Florida and its Building Codes

Pages 18-19

July, 1965
The Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship

- Architecture was both a cause and a profession to Sanford W. Goin, FAIA. As a cause he preached it everywhere as the basis for better living and sound development in the state and region he loved. As a profession he practiced it with tolerance, with wisdom, with integrity and with humility.

- He was keenly aware that in the training of young people lay the bright future of the profession he served so well. So he worked with them, counseled them, taught them by giving freely of his interests, energies and experience. . . . The Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship was established for the purpose of continuing in some measure, the opportunities for training he so constantly offered. Your contribution to it can thus be a tangible share toward realization of those professional ideals for which Sanford W. Goin lived and worked.

The Florida Central Auxiliary has undertaken, as a special project, to raise funds for the Sanford W. Goin Architectural Scholarship. Contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Archie G. Parish, President of Women's Auxiliary, 145 Wildwood Lane, S. E., St. Petersburg S, Florida.

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Roy M. Pooley, Jr., Verner Johnson, Joseph M. Shifalo
This picture of the terrazzo floors of the new Forsyth General Hospital in Winston-Salem was taken last Spring, just before they started admitting patients. In ten years, even twenty or more years, the floors will look the same...or better. There will have been tremendous traffic over them, but terrazzo can not only take it...it actually improves with age. Continuous traffic combined with simple basic maintenance have a mellowing effect that heightens terrazzo's basic natural beauty.

As is so frequently the case with fine terrazzo floors, the contractor chose Trinity White Portland Cement for the job.
This month, the Message from the President is based in part upon an address made recently before a meeting of the Florida Association of Consulting Engineers in Orlando.

The practice of architecture has long been regarded as a profession—a profession whose continuing object is to help people achieve a better human environment.

It was in the 16th century when the first real professional groups began to emerge, but it was not until the rise of new conditions of practice in England at the end of the 18th century that private practitioners began to feel the need for professional associations.

In 1934 a group of British architects “of prominent position and unimpeachable character, educated for and following their profession” banded together in order that they might better merit “that implicit confidence on the part of the public which should enable a client to regard his architect not only as his agent, but as his friend and advisor”.

Thus, more than a century ago emerged the professional concepts of agency, integrity, and competence. These identical concepts are embodied in the current Standards of Professional Practice of the AIA.

Ethical and Professional Standards

A member of the American Institute of Architects is a professional man in every sense of the word, because when an owner puts up his hard earned cash for a building, he must be able to repose confidence in someone who represents his interests and his interests alone.

Every member of the AIA is bound by Standards of Professional Practice that forbid him to receive a fee or monetary compensation on a given project from anybody but his client. He may not profit from the sale or use of building products, materials, processes, or people on the job site.

There are certain types of building organizations with design services—commonly known as speculator builders or package dealers—that play it both ways. That is, they offer a building to a client, take a profit on the materials and products used in it, get a fee on a percentage of the contract, and guarantee a price either by padding cost estimates or using inferior materials when the budget gets squeezed.

An architect who belongs to the AIA is bound to represent only his client’s interests. His job is to solve the client’s problems and to use competitive bidding between contractors, or negotiation with a single contractor, to get the client the best possible break on price.

The architect who is a member of the AIA has to swim in a stormy sea to survive. He has to compete against cut-rate design services that purport to offer the same thing but of course do not; to compete against just plain apathy and ignorance or what his professional services can do for a business or for individuals; and to compete against architectural bureaucracies in government agencies.

But the AIA member survives. One way he does this is to stay abreast of the times. Like a physician, he has to know the latest operations and cures for the public’s ailments. Another way he survives is by demonstrating his proficiency. Time after time, architects who are members of the AIA have proved that independent architectural services provide better and less expensive buildings than package dealers and captive architects.

Integrity and Competence

What are the instruments for the assurance of professional integrity and competence?

It is very difficult for laymen to judge professional qualifications. For this reason the public must rely primarily on the professional group to establish and maintain criteria in these matters. Society has come to recognize each professional group as arbiter of its own standards of practice.

(Continued on Page 5)
practice, and in return for this socially useful control, confers upon the group the status and privileges of a profession.

