p/a newsletter

May 1949

- An American Standard Specification for Indiana Limestone, which can be incorporated by reference in an architect's spec., has been adopted by American Standards Ass'n., with approval by all pertinent professional and trade groups.

- This is second such standard specification for a particular material--the other being for Interior Marble. Limestone spec. is A93.1-1948; marble is A94.1-1948. Copies available through A.S.A., 70 E. 45th St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

- Tired teachers in architectural schools, hoping for a return to "normalcy," can gain no hope from a study made by Turpin Bannister, head of University of Illinois' Architectural Dept. Proceeding from the premise that 33 architects per 100,000 population will continue to be the norm, as it has been for 60 years, Professor Bannister says that population trend figures indicate need for 28,700 architects in 1960. The 1940 census reported 21,900 and Bannister feels that half of them will be inactive by '60. Hence he figures that we will have to produce an average of 1373 graduates per year for next 12 years. Increased use of architectural services would increase even these figures.

- Specification work sheets, prepared by Ben Dyer, associate in the firm of Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse, Washington, D. C., are available through A.I.A. headquarters in Washington. For $5.00 a set, they are a sensible way of attacking spec. writing, are streamlined, seem well worth trying. They form skeleton which can be added to or altered for each job.

- Timber resources of French Equatorial Africa are going to be tapped for American consumption this fall. U. S. Plywood announces an agreement with the Compagnie Francaise du Gabon, for fifth of the output of a 10-million-foot-a-month mill producing plywood made of Okume or Gabon mahogany, similar to "African" mahogany, but somewhat lighter in color, not so highly figured.

- At the same time the Mengel Company announced an agreement with the London Gliksten Enterprises for mutual development of timber properties in Africa.

- Lustron, still leading prefabrication possibilities, has obtained another $7 million RFC loan, raising its total such borrowing to $32,500,000. The company hopes to be producing 100 houses a day shortly after midyear.

- New York State's proposed state-wide building code, approved by all technical groups called to testify, was passed by State legislature on basis of permissive rather than mandatory adoption by municipalities. When final code is ready, it can be accepted or rejected by cities in the State. It is a fair assumption that those towns which need revision most will deny adoption.

(Continued on page 2)

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Progressive Architecture
(PENCIL POINTS)

p/a newsletter

- If you are keeping up with public housing developments, the new administration bill is S-1070, superseding S-138. New bill still has urban redevelopment measures as adjunct of housing legislation, to which most architects have objected. Urban Land Institute suggests that Title I, dealing with redevelopment, should more properly be called "Public Land Assembly for Housing."

- New rent-control bill will not affect new construction, which remains decontrolled. Question is application of "fair net operating income" provision for existing structures. Expediter Tighe Woods says determinations "will be based on study of operating income of representative rental accommodations throughout U. S. over an 8-year period."

- Conversions of existing dwellings are no longer automatically decontrolled, but the Expediter is required to issue decontrolling order when conversion results in "additional, self-contained family units."

- Oak Ridge, Tennessee, having grown to town of 36,000 population, was recently made an "open" city. The U-235 extraction plant area remains restricted, but the community, which is being planned for long-range growth by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, is now as open as any other city. New construction is going ahead.

- Store Modernization Show, to be held in N. Y. week of June 19, will sponsor competition for "Best Modernized Store of Year." Entries must be through Chambers of Commerce, civic organizations, trade associations. Excellent clinics of store modernization will be held at show again this year, will attract many architects. There's much business in this field still, in all parts of country.

- This month's change in architectural journals: Douglas Haskell has left "Record" to become architectural editor of "Forum."

- M & M Woodworking Co., of Portland, Oregon, announces large-scale production of redwood plywood. Pointing to its split-proof cross-ply characteristic, its lightness, durability, weathering property, etc., M & M sees many possibilities for its use in standard plywood dimensions.

- Another product--brand new--comes from Portland also. Western Pine Ass'n Research Lab announces Staypak, a compressed softwood board; hard, chemical, flame, and moisture resistant. Although compressed to 1/3 original thickness, the natural wood grain is retained. It will be marketed by members of the Association.

- Alabama's Senator Lister Hill has introduced a "Voluntary Health Insurance Bill" in Congress. Any such bill, if adopted, would result in a survey of diagnostic facilities and ultimately the addition of new services of this sort. Therapeutic and convalescent hospital construction is not likely to receive any further spur than it is getting through present legislation.

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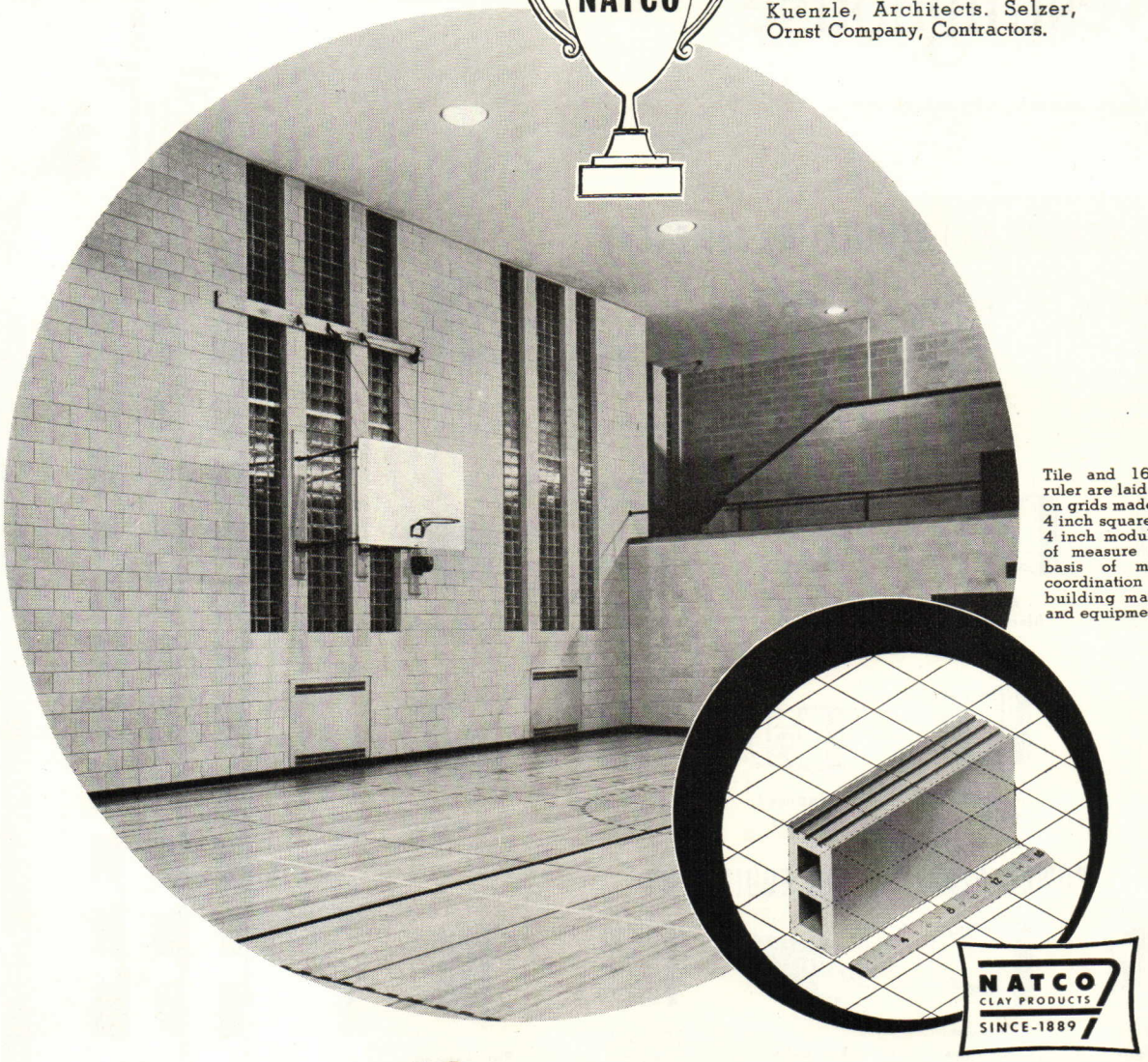
NATCO

Gymnasium in Wauwatosa High School with walls of 8W Series Natco Glazed Vitritile. Herbst & Kuenzle, Architects. Selzer, Ornst Company, Contractors.



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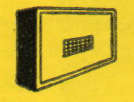
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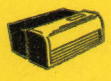
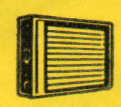

Unitaires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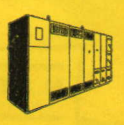
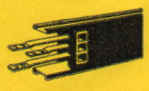
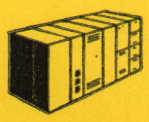
Unit Substations


Power Centers


Bus Duct


Control Centers


Panelboards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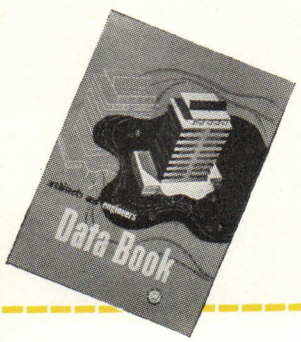

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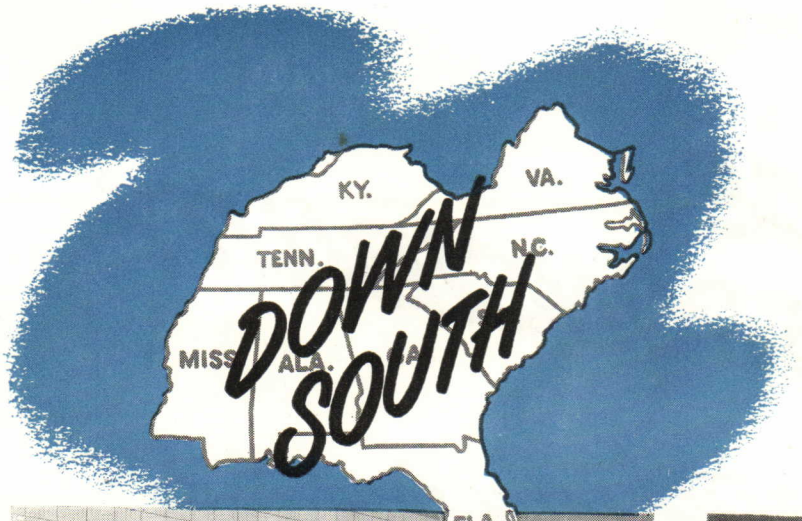

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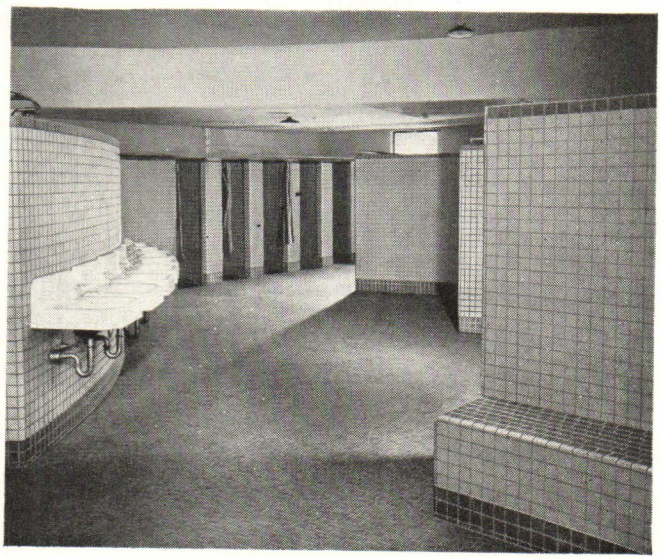
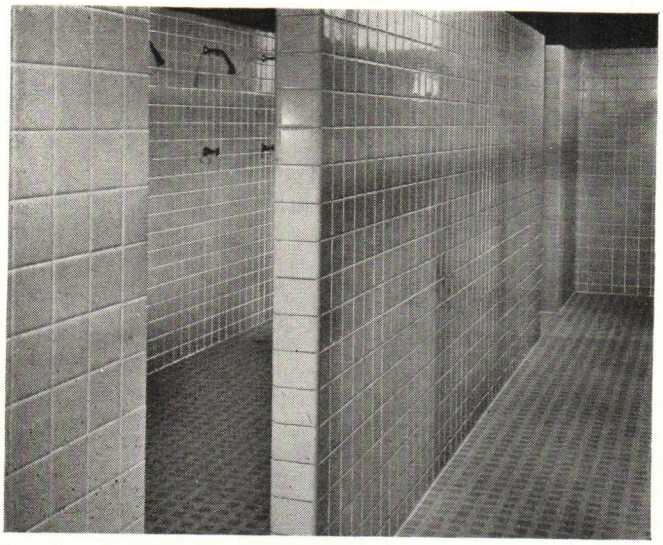


● Queen City Park Bath House, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Architect, Don B. Schuyler, Tuscaloosa. Authorized Suntile Dealer, Lane Tile & Marble Co., Tuscaloosa.



● Andrew Jackson High School, Miami, Fla. Architect, August Geiger. Contractor, Joseph Moretti. Authorized Suntile Dealer, Interstate Marble & Tile Co.

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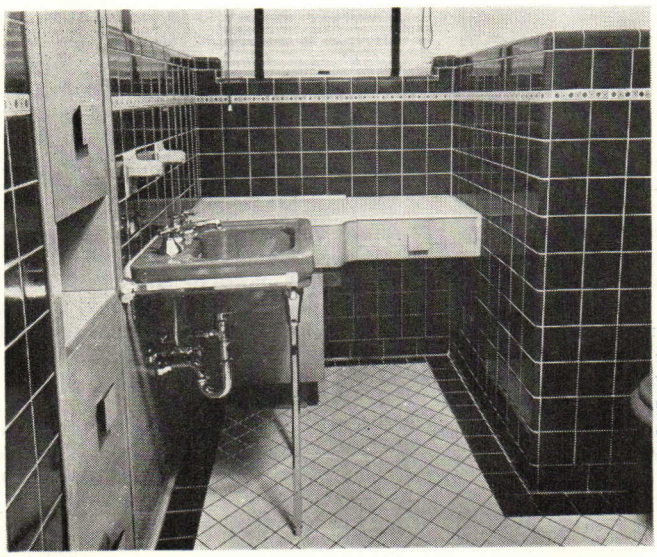
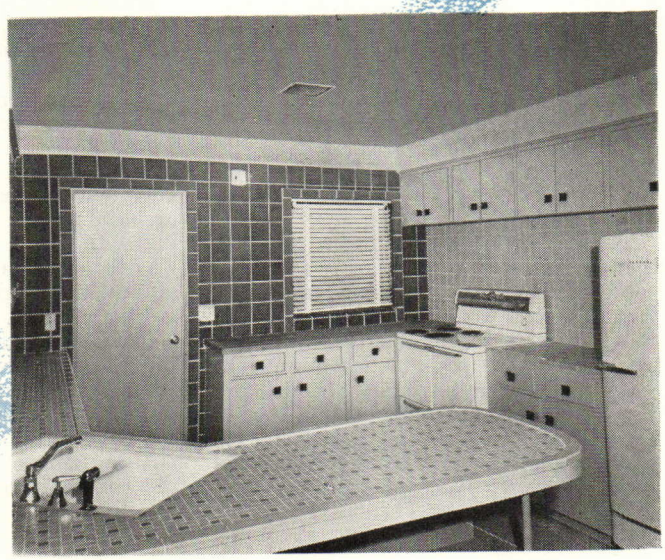


● Residence, Miami Beach, Fla. Architect, Norman M. Giller. Builder, Theodore Klein. Authorized Suntile Dealer, Interstate Marble & Tile Co., Miami.



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"PROOF OF THE PUDDING"

Dear Editor: I have read Mr. Tomson's article that concerns the arbitration provisions of the A.I.A. Standard Documents. Not being a lawyer I naturally cannot discuss the purely legal phases of arbitration. I would like to comment on one or two points involving contract provisions, especially as they relate to a document intended for broad national use.

Statutes relative to arbitration differ. A standard clause must try to fit all states as accurately as possible, but in certain matters it may be necessary for the local Chapters to develop standard additions or amendments to conform to local controlling statutes.

The General Conditions, Article 1, state that "the law of the place of building shall govern the construction of this contract."

The Arbitration provision of the Owner-Architect agreement was purposely reduced to the bare statement that disputes would be arbitrated. It was felt to be undesirable to overstress the possibility of disputes when a client was engaging a professional advisor. If a dispute should arise, it should not be difficult to agree on a method. If relations had become so strained that such agreement was impossible, then it might perhaps just as well be referred to the courts, as a continuation of a professional service under such conditions would be futile.

In an agreement between an owner and a contractor, the relationship is of a different kind, the opportunity for disputes greater, and the desirability of continuing the contract in spite of disputes is greater. For this reason, a more detailed clause covering arbitration has been developed, including reference to a standard procedure.

As to the A.I.A. provision in relation to the courts, Article 40 specifically states that it does not usurp the jurisdiction of the courts, but merely states that the process of arbitration must precede court action.

Mr. Tomson states at one point, "the effectiveness of the arbitration agreement will depend upon the good faith of both parties in voluntarily complying with it." I have always wondered why the agreement to arbitrate disputes differed from any of the other agreements covered by the contract. It is a contractual agreement which, it seems to me, is just as binding as any of the other agreements involved, and failure to live up to that agreement is as much a breach of the contract as a failure to put the correct amount of cement in the concrete, or to follow any of the other details of the general conditions or specifications.

