Petro has a story for you that welcomes and merits your investigation.

RUSSELL M. BOAK, well-known architect of New York, has specialized over a long period in apartment house construction. The firm of Boak & Paris designed such representative apartments as those at 45 Christopher Street, 450 West End Avenue, 5 Riverside Drive, 100 Riverside Drive, 20 Fifth Avenue, and 177 East 77th Street, all in New York. Several years ago, Boak & Paris built their own apartment house for investment purposes, and in it installed Petro Burners.

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MARCH 1947
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Make it a Fitzgibbons and be sure, whether to heat a modest cottage or a towering sky-scraper. Be sure of full heating comfort, of savings in fuel cost, of a boiler that works in harmony with any good oil burner, gas burner, stoker, or gives full hand-fired satisfaction. Be sure with a boiler that is A.S.M.E. constructed, Hartford inspected, S.B.I. rated, and with sixty continuous years of successful boiler building behind it. Check with your local Fitzgibbons engineer—or write us direct.

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