Among these privileges is freedom to determine for itself, with a minimum of external interference, the means and methods of fulfilling its own highest professional objectives.

The development and maintenance of standards of professional practice require the establishment of conditions of service which are conducive to the greatest degree of social benefits. As long as the relationship between individual practitioners remains at the level of ruthless unbridled competition, low quality tends to drive out high, and unsuspecting clients discover too late the penalties of inadequate service.

Under such conditions, the competence of all practitioners becomes suspect, and soon the whole profession forfeits the public confidence on which its very existence depends. Therefore, for their own survival as well as the best interests of the public, the members of the profession must create and maintain conditions which permit the most effective service.

**The Maintenance of Standards**

The first and foremost function of the AIA is to maintain the ethical and professional standards of the profession of architecture. The AIA Standards of Professional Practice date from 1909, and the latest revisions were made in 1964. For AIA members, these standards are enforced through the National Judiciary system. The AIA is thereby the sole guardian of the ethical status of the profession of architecture as viewed by the public.

The 1927 Gold Medalist of the Institute, Howard Van Doren Shaw, FAIA, summed it all up when he said, "Be a gentleman if you can, but for God's sake be an architect".

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A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION directing the legislative council to make a study of the construction industry and to make recommendations for coordinating the activities of the various segments of the construction industry and the nursing home industry; authorizing the establishment of a select committee and appointment of members; authorizing the establishment of advisory committees; requiring a report be made to the 1967 legislature; providing for the payment of expenses of committee members.

WHEREAS, the construction industry annually represents a two billion dollar segment of the Florida economy, establishing it with agri-business and tourism as one of the state's largest and most important economic influences, and

WHEREAS, many other businesses and professions are directly affected, economically and socially, by the impact of construction on the everyday life of Florida's citizens and visitors, and

WHEREAS, the physical safety, the human environment, and the real estate investment security of all residents of the state are directly affected by the quality of the construction industry's product, and

WHEREAS, the explosive growth of the state continually imposes a threat to the orderly growth and healthful, physical and economic development of the state, which development is inextricably dependent upon a well organized and coordinated construction industry composed of such allied groups as mortgage bankers, insurance underwriters, design professions, general contractors, specialty contractors, heavy construction contractors, materials manufacturers and distributors, home builders, building and zoning officials, sanitation and health regulatory agencies, and others similarly necessary to an organized effort, and

WHEREAS, since the earliest times in the state's history, the promotion and development of agriculture and its allied businesses, as well as the orderly development of tourism into an important economic factor has evolved from continuing study and attention of the Florida legislature, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, the House of Representatives Concurring:

Section 1. The Legislative Council is directed to make a comprehensive study of the construction industry and the nursing home industry and to recommend measures to be taken to further the best interests of building owners and nursing home operators and patients and the general public through the coordination of the activities of the various segments of the construction industry and the nursing home industry. The studies of the two (2) above mentioned industries shall be conducted separately.

Section 2. The Legislative Council is authorized and directed to establish a select committee pursuant to section 11.21 (3), Florida Statutes, to conduct the study authorized by this resolution; provided, however, that the limitation on the number of noncouncil members as specified in the above section shall not apply, and said committee shall have the authority to appoint an advisory committee to assist in this study as provided by section 11.285, Florida Statutes. Provided further, that the members of such advisory committee must have been actively engaged in the construction industry for a period of at least five (5) years prior to the appointment as a member of the advisory committee.

Section 3. The expenses of the members of the select committee shall be paid as provided by law.