The adoption of the principle of arbitration in the Second Edition of the Standard Documents in 1915 was a definite change from prior custom in which the architect considered himself the final authority. At that time it was felt by some that such a policy would invite disputes and constant arbitration proceedings. But it did not work out that way, and the proponents of arbitration held that a fair agreement and a frank willingness to submit the architect's decisions to arbitration would create a condition that would tend to iron out disputes before they ever reached the stage of arbitration.

A further evidence of the correctness of this contention is the fact that there are, so far as we have discovered, a negligible number of court cases involving construction contracts carried out under the A.I.A. Standard General Conditions. This can only mean that the General Conditions are clear and fair and if disputes do arise, they are taken care of by arbitration proceedings that are accepted by the two parties.

The proof of the pudding—

WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, Chairman
Committee on Contract Documents
A.I.A., Washington, D. C.

TASTE IT AGAIN

Dear Editor: Mr. Parker's letter is a useful addendum to my article (March P/A) on the arbitration provisions found in the A.I.A. forms since it relates the views of the Chairman of the Committee on Contract Documents of the A.I.A.

There is nothing in Mr. Parker's letter that would negate the particular point made in my article that the arbitration provisions of the standard documents can and should be improved. A rereading of the article in question on this point, it seems to me, should be sufficient to establish this.

I agree that "a standard clause must try to fit all states as accurately as possible." The solution is and should be a standard clause which accomplishes this purpose and not one which is so emasculated as to be ineffective, which, I insist, the one contained in the Owner-Architect agreement is. A proper arbitration clause would provide a much better and much safer method for the disposition of disputes than reference to the courts has proved to be in the cases which I cite in my articles.

Mr. Parker quotes out of context my statement that the effectiveness of the arbitration agreement will depend on the good faith of the parties. That quotation referred to those situations where an arbitration agreement is not legally enforceable, in which cases I stated that its effectiveness would depend upon the voluntary compliance of the parties. The quotation has no application where a proper arbitration clause is enforceable.

I am interested in the statement that there are "a negligible number of court cases involving construction contracts carried out under the A.I.A. standard general conditions." The law books are full of cases involving construction contracts and I assume many of them involve work carried out under the A.I.A. documents because they are widely used. There are also many cases involving Architect-Client relationships and it is my opinion that these cases are increasing and will continue to increase, unless the architect is provided with better forms.

I end as I began, that the point made in my article is not affected by Mr. Parker's letter—that the arbitration clauses in the standard documents can be and should be improved upon as should the documents generally. They, like all similar forms, should be revised as often as changing situations dictate.

BERNARD TOMSON
New York, N. Y.

ARBITRATION CLAUSE

Dear Editor: Regarding the column by Bernard Tomson published in the March 1949 PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, I am having copied below a revised clause on arbitration recommended by the Joint Contracts and Fees Committee of the A.I.A. for acceptance in new contracts:

> "*Arbitration*—All questions in dispute under this agreement shall be submitted to arbitration in the City of....., State of....., in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association."

During my many years' experience with architectural problems as solved by lawyers, I have found that the legal profession is the same as any other in that each lawyer has different opinions regarding each problem. They are far from having agreement and it may be well to have several legal contributors in place of a single contributor. Indeed, the world would be a simple place to live in if we were all in agreement on solutions of any problem.

CLARENCE B. LITCHFIELD, CHAIRMAN
Contracts & Fees Committee,
N. Y. Chapter, A.I.A.
New York, N. Y.

(Continued on page 10)

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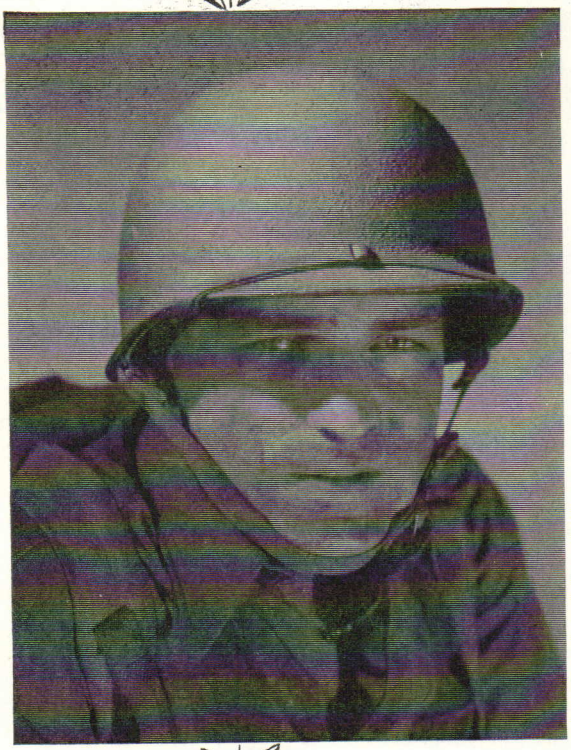

We hope that architects everywhere will take active interest in this competition. The full program was carried in the March issue of Progressive Architecture. A copy of the program may be obtained from that magazine or this sponsor.

Also available are two pieces of literature describing specific uses of Trinity White Portland Cement. These are:—

1. Architectural details, data and photographs showing the use of Architectural Concrete Units made with Trinity White Portland Cement for the Prudential Building, Los Angeles, California.

2. Construction details for uses of terrazzo made with Trinity White Portland Cement for floors, shower stalls, stairways, wainscots, etc.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

Views

(Continued from page 8)

SHAMROCK, (BURP!), FELLOWS

Dear Editor: Architect Wyatt C. Hedrick of Fort Worth has made a reply to Frank Lloyd Wright's declaration that the Shamrock Hotel in Houston is a monstrosity. Among other things, Hedrick said "3000 architects have reviewed the Shamrock and unanimously praised its design and exterior beauty." Just because one attends an "A.I.A. President's Reception" at the Shamrock does not indicate that one approves all one sees.

As I was one of the many, I am quite certain 3000 is an exaggerated number. I was so unfortunate as to hear not one word of praise. The top comments I overheard were: "Now I know what the inside of a juke box looks like;" "It gives me ulcers and dysentery;" "Pralines on the walls and ceiling;" and, finally, "Burp!"

Probably there is a group that has completely lost its sense of balance—those who find greatness in this being a large portion of these.

At the same dinner where Architect Wright was awarded the gold medal there was a wholesale distribution of fellowships. The original intent of such an honor was seemingly dented. Eligibility was often based on having built up a huge office with forces able to produce gigantic projects; others honored were party-line politicians who believe A.I.A. cannot err.

Since this business of architecture has taken on new meanings, I think it proper to go back to the original intent of the fellowship awards and at the same time start a new award of "Supreme Fellow" which would include the promoter and the politician. F.A.I.A. should be something desired by a true creative architect—desired by men with architectural conviction and with fire enough to produce honest architecture and fewer *store-bought* Shamrocks.

ARTHUR FEHR
Fehr and Granger
Austin, Texas

"DIRTY GRAY, C. 1890"

Dear Editor: Congratulations on the presentation of Antonin Raymond's fine building in India!

The photograph of the Philadelphia Savings-Fund Society building, also in the March number of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, illustrates fairly well my principle adverse criticism of the job. When you stand in the banking room, the glass, which looks so full of possibilities from the exterior, becomes a huge framed photomural of Snellenburg's Department Store—dirty gray, c. 1890.

Obviously the designers did not consider this when designing the window, but it is a very good point to remember when using large areas of glass in old surroundings.

GEORGE C. RUDOLPH
New York, N. Y.

AIRPORT BUILDINGS

Dear Editor: The author of "Small Airport Administration Facilities" in April P/A is to be commended for the forthright manner in which it is presented. We are sure that the neophyte architect can obtain much food for thought in this dissertation of experience if called upon to prepare the subject design.

The author's conclusion sums up the principal reasons for the Civil Aeronautics Administration not attempting to stymie individual initiative by laying down set standards. We believe that the aviation industry, as well as the functional and esthetic treatment of the structures, will benefit by this freedom. However, the CAA is making

(Continued on page 12)

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. . . are fully demonstrated in this bottling plant of the Dr. Pepper Company, Dallas, Texas—Thomas, Jameson & Merrill, Architects. Here PC Glass Blocks provide an effective method of combating the high recurrent expense of sash replacement—a formidable consideration because of the high humidity in such plants. Besides, PC Glass Blocks lend a harmonious note to the over-all attractiveness of the structure. PC Glass Blocks eliminate sash replacements, repairs and repaintings. They keep out dust, grit and dirt. Their hollow construction—with a partial vacuum inside—gives twice the insulating value of ordinary single-glazing. Heating and air-conditioning costs are therefore reduced. There is greater indoor comfort, too, with plenty of natural daylight. Include PC Glass Blocks in your designs. They are "The mark of a modern building."

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Views

(Continued from page 10)

every effort to simplify the coordination of participating users by placing an architect in each regional office to accomplish this work.

Also, work required under CAA regulations to secure federal aid for airport construction has been reduced by about 40 percent. This improvement includes extensive simplification of the application process to be followed by local sponsors for federal assistance.

It is our sincere hope that the firms whose works are illustrated in this article will continue in this field so that civil aviation can benefit by the experience which they have already gained. We can think of no other subject that will offer the architect a greater challenge for individual expression.

PHILLIPS MOORE, Director
Office of Airports, Dept. of Commerce
Civil Aeronautics Administration
Washington, D. C.

HELPFUL INFORMATION

Dear Editor: We have found Tom Creighton's articles on the various phases of office practice most interesting. His earlier comments relative to "Associates" and the comments in the March issue relative to "Partners" were of particular interest to us. It is always of tremendous help to have clearly presented information which you often agree with but have never had precisely clarified.

We trust the good work will continue. There certainly is ample material to be covered.

WILLIAM W. FREEMAN
Freeman, French, Freeman
Burlington, Vt.

"MENTAL BRACER"

Dear Editor: "Don't Overlook The Engineering Specifications" is a mental bracer for all professional designers. It makes helpful suggestions on how to improve the dissemination of ideas and that is the purpose of all the work done by those who plan on paper what is to be created out of other materials. Too much distinction is sometimes made between plans and specifications, and the enthusiastic youth is apt to acquire a reverence for drawing with a corresponding disdain for specifications which will warp the nature of his later work.

The designer has at his disposal two tools for expression—the picture and the word. A picture is only shorthand for a wordy description and well-written specifications state that the plans form a part thereof. Free-lance writers can relieve an office of much of the repetitive work and can promote mutual understanding by standardization, but the typewritten work must be as carefully reviewed by the designers as must the draftsman's portrayal of an idea.

For the duration of the job the relationship between the designer, draftsman and writer should be very close.

JOHN W. PICKWORTH
Weiskopf & Pickworth,
Consulting Engineers
New York, N. Y.

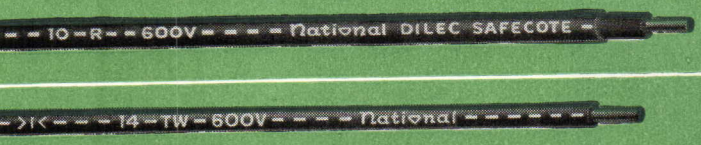
OUTSIDE "OPEN DOOR"

Dear Editor: In P/A March 1949 VIEWS, Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director, A.I.A., seemed to want to get something across—some message—but somehow it failed to reach me. I wonder how the other readers felt. Perhaps I just wasn't "tuned in." Purves mentioned something about the growth and aims of the American Institute of Architects. As far as I'm concerned, the growth and aims of the A.I.A. here in this midwestern city are no more clear than they appeared in Purves' letter.

The majority of the "reputable" ar-

(Continued on page 14)

THERE'S A NATIONAL ELECTRIC FLEXIBLE WIRING SYSTEM *for every housing job*



2 TYPES OF NE BUILDING WIRE

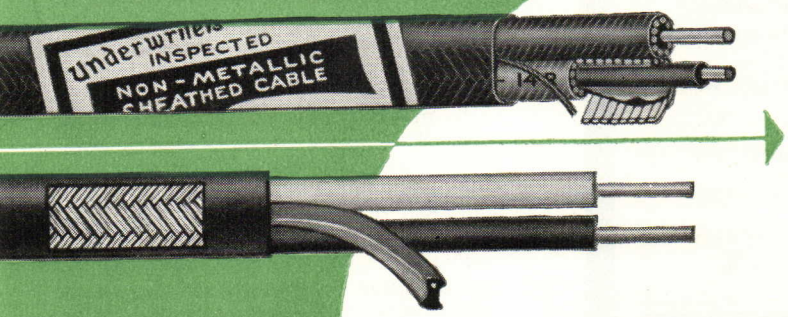
Dilec Safecote (Type R) Rubber insulation covered with a flame-resistant, saturated fibrous serving. The durable colored coating is marked and measured . . . Free stripping . . . Moisture resistant . . . Smooth finish for easy fishing . . . A quality-built wire for general building purposes.

NE Thermo-plastic (Type TW) High resistance to moisture, acids, alkalies, oil and grease . . . Wide range of permanent colors, marked and measured . . . Use NE Type TW where conditions are unusually moist or hot.

2 TYPES OF GALVANIZED, FLEXIBLE-STEEL ARMOR PROTECTION

Flexsteel—Flexible Steel Conduit. Used with either Dilec Safecote or NE Thermo-plastic wires, Flexsteel provides an approved, grounded pull-in and pull-out system. Rounded channel construction makes fishing easy. A conduit system with no waste.

A. B. C. (Armored Bushed Cable) Besides the grounding provided by the "bondhook" channel construction of A.B.C. Cable, sizes 14 and 12 also have a *low resistance* grounding strip. Anti-short bushing protects conductors against sharp cut edges of steel. A.B.C. is furnished *complete* with Dilec Safecote or NE Thermo-plastic wire.



2 TYPES OF NON-METALLIC SHEATHED CABLE

Canvas-Back Loomwire—A new, small diameter cable that eliminates paper stripping. (No kraft wrappings to strip back). Has a saturated, fire-resistant cotton braided sheath. Each conductor carries full insulation to the terminal screw.

NE-o-Prene Loomwire—The *first* Neoprene-sheathed Loomwire to be listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Ideal for barns and other wet locations where rot, fungus, moisture, ammonia-ladened air and drastic weather changes are destructive to other types of approved wiring. The toughest, most durable non-metallic sheathed cable available.

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PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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Views

(Continued from page 12)

chitects here are members of the Kansas City Chapter, A.I.A. However, records will prove that most of them are woefully inactive in the chapter and seldom in attendance at the monthly chapter meetings.

Shortly after returning home from the war, I became a partner in an architectural firm composed of young men, under 35. My partners and I desired to join the A.I.A. We and several other architects had hoped to enter and take an active part in the local Kansas City chapter. The chapter apparently had other ideas concerning admittance of young men into its ranks.

In October 1946, I wrote the chapter secretary asking for application blanks for admission to corporate membership. The blanks were not sent to me, nor was I afforded the courtesy of a reply. Many months passed and during telephone conversations with the secretary, I learned, or was told, that the membership committee could not act until investigations were carried out. I repeatedly pointed out that the committee could hardly investigate or act upon us individually when they hadn't even sent us formal application blanks on which we could set down our names, ages, education, and other qualifications. How could a membership committee possibly investigate or check our qualifications when no formal applications had been tendered?

Finally, late in 1947, I wrote the national executive secretary telling of our plight. At this point the local secretary wrote me a terse letter enclosing application blanks for junior or associate memberships. These blanks were returned immediately. In our letter we stated that we felt qualified and entitled to associate memberships — without a doubt (architectural students can obtain them), but we were all graduate architects and all registered in the State of Missouri, and principals in a firm—we felt entitled and qualified for corporate memberships and it was for corporate memberships that we wished to apply.

No corporate membership application blanks were ever sent to us, so here in 1949—we have not yet been able to make *application* for membership in the A.I.A.

So, where is the opened door Purves talked of . . . "After the A.I.A. had opened the door for youth, no one seemed to want to walk through." The door is not opened out here and I certainly don't feel inclined to break it down.

JAMES INGRAHAM CLARK
Kansas City, Mo.

CURTAIN TALK

Dear Editor: During 1948 the architectural profession and the entire building industry of Czechoslovakia underwent a change in their organization. To a considerable degree the building industry was nationalized, which meant that all the important construction firms (their offices, personnel, works) were declared branch offices of the new National Building Trust.

In practice, this meant that in each town there was a fusion of several construction firms, or small builders, into one larger outfit. The government then equipped this outfit with concrete mixers, trucks, elevators, and all sorts of modern construction and office equipment (which the individual firms could hardly afford in previous years). The builders are now paid by the month, plus some "efficiency" fees on top of that. While the system is bad for a few "big shots" among the speculative builders, it seems welcomed by most of the little firms who did well only seasonably.

Somewhat similar fate overtook the architectural profession. The government grouped architects and planners into an organization called STAVOPRO-

(Continued on page 16)

Views

(Continued from page 14)

JEKT (a planning body). Its duty is to see to it that all cities and villages have redevelopment and regional plans, and that new buildings are planned by competent bodies of architects, rather than by individual men as before. The STAVOPROJEKT maintains a large research staff which prepares plans for apartments, schools, hospitals, agricultural buildings, and almost every type of building that is to have an important part in the Five-Year Plan. The research division is expected to produce a new architectural vocabulary derived from local building materials and techniques, duly respecting the limits and shortages of this small and relatively poor country.

Aside from the research staff in Prague, every larger town will have a local STAVOPROJEKT consisting of 10 to 20 people. This is an advance in bringing architecture closer to the people, because prior to the war over 90 percent of architects lived and worked in Prague, the capital city of the Czech republic.

JAN REIMER,
Tabor, Czechoslovakia

OFFICES DIFFER

Dear Editor: Mr. Creighton's articles on various phases of Office Practice are definitely of interest to me, and I should think they would be of general interest to the profession. In talking with other men at the A.I.A. Convention, I was struck by the differences in the practice of architects' offices and feel that articles on this subject are of real value.

WALDRON FAULKNER
Faulkner, Kingsbury & Stenhouse,
Architects
Washington, D. C.

FILING CATALOGS

Dear Editor: Manufacturers' catalogs have always been a headache in any office. We have simplified the problem in ours.

Those catalogs which bear an A.I.A. file number and are of a reasonably standard file size are placed in our catalog file and serve as a ready reference in specification writing and design. Those which do not are relegated to the wastebasket without much ado.

We wonder how many other offices follow the same system.

CHARLES N. & SELIG WHINSTON
New York, N. Y.

BUILDING ADVANCE

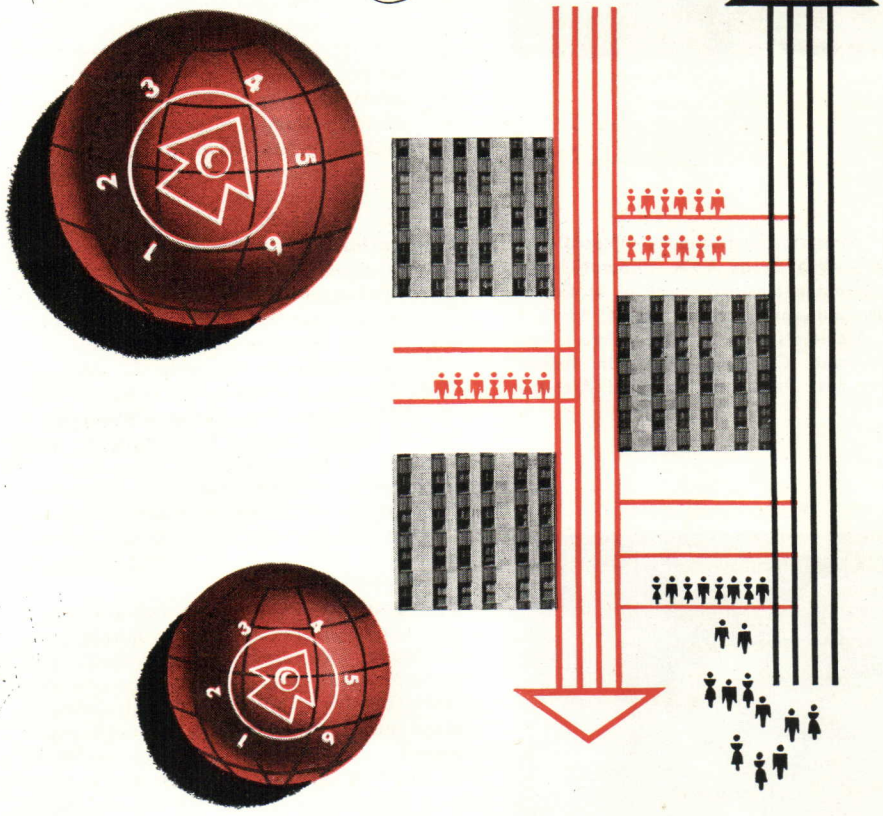
Dear Editor: I was glad to see the publication of an authoritative article on light-gage steel construction in March P/A. I hope your readers will make use of the type of structure discussed in the article, because it is a beneficial and important advance in building. Architects should carefully study the implications of light-gage structures in their field. It should be remembered that the airplane, so often used as an example of "functional beauty," is essentially a light-gage metal structure. . .

The publication of the "Specifications" and of the "Design Manual" by the A.I.S.I. has removed the last justification for all engineers for the avoidance of light-gage steel members. Now that, thanks to P/A, architects' attention has been called to it, we can hope that this material will be employed to the extent it deserves, due to its excellent characteristics so ably discussed in B. L. Wood's article.

PAUL WEIDLINGER
Washington, D. C.

an entirely new concept of elevatoring

handles suddenly **bunched traffic** automatically



It no longer matters how people move around in an office building. They can come into the lobby in droves; go down for a snack in bunches; or come out of sales meetings en mass—anytime! They can still have good elevator service. For each of the 6 AUTOTRONIC Traffic-Timed ELEVATORING programs has been engineered to handle all traffic surges within its pattern—automatically! And it doesn't matter how sharp or heavy the surges are, the AUTOTRONIC system will take care of them and re-balance itself without any assistance from the starter.

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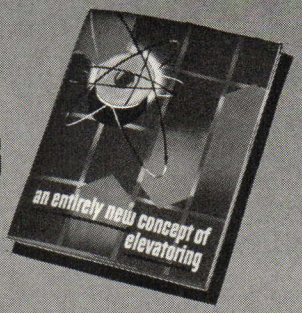


Photos of Juries: Bob Bailey
Photo of School: Fred R. Dapprich

Institute Award for Best School completed since January 1, 1945, by an A.I.A. corporate member went to the elementary school at Corona del Mar, California (left) by Marsh, Smith & Powell, Architects, Los Angeles. Jurors were (left to right) Chairman Hook, Dr. Hamon, Architect Rex, Dean Langford, and Architect Smith.

Institute Award for Best Residence completed since January 1, 1945, by an A.I.A. corporate member went to a Marin County, California, house by Fred Langhorst, Architect, San Francisco. Jurors were (left to right) Chairman Bogner, Architects Dinwiddie and Kamrath, Editors Ford and Stowell. Indoor-outdoor planning was praised.

THE A.I.A. IN HOUSTON

Most successful convention of the A.I.A. to date—for large attendance, serious interest in professional seminars, and debate through important business sessions—was the national meeting late in March at Houston, Texas. Add to these a spirited contest (unprecedented) for various Institute offices, plus a characteristically candid address by Frank Lloyd Wright, to realize the impact for those attending. Visual fillips were the display of winners of the Institute's first National Honor Awards competition (see photos at left) and a show of modern work in Mexico.

•

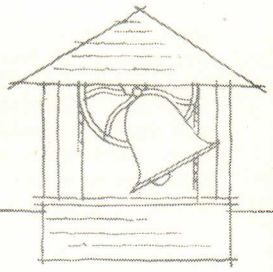
The seminar topics, *Architecture for the Atomic Age* and *Color in Architecture,* were pursued through panel discussions during the four days of the convention. Papers offered were uneven in quality and interest, but constant attendance reflected a growing interest in this feature of A.I.A. meetings.

•

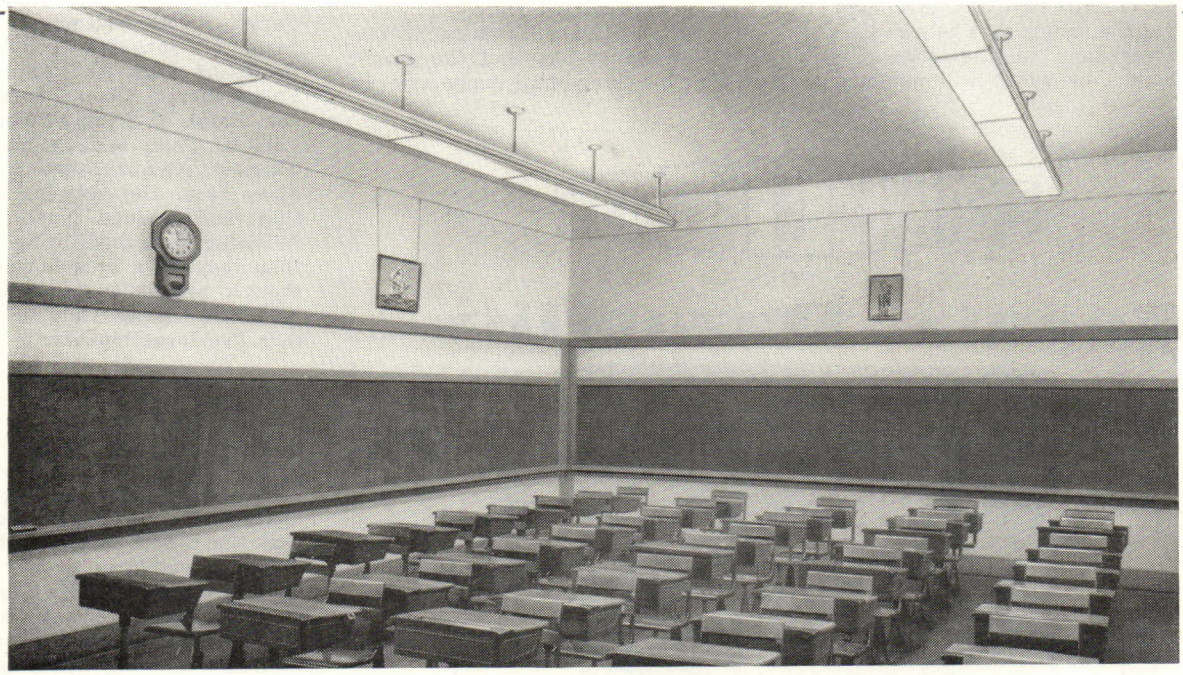
Implications of atomic power for planners of cities and designers of buildings were discussed by Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, Major General Philip B. Fleming, Social Scientist Philip M. Hauser, and Commissioner Sumner T. Pike of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. The big difficulty all the speakers assembled by Chairman James R. Edmunds, Jr., seemed to have was in determining whether they were talking about design for atomic power warfare or peacetime utilization of atomic energy. Commissioner Pike summed it up best when he concluded:

"I would suggest that you stop worrying about building atomic bombproof buildings, or about putting factories underground—except for those few installations which the national defense may mark as priority targets—and keep in mind that our strongest defense or the best offense in either a cold war or a hot war is the healthiest and best educated population and the most efficient industrial machine. You may increase the reinforcement in industrial structures and bridges, thickening the concrete and putting in cross-bracing in these and ordinary commercial buildings. You will want to use noninflam-

(Continued on page 20)



Little Red Schoolhouse that's **Easy on the Eyes**



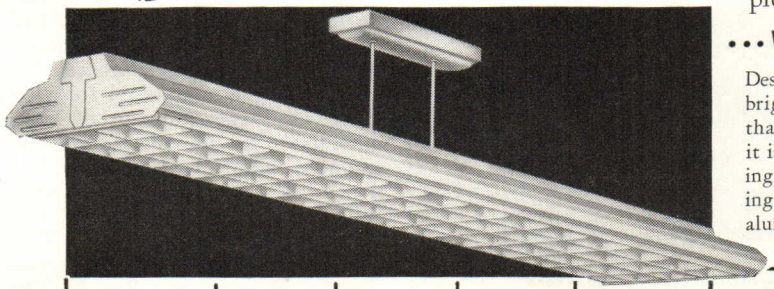
. . . THE KALER SCHOOL, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE

Young eyes in this Portland schoolroom have a far better chance, thanks to this well-designed lighting installation. Suspended on 12" stems these Litecontrol fixtures are arranged in two continuous rows of 24 feet each. Illumination at desk level is strong, even and without glare—features that mean easy seeing, less fatigue and better marks.

Architect: John Calvin Stevens • Lighting Engineer: Norman F. Ross, Central Maine Power Co. • Lighting Equipment: Litecontrol No. 4124, 2-lamp louvered fixture • Lamps: 40 Watt — 3500 white • Total Wattage: 1200 • Watts per Square Foot: 1.6 • Footcandles: 45 Initially

Every one of the many Litecontrol fixtures is made to be "easy on the eyes" in *both* illumination and appearance. They are designed to put smooth, evenly diffused light on work areas—blend gracefully into any architectural design. And once installed, the sturdy construction insures more years of service.

Specialists in better lighting, Litecontrol engineers are a prolific source of new ideas. They'll be glad to help you with advice or complete lighting layouts.



Cat. No.	Lamps	Length	Width	Height
4124	2-40w	49"	12"	5¼"

Adjustable spotlight No. 4100-22 available for use in continuous runs for either surface or pendant mounting. No. SC-1 Double Pendant, 24" stems; No. P-1 Single Pendant, 24" stem.

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Designed for "ease of seeing" this 2-lamp fixture has the low brightness, evenly illuminated louvers and trim appearance that make it ideal for classroom or office use. Easy to install, it is also easy to maintain. Hinged louvers simplify relamping and cleaning. Spring loaded catches permit louver opening without tools. Finished in baked white enamel with aluminum end cap ornaments.

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Progress Report

(Continued from page 18)

mable materials in all structures, especially dwellings. But it will be the rarest case in which you will greatly change a building design solely for reasons of defense against atomic bombs if the change interferes with the primary function of the building, or if the change results in a burden on the user which lowers his ability to do a job that is important to the country.

"Most of the things that help make a building resistant to the effects of atomic bombs, or which will minimize the casualties of the personnel within the buildings, are things you do every day. Additional things that our cities should do, such as the designing of gas, electric, and water distribution systems to minimize disruption, make sense for reasons other than the hazards of atomic bombs. Most of our great cities could well study these services with a view to improving them.

"We all should keep in mind, in facing all of the problems of the atomic age, that the things that make America great in peace are the things that make her strong in war. First is that our people have a life worth defending. This and the things that flow from it are the best possible weapons in a cold war. They make up our war potential when peace is lost. To design for peace is our best defense."

•

The color seminar sessions ranged from elementary talks about the basis of the color circle and the color solid to technical discussions. Chairman Waldron Faulkner had assembled an excellent panel of speakers including Physics Professor Isay A. Balinkin, Colorist Faber Birren, Color Photography Expert Ralph M. Evans, Color Consultant Carl E. Foss, and Colorist Julian E. Garnsey. Architects who attended came away from the sessions feeling that they had learned much. Discussions following the talks were much freer than they have been in past seminars, though one delegate sadly admitted, "I've been away from school so long that I've forgotten how to learn."

•

Business sessions of the convention covered many matters—the most controversial being a two-day debate on increase of dues. The final decision was that the Board shall be allowed to increase annual dues to new flat figures (as the budget dictates) *up to* $50 for most of the corporate members; up to $25 for those exempted or certifying they earn annually less than $5,000 net. The tenor of the delegates, however, was willingness to pay dues provided a constructive and productive program is to be financed in that way.

•

Contests for all major offices developed at this convention, for the first time. Prior to the 81st annual session, Dean William W. Wurster of M.I.T. and Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons, of San Francisco, and Ralph T. Walker, of Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, of New York, were nominated for president to succeed Douglas W. Orr, New Haven. Marion Manley, Coconut Grove, Florida, and Glenn Stanton, Portland, Oregon, were nominated for vice-president. A large number of candidates nominated for second vice-president was reduced before voting to Pietro Belluschi, Portland, Oregon; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, St. Louis; Paul Gerhardt, Jr., Chicago; and Walter W. Hook, Charlotte, North Carolina. Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit, and Roy N. Thorshov, Minneapolis, were both nominated for secretary but the office of treasurer was uncontested. After vigorous campaigning through the first two days of the convention, the results of the election were: Ralph T. Walker, president; Glenn Stanton, first vice-presi-

(Continued on page 22)

ANNOUNCING

Improved daylight control for severe sun exposures with special PRISMATIC GLASS BLOCK

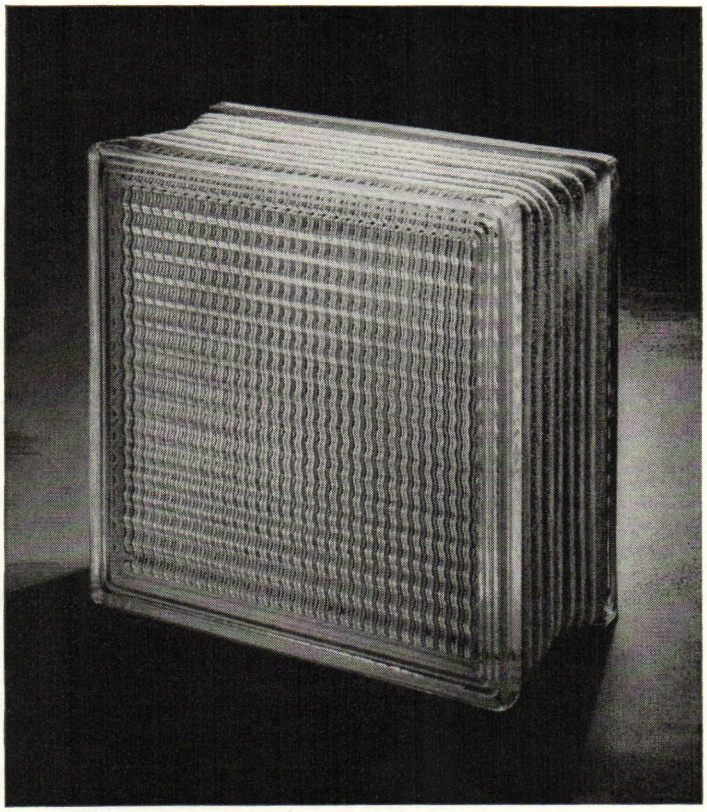
A NEW SUNSHINE prismatic block with a new standard of brightness performance is now available for use in unusually bright sun exposures. It reduces panel brightness below the best previous performance, yet it maintains a surprisingly high level of task brightness. The result is the lowest brightness ratio yet produced between fenestration and task.