Section 4. A report of the findings of this comprehensive study shall be made to the 1967 session of the legislature.
AN ACT relating to the practice of architecture in this state; amending section 467.09, Florida Statutes, by exempting all one- or two-family residences from regulation under state laws regulating the practice of architecture; providing that the general law shall not override more restrictive local laws or ordinances; providing for the withholding of building permits where certain provisions of the state law regulating the practice of architecture have not been met; and providing when said act shall take effect.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 467.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

467.09 Certain persons exempt from registration; inter-professional privileges between architects and professional engineers defined.—

No person shall be required by this or any other state law regulating the practice of architecture to qualify as an architect in order to make plans and specifications for or supervise the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building upon any farm for the use of any farmer, irrespective of the cost of such building, or any one- or two-family residence building or any domestic out-building appurtenant to any such one- or two-family residence, regardless of costs, or of any other type building costing less than five thousand dollars (except schools, auditoriums, or other buildings intended for the mass assemblage of people). Nor shall anything in this or any other state law be held to prevent registered professional engineers or their employees or subordinates under their responsible supervising control from performing architectural services which are purely incidental to their architectural practice. Provided that no professional engineer shall practice architecture or use the designation "architect" or any term derived therefrom, and no architect shall practice professional engineering or use the term "engineer" or any term derived therefrom. Otherwise, any person who shall be engaged in the planning or design for the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for others or furnishing architectural supervision of the construction thereof shall be deemed to be practicing architecture and be required to secure a certificate and all annual renewal thereof required by the laws of this state as a condition precedent to his so doing.

The term "building" in this chapter shall be understood to be a structure, consisting of foundations, walls and roof, with or without the other parts. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any employee of an architect from acting under his instruction, control and supervision, in any capacity whether paid by the architect or the owner.

Section 2. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to repeal, amend, limit or otherwise affect any county, metro or municipal building codes or zoning laws or ordinances now or hereafter enacted which are or shall be more restrictive with respect to the services of registered architects in their operation and effect than the general law regulating the practice of architecture.

Section 3. In counties or municipalities which now or hereafter have a system of issuance of building permits such permits shall not be issued in any case where the application for said building permit discloses that the provisions of this chapter have been violated; provided, however, this shall not authorize the withholding of building permits in any cases within the exempt classes set forth under Section 1 of this Act.

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
Florida East Coast Chapter
The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there has been passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida an act which substantially reduces the legal requirement of Architectural talent in the design of residential construction, and,

WHEREAS, this legislation is not, in the opinion of this AGC Chapter Membership, in the best interest of the public and the Construction Industry as a whole in that

A. It represents a down-grading of an important professional segment of this industry.

B. It will open the general and unknowing public to the mercy of many unprincipled and mercenary elements solely interested in the sale of a residence, with secondary regard for safety, quality and assurance of investment.

C. It will place design services on a non-professional standard of deportment, completely contrary to the best interest and welfare of the public which is not cognizant of the many technical aspects of modern day construction, methods, materials and performance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the membership of this Chapter of the Associated General Contractors does hereby go on record as to the inadvisability of this action by the Legislature and, does further caution the general public of the danger inherent in having its design services for new construction performed by individuals, firms or others not qualified by the Florida State Board of Architecture for such design work, as well as the imprudence from an economical standpoint, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that those municipalities which now require public protection through the requisite of Professional Architectural design retain such ordinance for the protection of its citizens, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this Resolution be placed in the Construction Reporter and as well distributed to the Press for the edification of the General Construction Public.

ADOPTED by the full membership and Associate Membership of the Florida East Coast Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., this 2nd day of June, 1965.

W. G. Lassiter, Jr., President

ATTEST: William P. Bobb, Jr., Exec. Manager
Imported oranges do hit the American market now and then. While they could become a threat to Florida growers, they haven’t—yet.

But you can be hurt by what is happening in other industries today. Take steel pipe, for example. Every pound of foreign pipe brought here costs all of us far more than it saves. In wages lost to the American worker who buys the houses, equipment (and orange juice) that keep all of us in business. When we hurt him, we hurt the American consumer—they’re the same fellow every time! When we hurt the basic industries that employ him, we shrink the payrolls, taxes and investment capital that make the economic wheels go ‘round for all of us. Our dollars go abroad.

Our point? That “buying American” isn’t so much an appeal to patriotism as it is to the most personal kind of basic self-interest—your interest. Besides, American manufacturers offer very real advantages of reliability, consistent quality, flexibility and service to American customers.

Many a buyer who tried to swap these considerations for an extra dollar has found himself flirting with financial hara-kiri. (And that’s another import we don’t need!)

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“Every Litter Bit Hurts” is a slogan that even our small children have become familiar with, thanks to the effectiveness of mass advertising. It refers to little bits of litter — papers, banana peels and beer cans that people feel free to strew about our highways and parks. Now there is beginning concern for a much larger type litter — the billboards, junkyards, automobile graveyards, sloppy shops, weeded lots and slummy buildings. This concern has been felt most keenly by no less a person than the President of the United States, who has made it a policy of his administration.

It has been generated in large part by the American Institute of Architects in the form of Regional Seminars on Design. These conferences have involved civic, cultural, financial and political leaders from various geographical areas. It is now felt that similar meetings on community levels will aid and abet this war on Community Ugliness.

Florida’s part in this battle will take place at the Clearwater Convention of the Florida Association of Architects this November 17-20. The theme of our three-day meeting will be “Quality or Mediocrity.”

The theme was chosen to dramatize our State’s plight. “Florida the Beautiful” is fast becoming a tropical growth of cankerous sores. We might compare it to what is happening in Italy. Tourists are quick to contrast the beauty of that land and its Architecture with the garbage on the streets, the stupid signatures on the frescoed walls, the street hawkers with their carts of souvenirs and junk, and the general cheap tawdriness of modern-day Italy. This ugliness upsets most Americans because it is occurring in a historically beautiful country. We should wish they could show as much concern for what is happening at home. “It Can’t Happen Here” is already happening. Our cult of mediocrity has given birth to rampant ugliness. The two-headed monster can yet be destroyed if we foster a new birth of quality.

Architects cannot do this alone. The help of the layman is desperately needed. He must be convinced that mediocrity is not only ugly but expensive. He must see that his “bargain” has many hidden closing costs. He can be made to understand that the desecration of our State will result in the annihilation of all he has worked for — for himself and his heirs.

The layman’s presence at the Convention is of such importance that the program will be valueless without him. Every Chapter in the State has been requested to bring a layman as guest to the Convention. This man will typify the conscientious, aware, crusading laymen without whose efforts good design would not be possible.

These outstanding laymen, together with nationally prominent speakers and state architects, will hold open, round-table discussions on the theme.

(Continued on Page 14)
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Convention Facilities, City of Tampa, says: "Dependably air-
conditioning 135,000 square feet of floor space is a big order,
particularly in a structure as important as Tampa's new
Curtis Hixon Convention Center. This new facility was in the
planning and construction stages for years, during which
every conceivable type of air-conditioning system was
explored. After careful consideration, an all-electric system
was agreed to be the best suited for our needs. More than
350 tons of hermetic centrifugal refrigeration equipment is
required to cool the giant complex which will accommodate
2,000 for a banquet, 7,500 for a boxing match, or several
tousand for a circus or exhibition."

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MARION B. ROSS (right), President of Ross Chevrolet, in
accepting the All-Electric Building Award from W. B. Shenk,
Florida Power Corporation Vice President in Charge of Sales,
said: "Our new headquarters for Ross Chevrolet is all-electric
because we feel an all-electric building is a hallmark of
excellence and prestige. We feel that in meeting the quali-
fications for the All Electric Building Award, we are assured
that our premises are equipped for lasting economical oper-
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it will be a symbol of modern comfort and efficiency and an
invitation to visit a truly progressive place of business."

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year-round electric air conditioning for
three long months is $31.54 for the past twelve months. I am so pleased
with the results that I have received from my heat pump
that I have ordered the same system for a new home I am
building in Pensacola."

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HOMER F. PORTMAN is Vice President-Treasurer of Meridian
Development Corporation, owner of this 60-unit condominium
complex. Mr. Portman says: "Flameless electric cooking, electric refrigeration, central
electric year-round air-conditioning, and the electrical appliances (dishwasher, food waste disposer, and water heater) assure our tenants of the ultimate in comfortable,
convenient, clean and therefore Happy Florida Living. Of
course, our Laundry has all-electric equipment also."
Convention . . .
(Continued from Page 11)

"Quality or Mediocrity." Members of housing and redevelopment boards, planning commissions, art societies, museum boards, sculptors' guilds, civic clubs, architectural students, university faculties and others will be invited to attend.