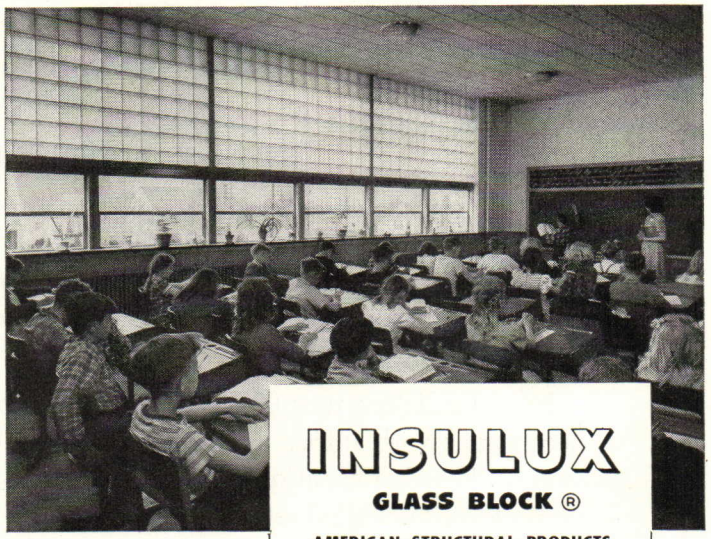
Through better light distribution, this new block narrows the spread between panel brightness and task brightness. It also narrows the spread between minimum task brightness under an overcast sky and maximum panel brightness under severe sun exposure.

When used in the standard Insulux Fenestration shown at right and lighted by a 500-foot-candle overcast sky (an average overcast day), it provides an average task brightness in a typical school classroom of 21 foot-lamberts, or an average task illumination of 30 foot-candles.

This block is called Insulux No. 352. It does not replace the No. 351 block, millions of which are now in use in the Insulux Light Directional Fenestration. Instead it answers a demand from school administrators, architects and illuminating engineers for a fenestration of still lower brightness ratio for certain severe sun exposures.

Ideal for southern California, the southwest and the Rocky Mountain states where illumination levels are higher and hours of sunshine are longer, this new block has the same appearance as the No. 351 (except for lower brightness). It can be used in the same building with the No. 351. For schools and other buildings oriented with the compass it can be used on the west and south with the 351 on the east and north, if the architect so desires, or on the east, south and west with the No. 351 on the north. For classrooms not oriented with the compass, it is ideal for southeast and southwest exposures.





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Gentlemen:

Please send revised copy of "Daylight in School Classrooms", showing performance of the new No. 352 Glass Block in classroom fenestration.

*Name*_____

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Progress Report

(Continued from page 20)

dent. Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, second vice-president; Clair W. Ditchy, secretary; Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, treasurer. In addition, Arthur C. Holden, New York, was named regional director for New York, defeating Henry V. Murphy, Brooklyn; and Wilbur H. Tusler, Minneapolis, was named regional director for North Central States, defeating Thomas F. Ellerbe, St. Paul.

Although the group supporting a slate headed by Dean Wurster, calling themselves the "younger, progressive element" of the Institute, lost in a final vote of about 1 to 3, the results were not considered a defeat for progress by either camp. The fact that a contest occurred — and probably will occur again—is in itself a victory for those who felt that the Institute was becoming set in its ways. Many members were startled when about a fourth of the delegates to a convention, working in the caucus system and in some cases voting by blocs, went against the "organization" candidate for president.

It is assumed by many that President Walker, himself no reactionary, may recognize the need for younger voices on the Institute committees and at policy-making level (the present lack having caused the "split" in voting) and take steps to correct the situation. In addition, it would not be surprising to find one result will be greater activity among younger members of local chapters. It seemed to be agreed among younger delegates that reforms in other practices of the Institute — probably to become future convention issues— would more successfully be instituted at chapter level, then carried to the national body.

•

In its first Honor Awards competition, the Institute required an original screening by chapters, each permitted a limited number of entries. With this system, some chapters offered no submissions (New York Chapter, for one) and the total of entries was relatively small. The Institute, "desiring to encourage the appreciation of excellence in Architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit" in current work in the United States and its territories, began this year with Awards for the best School and best Residence built since January 1, 1945. Additional Awards for other building types will be offered as the program expands in future years. This event was arranged by a committee headed by Albert F. Heino, Chicago, and the two Awards were conferred by separate juries.

•

The Jury for Schools was composed of Chairman Walter W. Hook, Charlotte, North Carolina; Howard D. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; John L. Rex, Los Angeles; Dr. Ray L. Hamon, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Dean Ernest Langford, Texas A. & M. College Architectural Department.

They selected the elementary school at Corona del Mar, California, by Marsh, Smith & Powell, Los Angeles (See April 1948 **P/A**). The Jury also conferred Awards of Merit on John Lyon Reid, San Francisco; Maynard Lyndon, Los Angeles; Daniel, Mann & Johnson, Los Angeles; and Perkins & Will, Chicago, for schools each had designed and completed.

•

The Jury for Residences was composed of Chairman Walter F. Bogner, of Harvard Graduate School; Karl Kamrath, Houston, Texas; John Dinwiddie, San Francisco; Kenneth Stowell, *Architectural Record;* and Katherine Morrow Ford, *House & Garden.*

They selected a two-bedroom house in Marin County by Fred Langhorst, San Francisco, for "best interpretation

(Continued on page 24)

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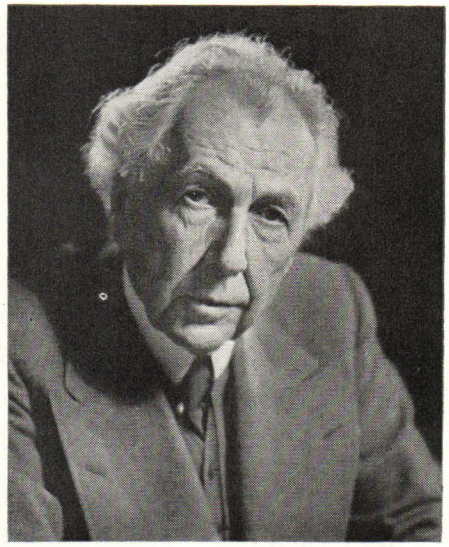
Progress Report

(Continued from page 22)

of the needs of an individual family, and best use of the building site." The Jury also conferred Awards of Merit for houses done by Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons, San Francisco; Thornton Abell, Santa Monica; Mario Corbett, San Francisco; Francis E. Lloyd, San Francisco; Robert M. Little, Miami Beach, Florida; Arthur T. Brown, Tucson, Arizona; L. Morgan Yost, Kenilworth, Illinois; and Carl Koch & Associates, Belmont, Massachusetts.

Photographs of Mexican architecture comprised an additional show at the convention. Sr. R. Alvarez Espinosa, representing the Mexican Ministry of Education, arranged the exhibition of several hundred examples of the style now favored in Mexico, principally schools, hospitals, housing, and city planning. This was invited particularly because a post-convention tour to Mexico had been scheduled for many of those attending the Texas meeting.

Sight of Frank Lloyd Wright wandering about the lobbies, holding press conferences, and finally receiving his Gold Medal at the annual banquet was part of the enjoyment of the convention. He displayed dignity, grace, wit, and as much modesty as he ever allows himself. The ovation he received at the banquet must have warmed his heart as it did the hearts of those who had worked to obtain this honor for him from the architects of his own country. (At times during the convention it seemed that everyone, including Joseph D. Leland, of Boston, claimed credit for accomplishing this.)



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

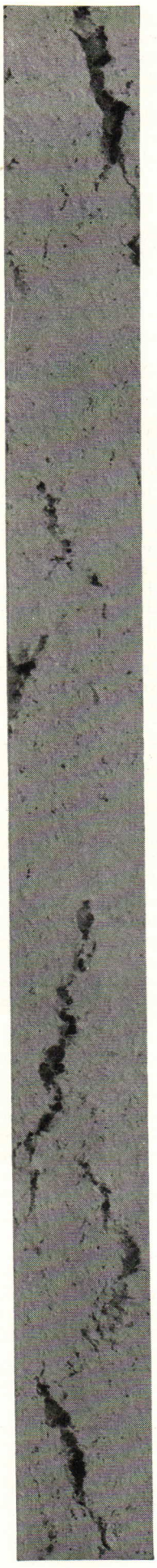
"No man climbs so high or sinks so low that he is not eager to receive the good will and admiration of his fellowmen," Wright assured those assembled at the banquet in his honor. "He may be reprehensible in many ways, he may seem to care nothing about it, he may hitch his wagon to his star and however he may be circumstanced or whatever his ideals or his actions, he never loses the desire for the approbation of his kind.

"So I feel humble and grateful. I don't think humility is a very becoming state for me . . .

"I don't know what change it is going to effect upon my course in the future. It is bound to have an effect. I am not going to be the same man when I walk out of here that I was when I came in. Because, by this little token in my pocket, it seems to me that a battle has been won . . .

"Well, anyway, it is very unbecoming on an occasion like this to boast. But I do want to say something that may account in a measure for the fact that I have not been a member of your pro-

(Continued on page 26)



Here is

FISSURETONE

TRADE MARK

FISSURED MINERAL FIBRE TILE

● Developed and produced by the world's largest manufacturer of Sound Conditioning products, FISSURETONE brings architects and designers an entirely new acoustical medium, perfectly suited for any type of public or private, commercial or domestic building.

Highly sound absorbent, this completely and totally new mineral fibre tile is both smart and dignified in appearance. The beautiful fissured surface rivals the finest travertine and is factory-finished in a soft, flat white of high light-reflection rating. FISSURETONE has the paintability and cleanability inherent to products of this type.

Fissuretone is lightweight, rigid and incombustible. Its safety, effectiveness and unusual beauty make FISSURETONE equally suitable for both traditional and modern interiors.

Now—architects who want something really "different" can design dignified quiet into any room, right along with attractive style and perfect taste. Both functional and decorative, FISSURETONE again marks the consistent leadership of Celotex, creator and producer of the most wanted, needed and widely accepted line of Sound Conditioning products.

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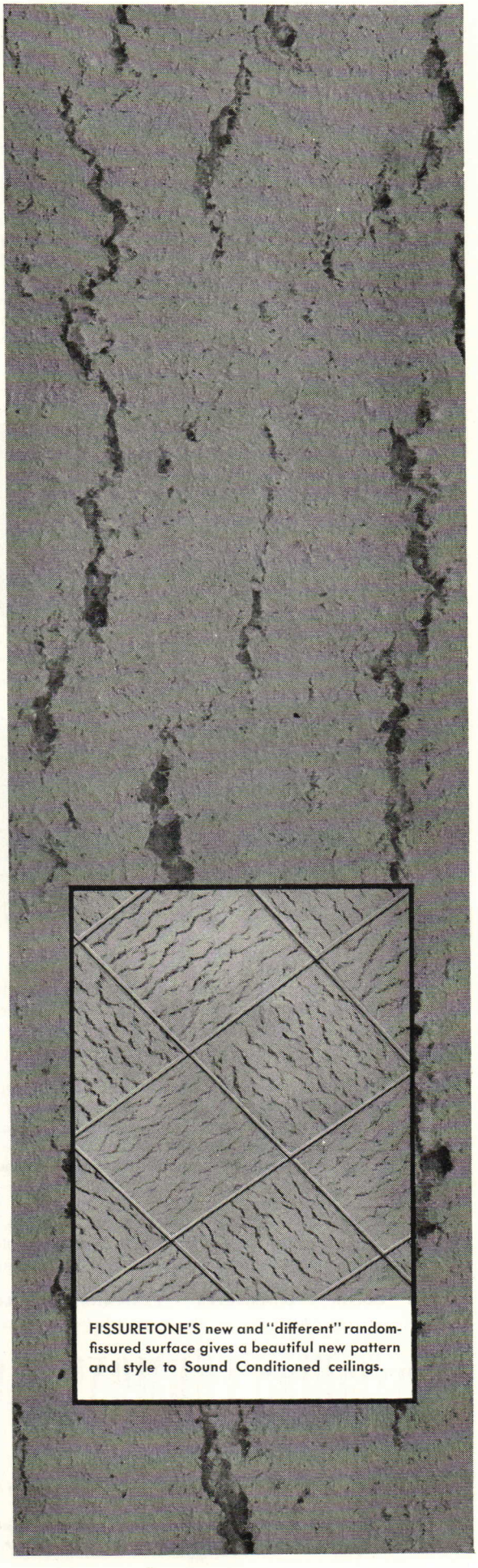

FISSURETONE'S new and "different" random-fissured surface gives a beautiful new pattern and style to Sound Conditioned ceilings.

Progress Report

(Continued from page 24)

fessional body, that I have consistently maintained an amateur status.

"Long ago, way back in the days of Oak Park, I set up a standard of payment for my services of ten percent. I have consistently maintained it. I have always felt a competition for the services of an architect, who to me is a great creative artist, was a sacrilege, a shame, and pointed to history to prove that nothing good ever came of it. And I think nothing good ever will come of it.

"Also, I think that to make sketches for anybody for nothing, to tender your services, to hawk yourself on the curb in any circumstances is reprehensible.

"I know the ideals of this Institute very well. I took them to heart years ago, and believe me, with this Medal in my pocket, I can assert truthfully that never have I sacrificed one iota of those ideals in any connection whatsoever . . .

"I have spent a good many years of my life hoping somebody would come and give me something to do. And every job I ever had hit me out of the blue on the back of the head. Now, that's true.

"So, this Gold Medal—let's forget all about design, let's forget all about contributions to construction and all the rest of it—I feel I can stick it in my pocket and walk away with it just because I sat there waiting for a job.

"Now, of course, architecture is in the gutter. It is! I have heard myself referred to as a great architect. I have heard myself referred to as the greatest living architect. I have heard myself referred to as the greatest architect who ever lived.

"Wouldn't you think that ought to move you? Well, it doesn't. Because in the first place, they don't know. In the next place, no architect, or in the sense that a man now has to be an architect, ever lived. And that's what these boys in front of me don't seem to know . . .

"What must an architect be if he is going to be really one worthwhile, if he is really going to be true to his profession? He must be a creator. He must perceive beyond the present. He must stay pretty far ahead. Well, let's not say that because we can all do that.

"But he must see into the life of things if he is going to build anything worth building in this day and generation . . .

"Well, now, we are prosecuting a cold war with people who declare with a fanatic faith, that is pitiful, in the have-nots. We declare a faith in the "haves" when we act. We declare a faith in the union of something beneficial to both the "haves" and the "have-nots" when we talk. When are we going to practice what we preach? When are we going to build for democracy? When are we going to understand the significance of the thing ourselves and live up to it? When are we going to be willing to sit and wait for success? When are we going to be willing to take the great desire for the deed? . . .

"We have got the kind of buildings we deserve. We have got the kind of cities that are coming to us. This capitalist city of which Houston is an example. We did it. It came to us because we are what we are, and don't forget it. We put ourselves on a hill here, in a highlight, we talk about the highest standard of living the world has ever seen, we profess all these things and we don't deliver.

"Why we don't isn't the fault of institutions. It is not the fault of any class. It is not the fault of the big boys that make the money and make the blunders and shove us over the brink, like this out here that we spoke of a minute ago. How would they learn better? How is the architect who built the building going to know any better? How are they going to find out?

"They can only find out by your disapproval. They can only find out by your telling the truth, first to yourselves and then out loud, wherever you can get a chance to tell it . . ."

ANEMOTHERM AIR METER

measures...

AIR VELOCITY

AIR TEMPERATURE

STATIC PRESSURE

"No air conditioning system is better than its air distribution"

- Provides vital data on the performance and efficiency of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems.
- Detects even the slightest drafts because it is capable of accurately measuring velocities as low as 10fpm.
- Gives instantaneous direct readings without the necessity of timing, calculation, or reference to tables or graphs.
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- Measures velocities without being influenced by any normal static pressures usually found in heating, ventilating and air conditioning. Particularly valuable in measuring neck velocities of air diffusers.
- Lightweight — weighs only 10 lbs. complete with "A" batteries available everywhere.
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- Can take measurements at points ordinarily inaccessible.
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- Greater accuracy of reading is assured because the pointer is properly dampened to prevent oscillation—thus producing average readings.
- Velocity reading is self-compensated for changes in ambient temperature.
- Operates on self-contained batteries . . . is not subject to line voltage fluctuations of ordinary lighting circuits.
- Spread of the scale over multiple bands permits easier and more accurate reading.