You can do your part in assuring the success of this program by inviting your clients and contacts to take part.

To add visual appeal to the program we anticipate a large number of Architectural Exhibits. The high quality of exhibits in past years leads us to hope that this year's entries will dramatically illustrate our campaign for good design. Applications for exhibits will reach you this month.

Manufacturers have reserved as of now some 60% of the available Product Exhibit space . . .
Manufacturers, do not miss this opportunity . . . reserve your exhibit booth now.

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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT
The FAA Seminar on Prevention of Water Penetration in buildings was held at the Langford Hotel in Winter Park on Friday, June 4, 1965. Registration for the Seminar totaled eighty, with a good representation from all parts of the state. The presentations of the various speakers were well received by those in attendance, with much interest being shown in the question and answer periods.

Participating in the Seminar were: Mr. Jack Dupler, Construction Services, Thiokol Chemical Corporation; Mr. Norman P. Owen, Architectural Representative, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Mr. T. W. Reichard, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards; Mr. John Monroe, Regional Built-up Roofing Manager, The Ruberoid Company; Mr. C. H. Wells, Regional Manager, Western Waterproofing Company; and Mr. Victor Sinisi, President, the Lambert Corporation.

Arrangements are being made to publish the various presentations in detail. Some of the principal points discussed are outlined below.

The total cost of caulking, sealants, waterproofing and dampproofing in a building is relatively low, usually ½ to 1 percent of the cost. Since leaks and dampness are so troublesome in a completed building more attention should be given to their prevention. This can be done without substantially adding to the cost of the job. It was recommended by the participants in the Seminar that consideration be given to grouping caulking, sealants, waterproofing and dampproofing in a single section of the specifications. This could establish a single responsibility for these items and make possible the issuance of a guarantee, which usually covers a five year period.

Polysulfide base sealants are liquids which cure at ambient temperatures to form a tough, flexible, adherent rubber. Two-component systems were the original form. There are various formulations adapted to different requirements. One-component systems, more recently developed, have similar properties but take somewhat longer to cure. Minimum recommended joint size is $\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$. Masking tape should be used to protect adjacent areas. Masking should be applied prior to priming. Sealant should bond to two opposing surfaces only, especially where appreciable structural movement is expected. A bond breaker such as a strip of polyethylene film or masking tape should be used back (Continued on Page 16)
of the joint. Where sealant is adhered to three sides movement introduces internal strains which may contribute to sealant failure. All joint surfaces should be tooled, dry or using plain water. Use of water promotes surface curing and makes the sealant non-tacky. Since the cured sealant is a solid excessive compression should be avoided.

Cavity walls with vented air spaces are a good protection against water penetration, in part due to the fact that air pressures within the wall are equalized. The same principal can be applied to curtain walls by use of properly placed and protected vents and weeps.

Required glazing procedures should be detailed at two to four times full size in step by step fashion. Specific provision should be made for sealants, shims, setting blocks and other glazing accessories. One recommended method of glazing involves use of a vulcanized glazing sealant in tape form. This is applied continuously to the fixed side of the glazing rebate, after placement of shims and setting blocks.

The glass is then placed and pressed against the tape sealant. The outer removable stop is next secured in place and the glazing completed by driving a continuous neoprene wedge between this stop and the glass, centering the glass and compressing the tape sealant. The sealant adheres immediately, requiring no curing, and full depth of seal is assured.

The National Bureau of Standards conducts tests of building materials and assemblies, including exterior wall systems, principally for other Government agencies. Tests are run under carefully controlled conditions so that results can be compared. Results of tests are printed in publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

It is almost impossible to construct a true dead flat roof. Roofs should be sloped to drains, which of course should be at the low points. Provide drains under cooling towers. If water collects plant life may start and the root systems of the plants can destroy the roof. Felts once applied should be protected by gravel or slag surfacing within 48 hours. Surfacing should always be applied in a pour coat of bitumen, not a mopped coat. Provide wood nailers at root edges, pitch pans, etc. Do not mix pitch and asphalt products in the same roof construction. Architects should indicate necessary provision for expansion and contraction. Do not leave up to roofer. Protect finished roof from damage during remainder of construction.