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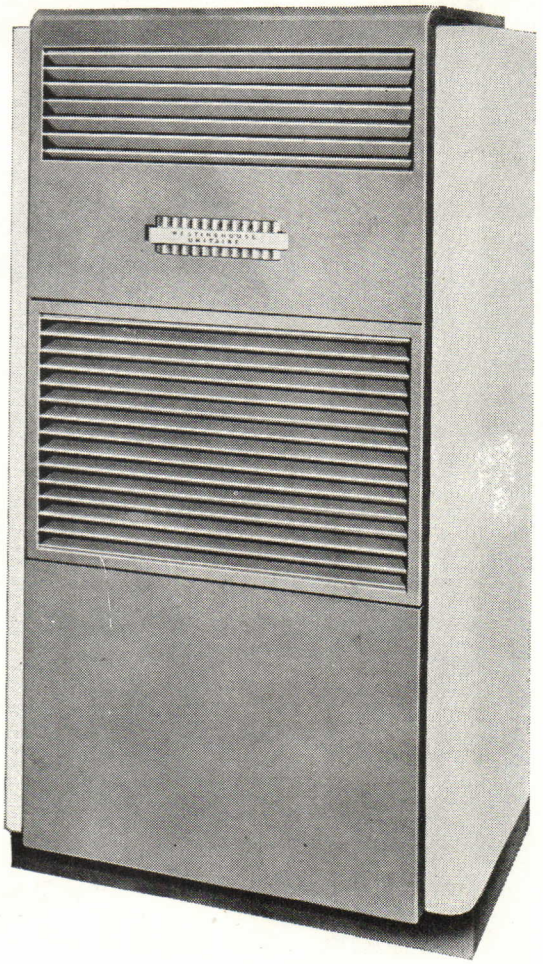
1. The Westinghouse hermetically-sealed compressor is the "power house" of each Unitaire . . . and, no other air conditioning compressor can match the Westinghouse record of dependability. This sealed compressor means years of economical, trouble-free service . . . no chance for refrigerant leaks . . . system-damaging dirt is sealed out.

2. Increased efficiency, minimum operating and maintenance costs, because Westinghouse manufactures all major components of the Unitaire. This means each part works in perfect teamwork with every other part.



The Unitaire is available in a wide range of sizes—the within-the-space Unitaire, 2, 3 and 5 HP; the central-plant Unitaire, from 7½ to 25 HP.

Why not get *more* for your "packaged" air conditioning dollar? Get in touch with your nearest Westinghouse Air Conditioning Distributor. Or, write the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Sturtevant Division, Hyde Park, Boston 36, Massachusetts.

Westinghouse
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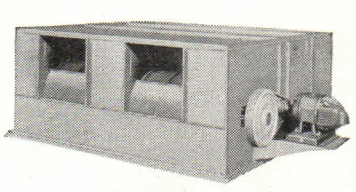
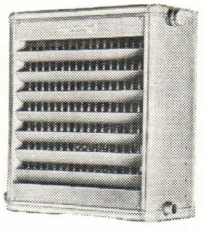
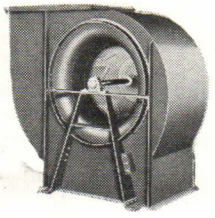


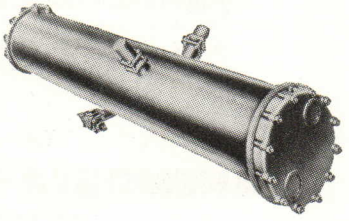
AIR HANDLING UNITS



UNIT HEATERS



CENTRIFUGAL FANS



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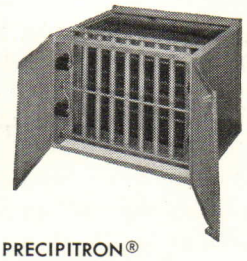

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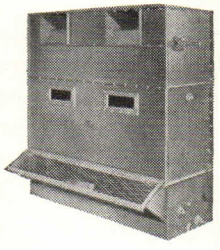
(ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANER)



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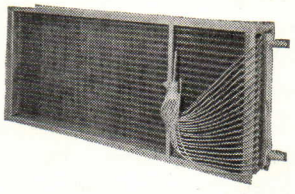
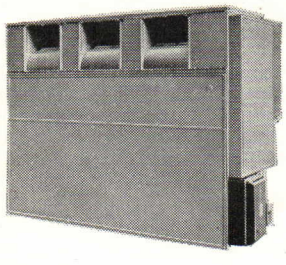
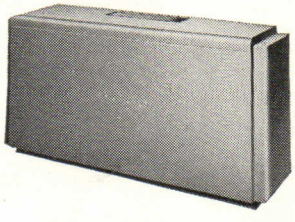


HEATING AND COOLING COILS



UNIT AIR CONDITIONERS



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FACTS ABOUT RESILIENT FLOORS

EMBOSSED LINOLEUM—*what are its characteristics?*

Embossed inlaid linoleum is one of the most distinctive types of linoleum. Embossing gives the pattern a third dimension which creates an appearance of depth.

Rich and variegated coloring also contributes to the distinctive appearance of embossed inlaid linoleum. The unusual coloring combines with the embossing to provide opportunity for the architect to work out floor treatments that are not practical in other types of linoleum and resilient tile flooring materials.

Decorative Advantages

The patterns of embossed inlaid linoleum range from old-world brick and tile effects to formal classic and modern decorator styles. Design elements are repeated at intervals that vary from six inches to fifty-four inches. Patterns can be used singly over the full floor area, or they can be combined with other types of linoleum for custom designs.

Embossed inlaid linoleum patterns are often specified when high styling is of prime importance in the floor. Many of the patterns are suitable for fashion shops, smart restaurants, and similar places where the floor plays a major role in the architectural style of the interior.

In remodeling work, where the linoleum is to be laid over an old floor, an embossed pattern will tend to break up high lights and thus help to conceal slight irregularities in the subfloor.

Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum is made in twenty-six patterns. All colors have been styled for harmony with other types of Armstrong's Linoleum and with colors used generally in interior decoration.

Light reflection values in embossed inlaid linoleum patterns range from 5% to 36%. Thus, patterns can be selected to help in the over-all light requirements of the area in which the floor is to be installed.

Like other types of linoleum, embossed patterns should not be specified for installation over concrete subfloors in direct contact with the ground because this flooring is harmed by the alkaline moisture in such subfloors.

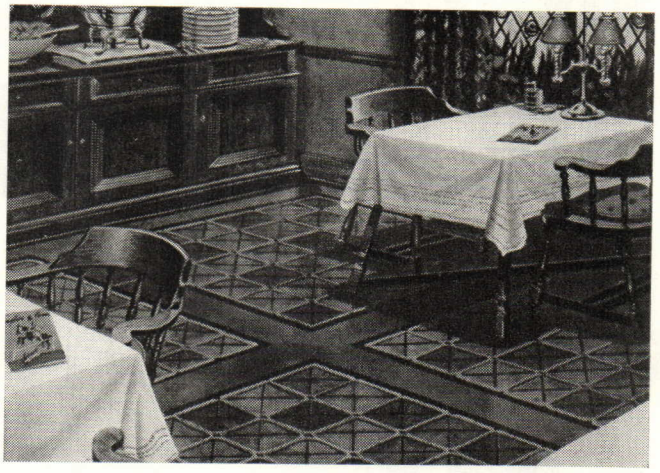
Product Advancements

Embossed inlaid linoleum is an exclusive Armstrong product. It is made in an entirely different manner from other types of linoleum. In the manufacture of plain, jaspé, and Marbelle® types of linoleum, the mix is compressed and keyed to the backing as it passes between pairs of heavy calender rolls. Embossed linoleum is not calendered. Instead, the mix is finely granulated and sifted through stencils onto the backing material. This process makes it possible to produce the color mottling that helps to give a textured appearance to the finished product. As many as thirty-eight colors are skilfully blended together in the mix for a single pattern.

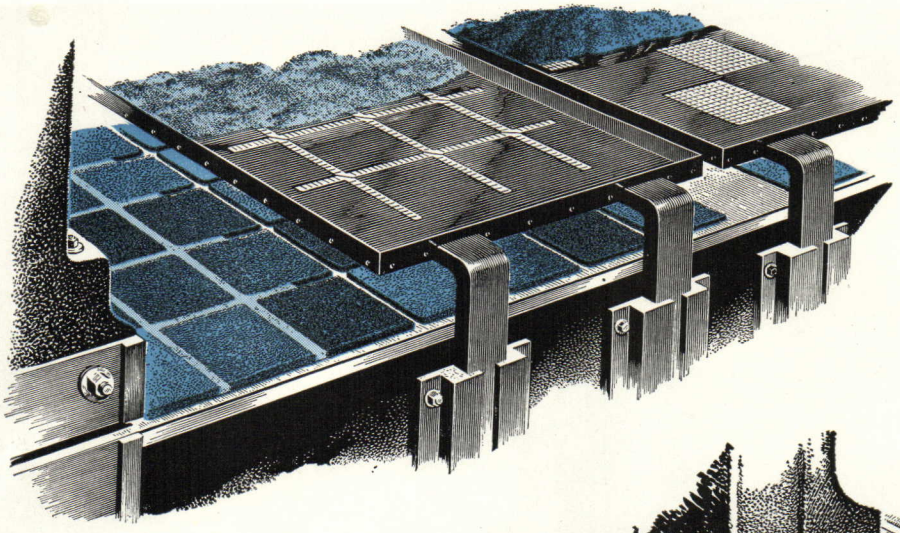
Beyond its decorative qualities, the mottled coloring also has a practical advantage. It helps conceal dust and footprints on the surface of the floor.

The illustrations on the opposite page help to show how embossed linoleum is made. The linoleum mix is sifted down through the stencils onto the felt or burlap backing which has already received an adhesive coat. Then it is compressed and bonded to the backing by a series of giant hydraulic presses. The repeated pressings form the granulated mix into a dense, unified sheet. The top face of the final press has an embossing plate which depresses parts of the design. The rest of the design stands out in relief.

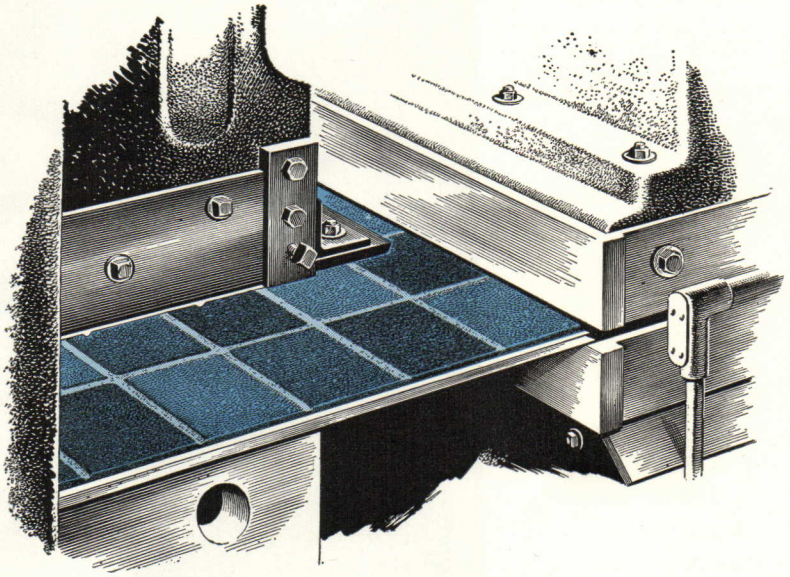
The depressed parts of the design in Armstrong's Embossed Linoleum are rounded and have sloping sides. This development makes a floor of embossed inlaid linoleum easy to keep clean. The sloping or "streamlined" embossing prevents dirt from catching in the depressions of the pattern.



The decorative brick and tile effects in many embossed inlaid linoleum patterns enable the architect to tie in linoleum floors with old-world interior styling. Here, a custom-floor design has been created by combining bands of plain linoleum with the embossed pattern.



Embossed inlaid linoleum patterns are made by sifting the finely granulated mix through stencils onto the burlap or felt backing. Each color of the pattern extends through the full thickness of the mix. As many as thirty-eight colors may be used in a single design. The textured effect which is the result of the way the various colors and shades can be blended in this type of linoleum adds to the richness of the patterns. The variegated color tones also tend to hide dust and footprints on a floor of this material.



In the illustration at right, two of a series of hydraulic presses used in the manufacture of embossed linoleum are shown. Under the repeated pressings, the granulated linoleum mix is formed into a dense, unified sheet which is highly resistant to wear. The top face of the final press has an embossing plate which depresses parts of the design giving it a third dimensional effect. After it leaves the presses, the linoleum moves along to the maturing stoves where it is hung in festoons to cure. Scientifically controlled in each step of its manufacture, Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum has uniform qualities of wear resistance, smoothness of surface, and resilience.

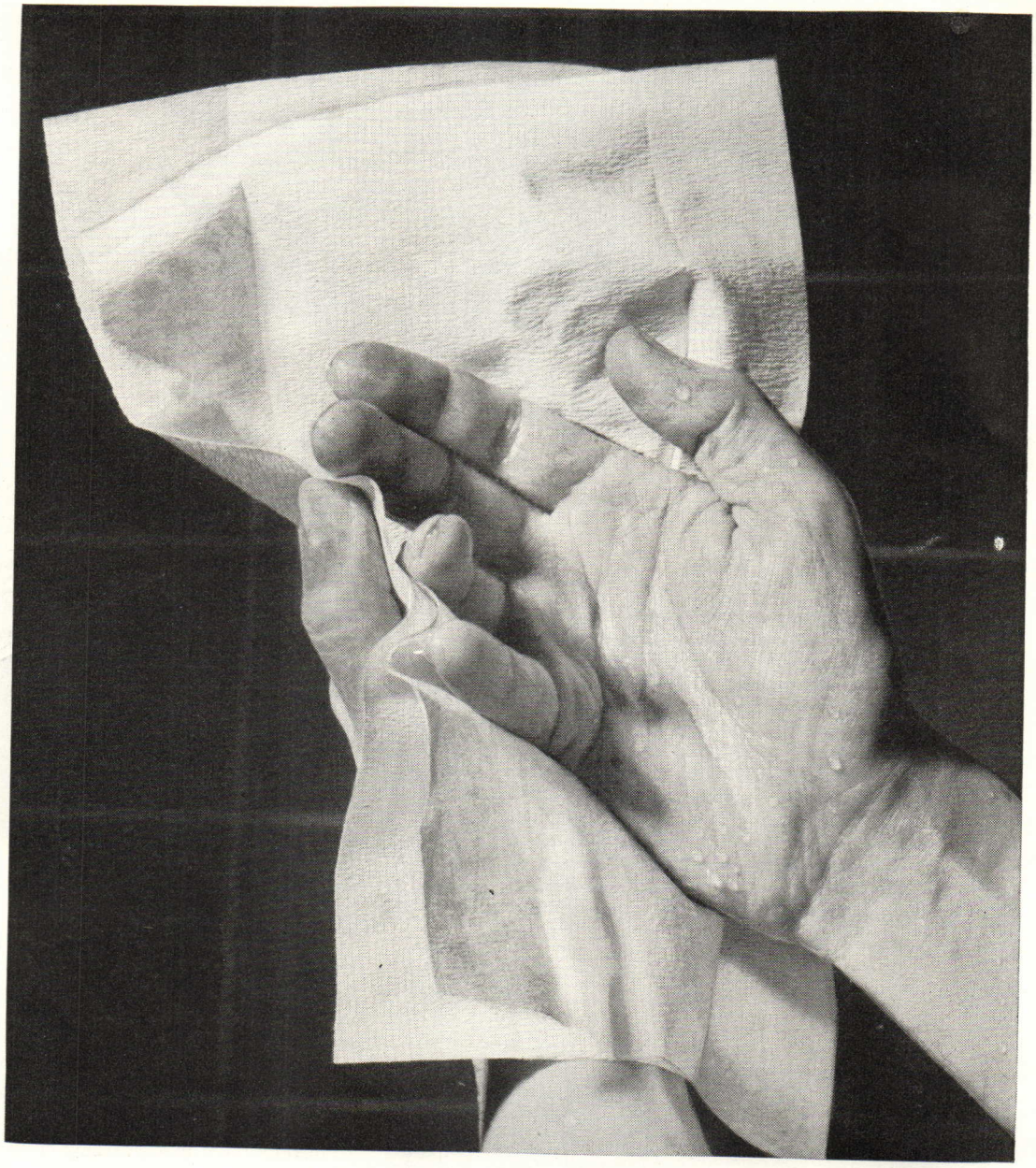
Gauges and Backing

Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum is made in two gauges—Heavy (1/8") and Standard (3/32"). Heavy Gauge is made with a burlap backing. Standard Gauge has an Armofelt® backing. Armofelt is an exclusive Armstrong development made of new cloth fibers saturated with a clear resin. Both gauges are made in rolls six feet wide and up to ninety-nine feet in length.

Production schedules of embossed inlaid linoleum do not always permit a free supply of all patterns in which this material is made. Before specifying a particular embossed pattern, architects are advised to inquire about its current availability. This information, as well as samples, literature, and specifications for any of Armstrong's Resilient Floors, can be obtained from any Armstrong District Office or direct from Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 8905 State Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Embossed inlaid linoleum is often specified for quality apparel shops, beauty salons, and similar establishments where high-style floors are required. Classic and modern embossed patterns provide effective decoration in linoleum floors which are both inexpensive and durable.

Washrooms are one of four most important factors in good working conditions — survey of workers from 400 plants reveals.



In these hands... a small investment that pays off

It's such little things as the condition of washrooms that pay off "big" between your clients and their employees. Don't *you* get annoyed when you're in a washroom that isn't *right?*

Clean, modern, *carefully planned* washrooms help a lot in friendlier relationships. You're doing your client a real favor when you make sure his washrooms *are* right.

ScotTissue Towels symbolize the right kind of washroom. Include ScotTissue Towel cabinets in your washroom planning. Send for our free booklet, filled with helpful suggestions, tested plans and diagrams (by an architect specializing in this field) for large and small washrooms, locker rooms, etc. Simply write to the Scott Washroom Advisory Service, Chester, Pa.

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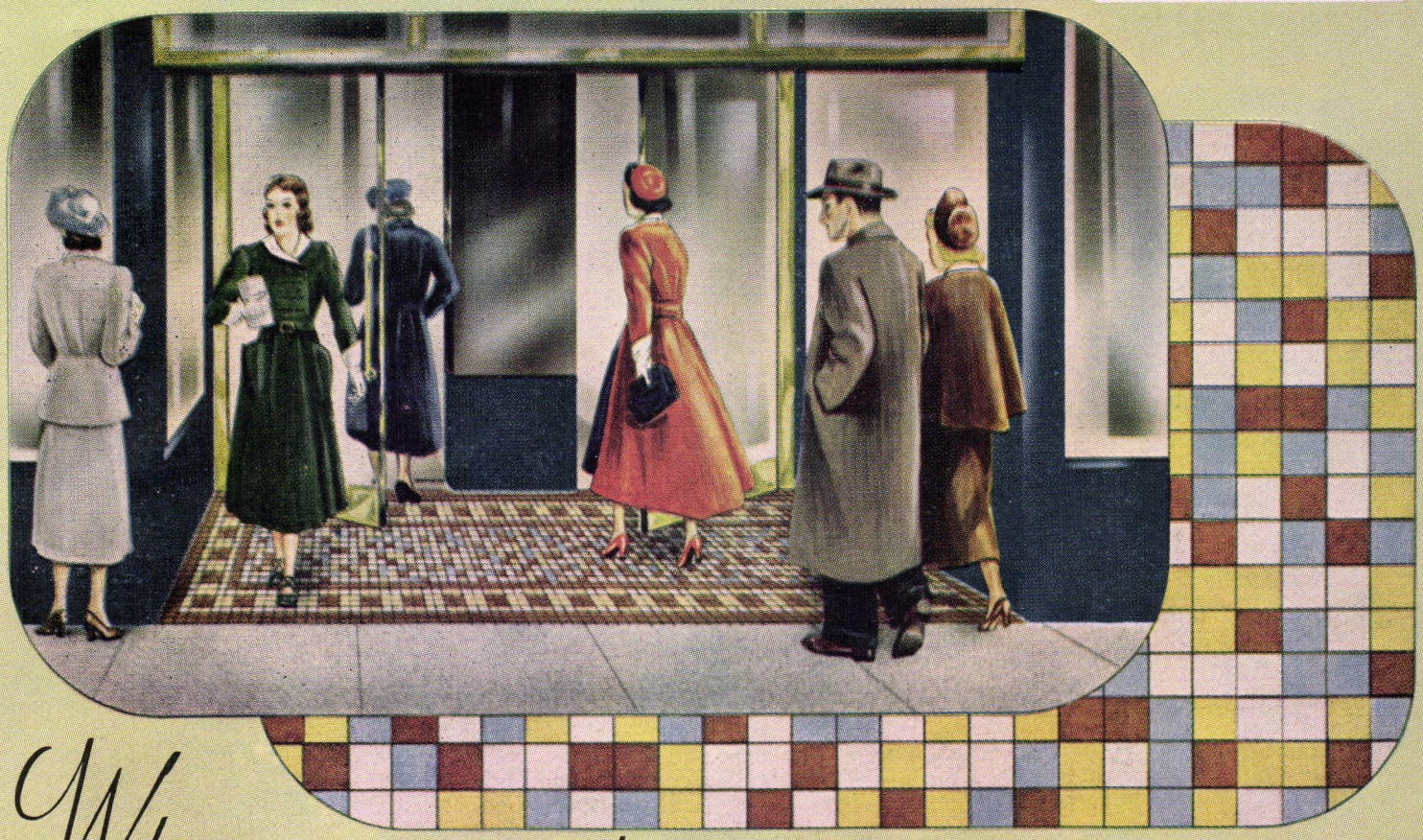
SCOTTISSUE TOWELS

Symbol of the right kind of washroom

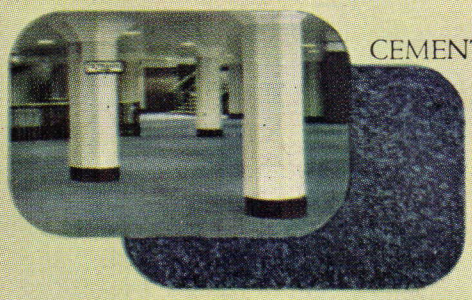
No. 1 CERAMIC MOSAIC TILE



Where SAFETY *and* ATTRACTIVENESS MEET NORTON *non-slip* FLOORS

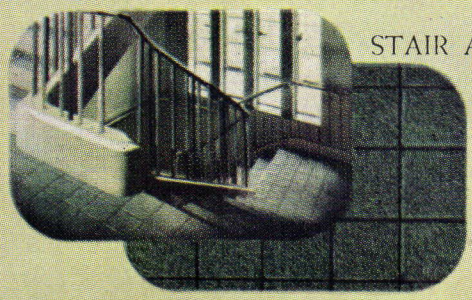
TERRAZZO AGGREGATE

Alundum terrazzo aggregate is specially prepared for monolithic or pre-cast terrazzo in seven colors. It not only makes terrazzo floors, stairs and ramps permanently non-slip, permanently wear-resisting — but produces interesting and attractive effects with the marble or granite selected.



CEMENT FLOOR AGGREGATE

Incorporated in a cement or asphalt floor in proper proportion and manner, Alundum (c. f.) aggregate provides a permanently non-slip surface. It reinforces the cement and increases its durability several times. The surface is unimpaired by water, oil or similar conditions.



STAIR AND FLOOR TILE

Alundum stair and floor tile — in nine colors and eight sizes — makes stair nosings and vital walkway and ramp areas permanently non-slip and wear-resistant. The stair type is recommended as a step nosing for marble, tile, terrazzo, concrete or all-steel stairways.

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NEW and modernized stores and buildings have utilized Alundum ceramic mosaic tile to make entrances *safe* as well as attractive. Alundum mosaic tile combines two important advantages: positive, permanent non-slip protection even when wet — and extreme resistance to heavy foot traffic without showing measurable wear. Being non-resonant, it is quiet, comfortable under foot. Because of the comprehensive selection of shapes, sizes and colors, it is adaptable to a wide variety of designs and color combinations.

Applications include: entrance vestibules; lobbies, corridors; showers, lavatories, washrooms; swimming pool runways, edges; soda fountains and restaurants where wet floors are a hazard. Ask for CATALOG #1935.

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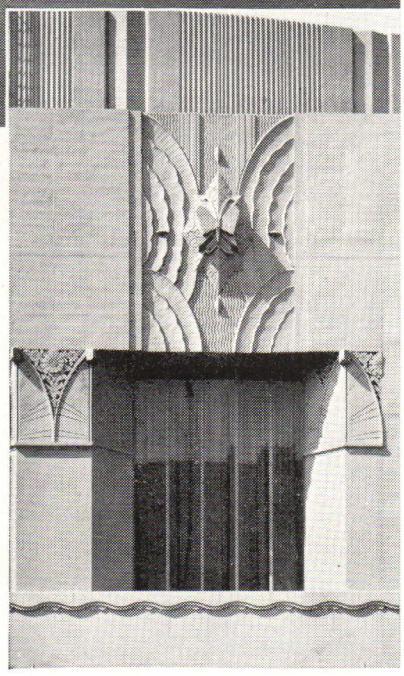
NON-SLIP FLOORS

NORTON COMPANY WORCESTER 6, MASS.

Architectural Concrete

theater resists severe weathering



SPOKANE'S FOX THEATER was built in 1931. For 18 years it has been exposed to frequent freezing and thawing cycles and extremes of temperature that range from -30°F. to 108°F. Yet this severe weathering has had no effect on the architectural concrete. Arrises remain as sharp as when the forms were stripped.

Architectural concrete buildings like this that are designed and constructed to resist any weather conditions maintain their original good appearance and remain structurally sound indefinitely. Such durability is the result of applying the well-defined principles and procedures of quality concrete construction.

The beauty and durability of architectural concrete also make it ideal for apartments, hospitals, schools, factories, office and commercial buildings. Having long life and requiring little or no maintenance, architectural concrete renders *low-annual-cost* service, the true measure of construction economy. That's important to owners, investors and public officials.

Illustrations above show a general view of the Fox Theater, Spokane, with (inset) a close-up of large ornamental bas-relief butterfly panel cast integrally with the wall against a plaster mold built into the forms. R. C. Reamer and Frank Wynkoop were the architects. Alloway & George were the contractors.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

33 WEST GRAND AVENUE, CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

Truscon Ferrobord Steeldeck

for curved

pitched

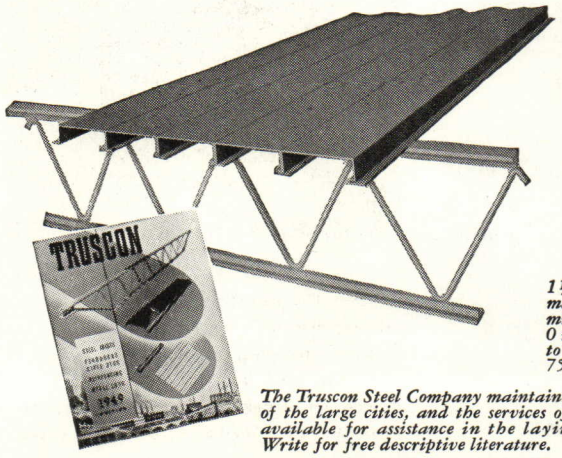
or flat roofs

offers strong, lightweight, quick roofing!

Truscon Ferrobord members are so designed and formed that each unit firmly interlocks with the adjoining unit along the full length, thereby achieving the maximum in lateral distribution of concentrated loadings. The members are fabricated in units long enough to span over three or more purlin spacings (maximum length recommended for economical fabrication 32 ft. 0 in.). The deck may therefore be considered as a continuous beam instead of a simply supported beam, with the consequent increase of 25% in carrying capacity. End joints in members are so staggered that no two adjoining units are spliced or butted over the same purlin.

In erecting the deck, as each individual unit is laid in place, it can be either clipped or welded to the supporting framework. The narrow width of the deck unit permits each piece to be fastened to its support at each rib. The work is done from above precluding the necessity for the use of scaffolding or movable stages during erection.

Ferrobord is manufactured from both 20-gage and 18-gage copper-bearing strip steel, having a yield strength of not less than 33,000 lbs. per sq. in. Each unit is 6 in. wide and has a depth of either 1½ or 1¾ in.



1½-in. Ferrobord deck may be shop curved to a minimum radius of 60 ft. 0 in. and the 1¾-in. deck to a minimum radius of 75 ft. 0 in.

The Truscon Steel Company maintains branch offices in many of the large cities, and the services of Truscon engineers are available for assistance in the laying out of the steeldeck. Write for free descriptive literature.

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BOB GUNTHORPE *Photo*

GEORGE P. TURNER, *Architect*

DANIEL CONSTRUCTION CO., *Contractor*

In construction products **CECO ENGINEERING**

A NEW LOW IN COST

WITH CECO CONCRETE JOIST CONSTRUCTION

Here is Alabama's new Public Health Building, the first in the United States to be completed under the Hill-Burton Hospital and Health Center Act and the United States Public Health service.

Here, too, as in other buildings where strength and durability are not to be sacrificed, Ceco concrete joist construction plays an important role. The result is a rigid, strong, soundproof building—fire resistive. Yet, actual construction costs were low!

Yes, concrete joist construction costs are low, because the use of Meyer steelforms reduces the amount of concrete needed for any span or live load. And since Meyer steelforms can be moved from job to job—floor to floor—they can be used time and time again for just a nominal rental charge. Construction is speeded up . . . costs are driven down.

CECO FIRST IN THE FIELD . . .

Ceco originated the removable steelform method of concrete joist construction. The company is first in the field—actually providing more service than all competitors combined. So, for concrete joist construction, call on Ceco—the leader over all.

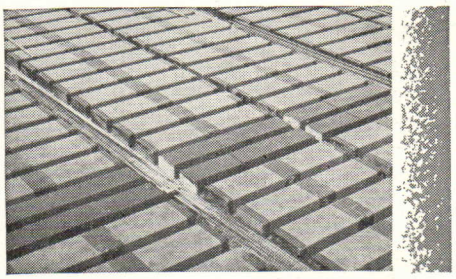
CECO STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 5601 West 26th Street, Chicago 50, Illinois

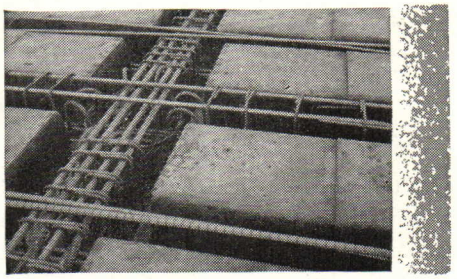
Offices, warehouses and fabricating plants in principal cities

CECO STEEL®

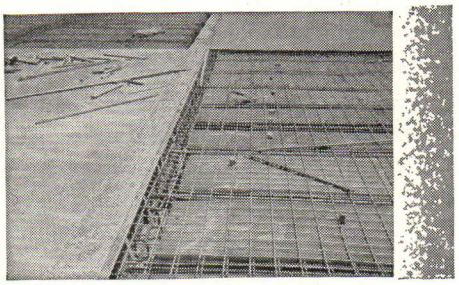
makes the big difference



Here is illustrated Meyer steelforms completely erected on open wood centering, ready for placement of reinforcing steel and concrete.



In this photograph, the reinforcing bars are installed as detailed by Ceco, in proper relation to the erected steelforms to provide a rigid construction.

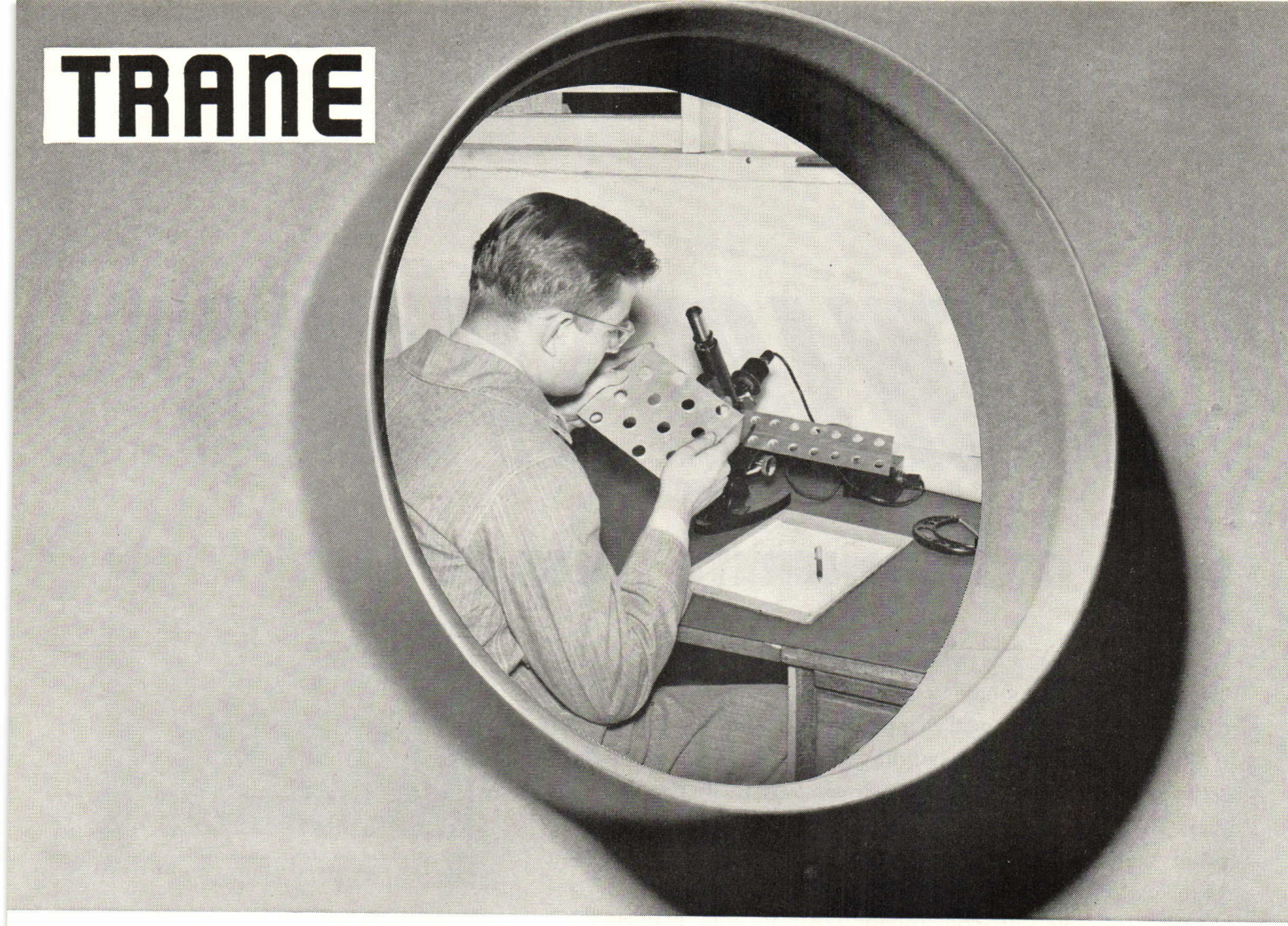


Above the welded wire fabric has been placed in correct position and the pouring of concrete for the reinforced joists and top slab has commenced.