Consideration should always be given as to whether a basement is feasible on a particular site. It may prove economic to eliminate basement areas entirely. Metallic waterproofing is usually the most successful for below grade work. Being applied to inside surfaces it is readily accessible both in new construction and repair work. It can be applied to damp or dry surfaces, or even against a running head of water. Membranes are subject to tear or puncture during construction and since they are applied to the outside surface must be carefully protected during backfill operations.

Colorless silicone or stearate surface sealers are of little value as damp-proofers because they depend on extensive preparation by pointing, caulking, etc. They are helpful in minimizing soiling and staining of light colored masonry.

Integral waterproofing introduced into the concrete mix for slabs on the ground provides valuable protection against dampness at small cost.
Immediately popular with discriminating diners in the Ft. Lauderdale area is the excitingly new Chateau Madrid Restaurant, located on the eighth floor of the new Kenann Building overlooking the glittering "Goldcoast."

The equally discriminating management of the Chateau Madrid specified 2 Ruud 75-360 GAS Water Heaters — and an entire kitchen of GAS cooking equipment. They know that GAS can do the big jobs better...faster...more economically.

If you, too, demand first class service in your business, contact your local NATURAL GAS Utility today and check the many advantages that Ruud and NATURAL GAS can give you!
FLORIDA AND ITS BUILDING CODES

IVAN H. SMITH, A.I.A., Chairman
Committee on Building Codes & Hurricane Studies

The committee was advised by Francis Walton, Chairman of Commission on Professional Practice, that architects, engineers and others in connection with the construction industry have expressed considerable interest in what is termed a State Building Code. The apparent desire is for as much code uniformity as possible, state-wide coverage and satisfactory provisions for environmental conditions peculiar to Florida including hurricane forces and damage.

As a prerequisite for any kind of a study and recommendation, it was obvious some basic fact finding was in order. Accordingly, the following projects were set:
A. Present status of building codes in the State.
B. Experience of other states relating to state-wide coverage.
C. Whether existing "standard" codes have been generally acceptable or whether developing a special state code is worth the effort.

Report on the Fact Finding Phase

The accompanying map is self-explanatory as to the "where" and "what" of building codes in Florida for 1965. The data recorded is as accurate as are the replies received from questionnaires sent to county engineers and/or county clerks. Where information on municipalities was not included in the county replies, similar questionnaires were sent to municipalities. Replies were received and are on file from all counties and/or listed municipalities.

In addition, many counties have county officials to enforce State Board of Health sanitary requirements plus special county regulations.

The following counties indicated special enforcement of electrical regulations: Brevard, Charlotte, Duval, Manatee, Nassau, Orange, Pinellas, St. Lucie, and Seminole.

The following counties, without County Building Codes, indicated county zoning regulations are enforced: Alachua, Duval, Indian River, Leon, Marion and St. Johns.

As to experience in other states relating to efforts for state-wide building code coverage, we are advised that New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin have gone this route along with an attempt to write a state code. Only New York claims much satisfaction with results of the special code which in its case required twelve years and $800,000 to develop. New York reports 80% of the municipalities that have codes have adopted the State Code. Not included are New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and other of the major cities, although suburban committees surrounding some of these have. The 1963 building code map of New York State municipalities and counties that have adopted the State Code shows less coverage for the code than does the present Florida code map.

Other states which are reported to have adopted standard codes with varying degree of local adoption are Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee; Southern Standard Building Code: California, Nevada, New Mexico; Uniform Building Code: Connecticut; BOCA Code.

What Then Is Desirable and Reasonable To Attain in Florida

The committee at this writing has not had the time or opportunity to formulate recommendations. It frankly needs the counsel and advice of the FAA Board and the thinking of architects throughout the State. The following comments are for the purpose of stimulating such comment:

1. Florida may be much nearer in its component parts to a state-wide coverage of building codes regulation than most of us has suspected. The large urban counties are well on their way to uniform coverage in their immediate areas. Dade, Broward and Collier Counties have the South Florida Building Code. Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola have the National Building Code (NBFO) modified. Duval County is reported on its way to conform with the Jacksonville Code. The remaining municipalities with sufficient government and paid officials to administer codes are almost 100% covered by the Southern Standard Building Code. A surprising number of counties also have adopted this code.

2. In consideration of the experience in other states as to the time and cost necessary to compile a special state code and get it adopted, it would appear this route in Florida would at best delay for several years any program that proponents could present and it would be very costly. State-wide adoption of such a code would probably require many additional years to be followed by local adoption "if and when", possibly resulting in just another code in partial use to add to the three already in use.

3. Careful consideration should be given by architects to an expenditure, requiring much less over-all time and expense, of becoming more actively identified with code advisory boards and work toward up-grading existing codes with special attention to the hurricane aspect.
UM Student Honored

Thomas F. Rochon, University of Miami architecture major, has received a $200 prize as UM winner of the Reynolds Aluminum Prize competition.

The 23-year-old fourth year student submitted the “best original design of a building component in aluminum, a small arched roof of interlocking sections.

W. A. Zinzow, Reynolds Metals regional representative for industrial and architectural sales, made the recent presentation. Also present were School of Engineering Dean T. A. Weyher and James E. Branch, architecture chairman.

Rochon’s design, intended for such structures as auditoriums or aircraft hangars, was entered in the Reynolds national competition, administered by the American Institute of Architects.

The UM winner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Rochon, 13052 Corbett, Detroit, Michigan. He is a 1958 Servite High School graduate and formerly attended the Detroit Institute of Technology.

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Elected President
American Institute of Architects

Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, of New York City, was elected president of The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Ketchum was installed in his new office at the close of the five-day joint AIA Convention and Pan-American Congress of Architects which was attended by more than 4,000 architects and guests from many parts of the Western Hemisphere.

He succeeds Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA, as head of the 17,000 member AIA. For the past year, Mr. Ketchum has been AIA’s First Vice President.

A native of New York City, Mr. Ketchum is a graduate of Columbia College, the School of Architecture of Columbia University, and the School of Fine Arts, Fontainebleau, France.

He is a past member of the Board of Governors of the New York Building Congress; a past trustee of the National Institute for Architectural Education; a past president of the Architectural League of New York; president of the Columbia Architectural Alumni Association; director of the Municipal Art Society of New York; a member of the executive committee of the Architectural League of New York.

Mr. Ketchum has also been a member of the architectural design faculties of Yale University, New York University, Pratt Institute, and the Cooper Union.

Among his major architectural projects are the U.S. Embassy in Rabat, Morocco, an office building campus for the State of New York in Albany, N.Y., and buildings for Queens College, New York, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., and the Jacksonville Downtown Center, Jacksonville, Florida.

In 1950, Mr. Ketchum won an AIA First Honor Award for design of a department store in Augusta, Ga. In the same year he won an AIA Award of Merit for design of another store.

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AIA Elects New Officers

The recent AIA Convention elected the following officers to provide leadership during the coming year:

President — Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA
First Vice President — Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA
Vice President — Rex W. Allen, FAIA
Vice President — Robert L. Durham, FAIA
Vice President — George E. Kassabaum, FAIA
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Fred W. Buckley, Jr., AIA, President of CSI Jacksonville Chapter

Fred W. Buckley, Jr., AIA, a Jacksonville architect, was installed last night as president of the Jacksonville Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. Other officers installed were:

A. Robert Broadfoot, Jr., AIA, vice president; Robert W. Coyle, secretary; J. Velma Lamb, treasurer; and Ralph W. Heim and Norman E. Washer, architect, directors. The officers were installed by Roy M. Pooley, Jr., AIA, past president of the chapter and immediate past president of the Florida Association of Architects.

Joseph J. Flanagan of Passaic, N.J., presented a talk and film on the construction of the recently opened Verrazano Narrows Bridge over the Hudson River in New York. Flanagan is a technical service engineer with the manufacturer of a chemical mixture being used in the construction of the Commodore Point Bridge across the St. Johns River.

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