Partial List of Ceco Products

METAL RESIDENCE CASEMENTS • INDUSTRIAL WINDOWS AND DOORS • METAL FRAME SCREENS ALUMINUM FRAME STORM WINDOWS • ALUMINUM COMBINATION STORM WINDOW AND SCREEN UNITS • METAL LATH AND ACCESSORIES • STEELFORMS • REINFORCING BARS • STEEL JOISTS AND ROOF DECK • HIGHWAY PRODUCTS

TRANE



Orifice of a coil fin, magnified seven diameters to show perfection of design . . . Background: A "finspector".

There's more to this hole than meets the eye

This turtle-necked porthole is a king-sized view of the tube hole in a Trane coil fin. A coil of average size has about *ten thousand* of these holes in it, and the holes are, by far, the most important factor in the design of a successful heat exchanger.

In fabricating a coil, fins are aligned, tubes inserted through the orifices, and expanded into a perfect, permanent, solderless mechanical bond with the shoulder of the orifice. Note in the illustration (enlarged from an *unretouched* photograph) how the shoulder has been designed for its job—broad, flat and smooth.

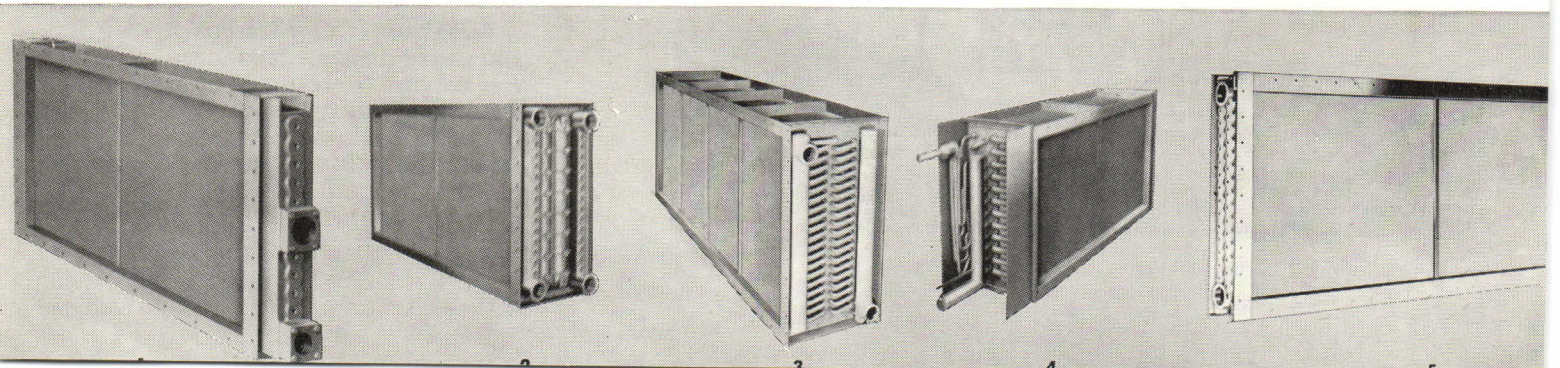
Note, too, the perfectly formed belled collar—free from cracks and irregularities. This collar contacts the adjacent fin, bracing it and establishing the spacing uniformity that is essential for uniform coil performance.

Design features such as these explain why expansion or contraction in service do not reduce the efficiency of Trane coils. And since these coils are integral parts of most Trane heating and air conditioning products, the care with which they are constructed reflects the whole system of Trane precision engineering. Investigate through the Trane sales office in your area.

THE TRANE COMPANY . . . LA CROSSE, WIS.

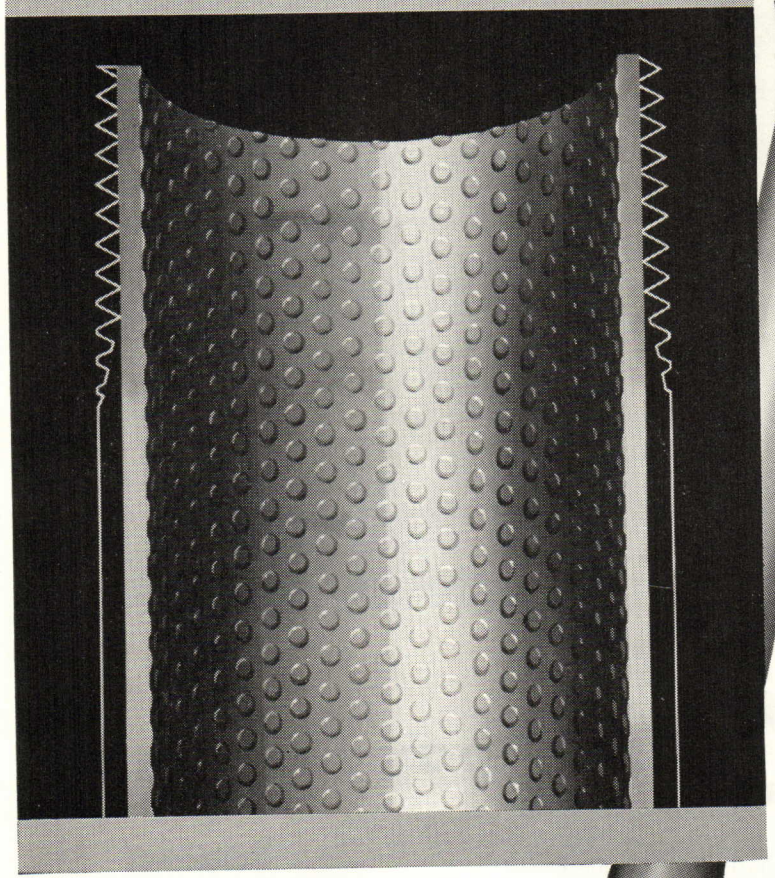
Manufacturing Engineers of Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Equipment—Unit Heaters, Convector-radiators, Heating and Cooling Coils, Fans, Compressors, Air Conditioners, Unit Ventilators, Special Heat Exchange Equipment, Steam and Hot Water Heating Specialties . . . IN CANADA, TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO.

Trane heating and cooling coils are available in a huge array of sizes, styles, and types. Shown here: 1. Type SDS, the non-freeze heating coil with famous Trane Kinetic Orifices; 2. Type R cleanable cooling coil with removable headers; 3. Type OS cooling coil with drainable tubes; 4. Type DE coil for direct expansion refrigerants with exclusive Trane equalizing distributors; 5. Type E, versatile all-around heating coil



ELECTRUNITE E.M.T.

...the ORIGINAL lightweight rigid steel wiring raceway



NEEDS NO EXCESS METAL TO ACT AS A BASE FOR Thread-Cutting

Here's the BIG DIFFERENCE between Republic ELECTRUNITE E.M.T. and heavy threaded conduit. With threaded conduit, there must be excess metal to act as a base for threads and still leave adequate wall thickness underneath. Because *modern* ELECTRUNITE E.M.T. is *threadless,* it does not require excess metal . . . its adequate wall thickness is uniform throughout every length . . . its unbroken coating of protective zinc provides continuous protection against rust and corrosion.

From an installation standpoint, too, ELECTRUNITE E.M.T.'s lighter weight means important cost-saving advantages: easier handling . . . easier installation in hard-to-reach locations . . . easier, more accurate bending . . . fewer delays on the job.

For raceways that are exposed, concealed *or in concrete,* you can't beat ELECTRUNITE E.M.T. Get all of the facts from your nearest Steel and Tubes Representative . . . or write to:

The wall thickness of Republic ELECTRUNITE E.M.T. (electrical metallic tubing) was not arrived at by guesswork! It was carefully and scientifically determined by Steel and Tubes. Subsequent tests by a recognized fact-finding board have proved that it provides adequate mechanical and electrical protection throughout the installation.

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION
STEEL AND TUBES DIVISION • CLEVELAND 8, OHIO
Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, New York

SEE SWEET'S FILE
or write us for detailed information on these Republic Steel Building Products:

Pipe—Sheets—Roofing
Enduro Stainless Steel
Toncan Enameling Iron
Electrunite E.M.T.
Fretz-Moon Rigid Steel Conduit
Taylor Roofing Ternes
Berger Lockers, Bins, Shelving
Berger Cabinets for Kitchens
Truscon Steel Windows, Doors, Joists and other Building Products

Republic
REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
ELECTRUNITE E.M.T.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Roddiscraft Cupboard Door Stock

made in sizes to fit every need...

DON'T pay for waste!

Roddiscraft cupboard door stock is designed especially to eliminate wasteful cutting. This sturdy ¾" panel is manufactured in widths of 12", 14", 16", 18", 20", 22" 24" and 26"; and in lengths of 48", 54", 60", 66", 72", 78", 84" and 96". All Roddiscraft warehouses carry a complete line of cupboard door stock. Order the sizes which will cut most economically for your installations. Prompt delivery to any location.

Roddiscraft cupboard door stock is a quality product in the well-known Roddiscraft tradition. Full length edge strips of Aspen or Yellow Poplar are bonded to a well-seasoned staved Aspen core. Hardwood 1/20" crossbands and sound Birch 1/20" faces complete the five-ply assembly which is bonded with water resistant resin glue by the most modern hot plate press methods. All stock is belt sanded to a smooth finish at the factory.

Roddiscraft
Warehouses From Coast to Coast

Quality Economy
Dependable Service

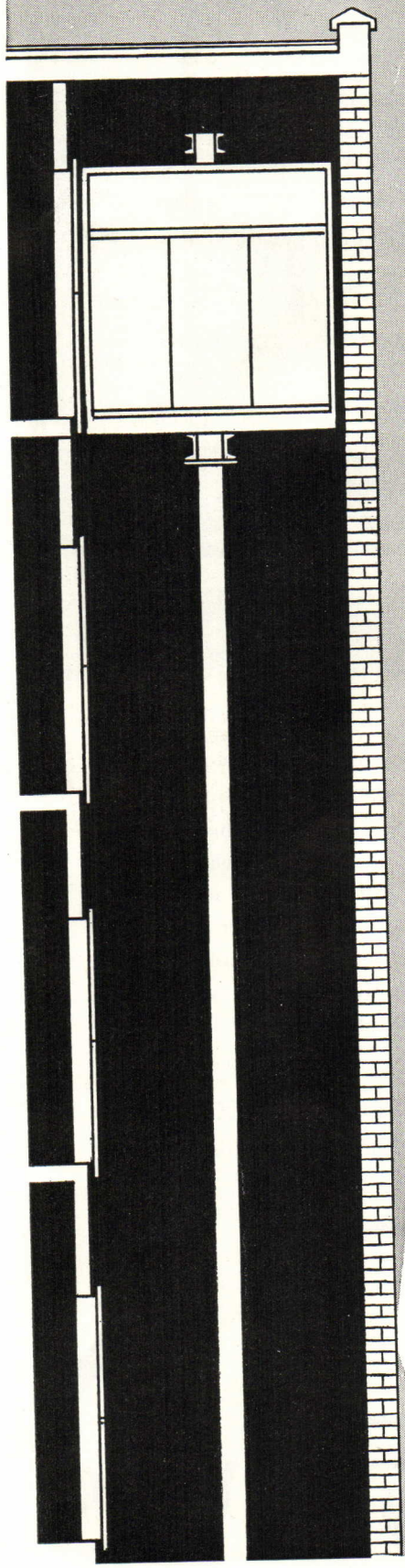
Cambridge 39, Mass...229 Vassar St.
Charlotte, N. C.....123 E. 27th St.
Chicago 8, Ill....1440 W. Cermak Rd.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio..457 E. Sixth St.
Dallas 10, Texas.....2800 Medill St.
Detroit 14, Mich. . 11855 E. Jefferson St.
Kansas City 3, Kan. 35-53 Southwest Blvd.
L. I. City, N. Y. Review & Greenpoint Ave.
Los Angeles 11, Calif..2860 E. 54th St.
Louisville 10, Ky...1201-5 S. 15th St.
Marshfield, Wis...115 S. Palmetto St.
Milwaukee 8, Wis...4601 W. State St.
New York 55, N. Y. . 920 E. 149th St.
Port Newark 5, N. J....103 Marsh St.
St. Louis, Mo.....4453 Duncan Ave.
San Antonio, Texas..727 N. Cherry St.
San Francisco 24, Cal. 345 Williams Ave.

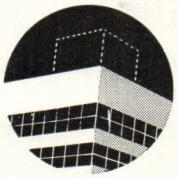
Roddiscraft

RODDIS PLYWOOD CORPORATION
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Designed for modern structures

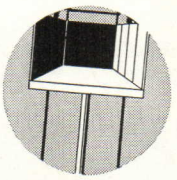
ROTARY'S OILDRAULIC ELEVATOR SIMPLIFIES BUILDING DESIGN, SAVES SPACE, CUTS COSTS





No costly, unsightly penthouse

Because it's pushed up from below, not pulled from above, the Oildraulic Elevator requires no unsightly penthouse. This permits a saving of several hundred to thousands of dollars, and improves the design of the building.



Lighter shaftway structure

There's no need for heavy, load-bearing sidewall supporting columns and footings to carry the car, counterweight, overhead machine, and the load. Rotary's Oildraulic jack supports the entire system from below.

No special machine room

A machine room can usually be dispensed with because Rotary's compact power unit can be located at any convenient spot on any landing and on any side of the hatchway . . . under a stairway, in a closet or basement.

Why You Can Confidently Recommend Oildraulic Elevators to Your Clients

1 Smooth starts and stops are assured by the automatic unloading valve in Rotary's famous Oildraulic Controller.

2 Automatic floor leveling gives ¼" landing accuracy. This is particularly important with power truck loading.

3 Powerful Oildraulic jack, precision power unit, and Oildraulic Controller guarantee economical operation.

4 The Oildraulic is engineered and built by Rotary, oldest and largest maker of oil hydraulic elevators.

5 Rotary's coast-to-coast field organization offers the most complete service in the oilhydraulic elevator field.

6 Thousands of leading companies can recommend Oildraulic Elevators based on actual experience.

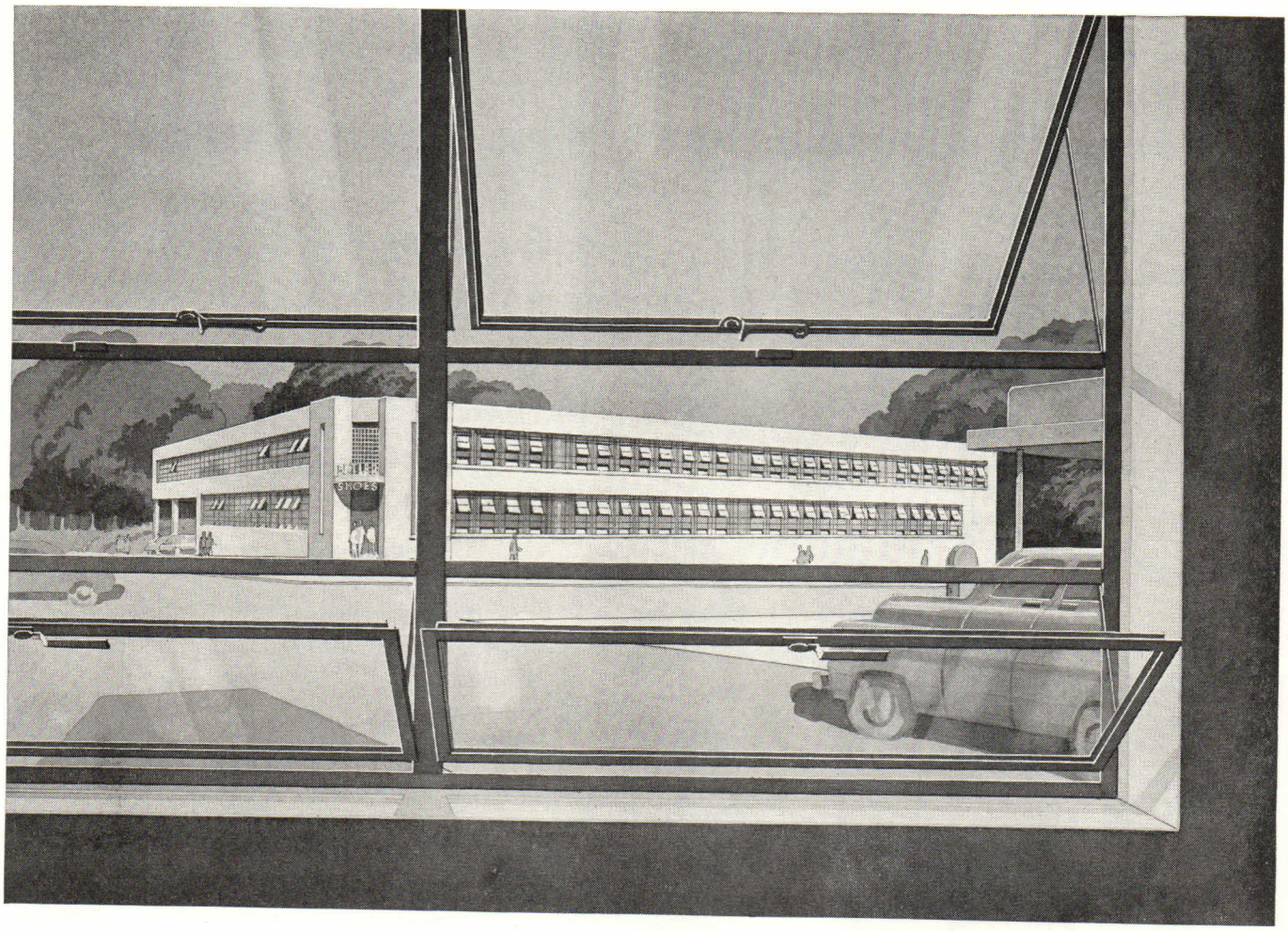
Write for A.I.A. File 33

Rotary Lift Co., 1017 Kentucky, Memphis

Rotary®

Oildraulic Elevators

For 2, 3 or 4-Story Service



Butlers, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. Engineers and Contractors: L. B. Jackson Co., Asheville, N. C.

In this modern office building and warehouse, Lupton Architectural Projected Windows complete the facilities for highest working efficiency. Air flow is easily controlled to supply exactly the correct amount of ventilation. Slender metal frames increase glass area . . . assure abundant, non-glare daylight. Will not warp, swell or shrink. Lupton Metal Windows are equipped with beautifully designed locking hardware. Bronze wire screens with narrow metal frames available for open-in or open-out ventilators. There is a Lupton Metal Window for every type of building — industrial, commercial, residential. Write for our catalog or see it in Sweet's.

MICHAEL FLYNN MANUFACTURING CO.
700 East Godfrey Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Penna.
Member of the Metal Window Institute

LUPTON METAL WINDOWS

Specify

USG Sheathing

T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

for these proved advantages:

- *More economical*—unit cost is low. Full surface coverage is provided (no face loss). No building paper needed.†
- *Less waste*—scores and snaps to any dimension. Cutting waste is 5% or less.
- *Less labor*—big 2′ x 8′ x ½″ panels erect faster. Fewer nails required.
- *Fireproof*—the gypsum core will not burn or support combustion.
- *Water-repellent*—gypsum core is asphalted. The tough cover-paper is water-repellent-treated for *double* protection.

Other Outstanding Features:

USG Sheathing is durable, provides great bracing strength. Tongue-and-groove edges tightly interlock to minimize wind infiltration. Piled on the job, it *weathers all weather* —no need for shed storage.

Fireproof base for brick veneer; metal lath and stucco; asbestos-cement siding; wood siding and shingles.

†Except where required by building regulations over all types of sheathing.

USG SHEATHING IS MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY:

United States Gypsum

For Building • For Industry

Gypsum • Lime • Steel • Insulation • Roofing • Paint

ZONOLITE PLASTER ELIMINATES 2,500,000 LBS OF DEAD WEIGHT!

New Miami Beach Hotel ... Built in Eight Months

America's most modern new hotel, Miami Beach's Saxony, uses Zonolite vermiculite plaster throughout. This plaster, used on walls and ceilings, was lighter, cleaner, easier to handle than sand. This was an important factor in the 8-month speed record made on this 15-story building. And Zonolite plaster reduced dead load—2,500,000 pounds.

But most important, Zonolite plaster blocks heat passage and checks the spread of fire up to four times as long.

Zonolite plaster resists checking and cracking. Walls won't chip when nails are driven into them—an important feature in hotels or in any structure.

How This Aggregate Saves Time, Money, and Weight on Any Job!

Architects everywhere, not only on large projects, but on jobs of all sizes, are specifying Zonolite plaster aggregate. The Builder finds it a saver of time, work, and money. It's so much lighter than sand, so much cleaner, so much easier to handle. No frozen sandpiles to be thawed out and hacked up. The Owner is more satisfied with the plaster job done with Zonolite plaster. Walls and ceilings are more fireproof, sound-deadening and insulating. They resist cracking. Walls won't chip when nails are driven into them!

Architect, Roy F. France & Son, Miami Beach; contractor, the Taylor Construction Co., Miami; plastering contractor, John Thompson & Son, Miami.

Investigate *all* the possibilities of Zonolite now. Learn about its fireproofing, insulating, soundproofing qualities. Send coupon below for free literature. See how you can save money and time, and give the owner a better job by specifying Zonolite.

ZONOLITE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BRAND
VERMICULITE INSULATION

ZONOLITE COMPANY
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

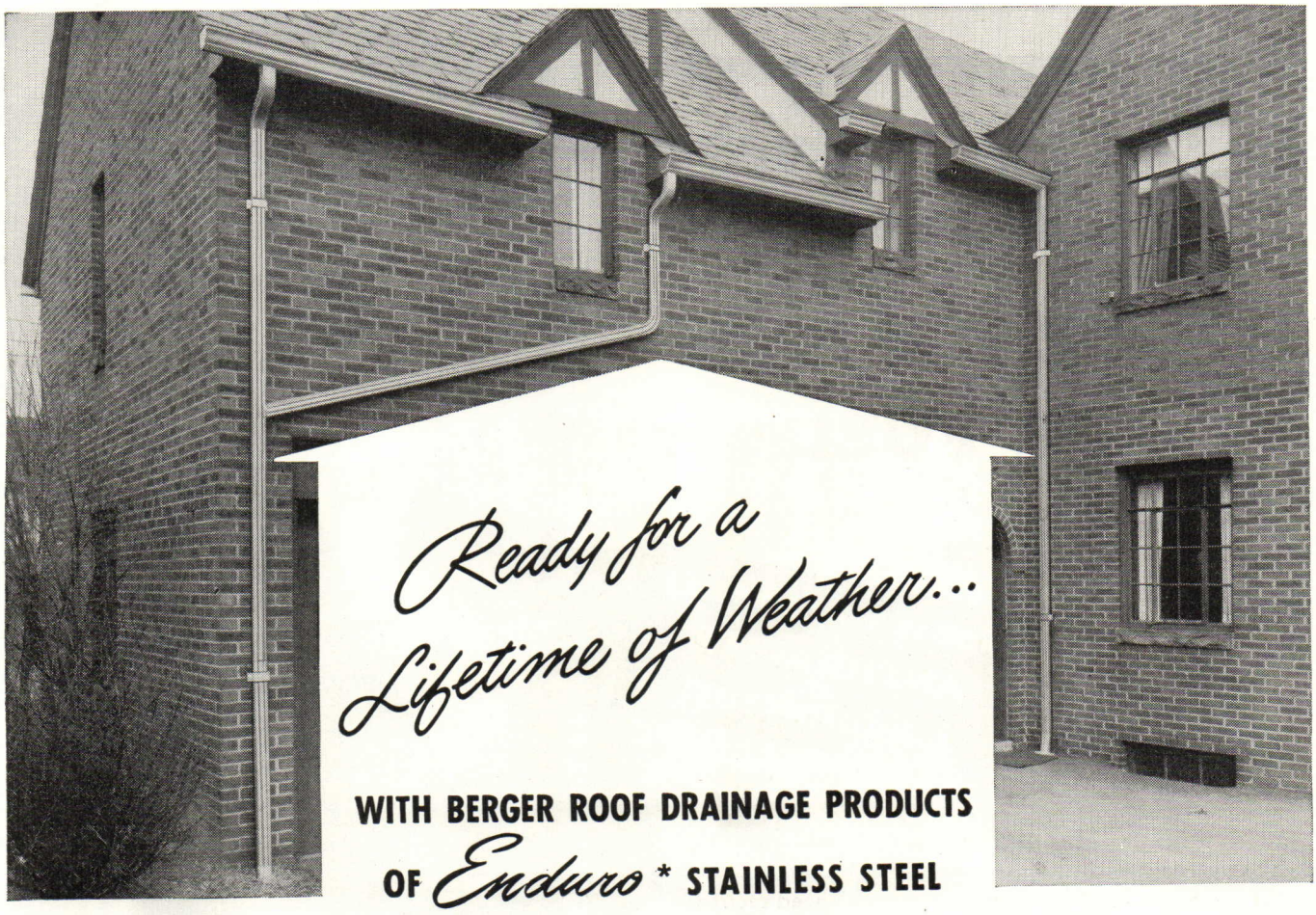
MAIL COUPON FOR DETAILS

ZONOLITE COMPANY
Dept. PA-59, 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
Please send me *all* the facts about Zonolite vermiculite plaster.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....



Ready for a Lifetime of Weather...

WITH BERGER ROOF DRAINAGE PRODUCTS OF *Enduro* * STAINLESS STEEL

North, south, east or west . . . no home escapes the ravages of weather. Roof drainage systems particularly are exposed. But, when made up of weather-resistant Berger Roof Drainage Products of ENDURO Stainless Steel, they can escape the damaging effects of ice, snow, sleet, rain, freezing cold and blistering heat.

Republic ENDURO Stainless Steel "gets along well" with weather . . . and with corrosive industrial atmospheres, too. It does not rust or tarnish . . . retains a soft, natural beauty through the years. Its high strength enables it to stand up under heavy loads of ice and snow. It withstands severe temperature changes without expansion cracking or buckling. It resists abrasion and denting . . . does not bleed or discolor paint . . . requires little or no maintenance . . . lasts for the life of the building . . . costs your client less in the long run.

Service-wise or price-wise, there's no need today for specifying less satisfactory materials. Build for a lifetime of weather with light, weathertight Berger Roof Drainage Products made of Republic ENDURO Stainless Steel.

Berger REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Manufacturing Division

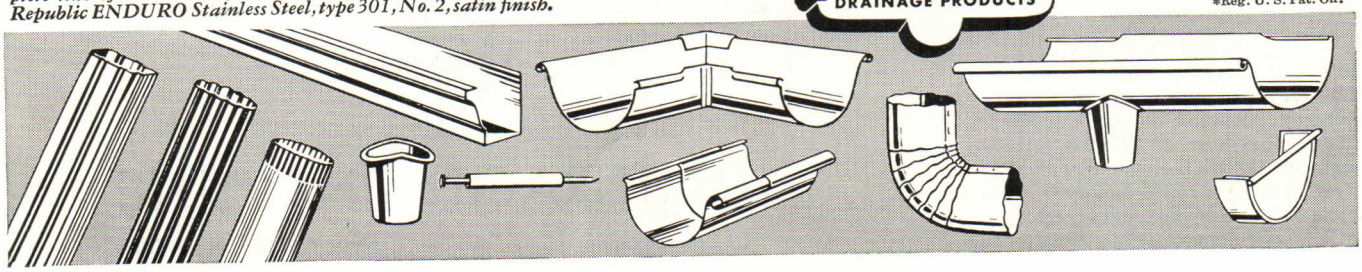
REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION • CANTON 5, OHIO

Warehouses in BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and ST. LOUIS • Sales Offices in DETROIT, MICH., and INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Berger Stainless Steel Roof Drainage Products include Snaptite Eaves Trough; "K" Gutter; Plain Round, Corrugated Round and Corrugated Square Conductor Pipe; plus a complete line of all necessary fittings. All are made of 28-gauge Republic ENDURO Stainless Steel, type 301, No. 2, satin finish.

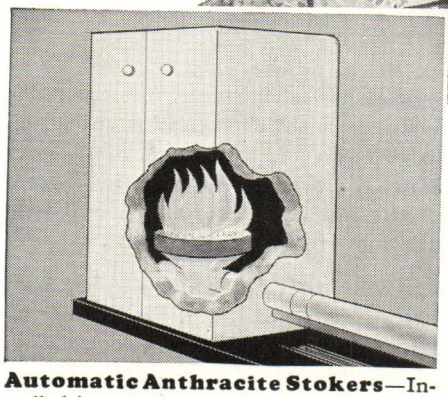
BERGER REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. STAINLESS STEEL ROOF DRAINAGE PRODUCTS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

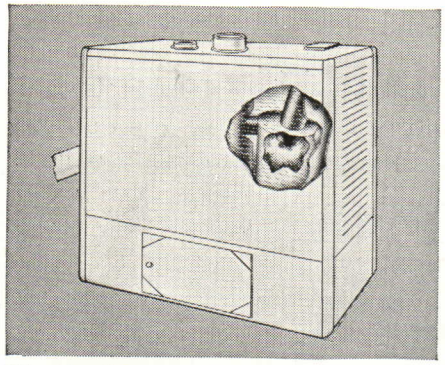


Must buyers of your houses pinch pennies for food and

WASTE DOLLARS FOR FUEL



Automatic Anthracite Stokers—Installed in an existing boiler or furnace and in new houses, automatic hard coal stokers deliver *plenty* of heat quickly . . . save up to 52% on fuel bills . . . eliminate fuel worries.



The Revolutionary Anthratube—The Anthratube saves on fuel bills . . . its proved efficiency is over 80%. This scientifically engineered boiler-burner unit, with "Whirling Heat" and other revolutionary features, produces quicker response and superior performance than units using other types of fuel.

Automatic Anthracite Heat offers savings up to 52% on annual fuel bills

• Here's how you can be a real friend to your clients . . . and build good will plus future business for yourself.

Just ask a few clients if they would rather burn money or Anthracite . . . it's as simple as that.

Then tell your clients how they can offset today's high living costs with completely automatic Anthracite equipment.

You'll find that most people will welcome the chance to save $100 to $200 every year . . . particularly when they learn they can have all the comfort and convenience of completely automatic heat. Moreover you can assure them they will have *plenty* of heat . . . because there's plenty of hard coal now, and for years to come.

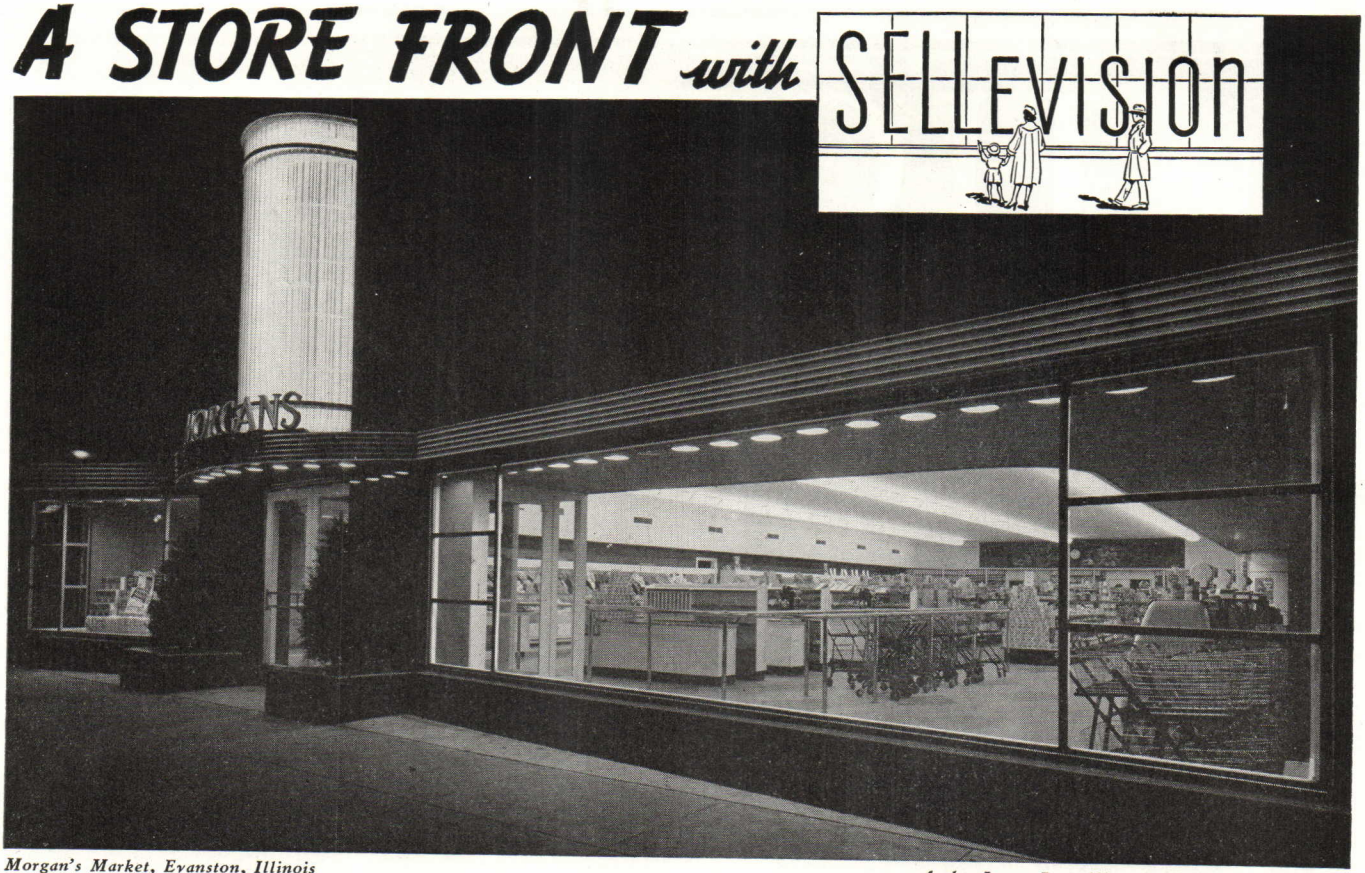
• • •

Get complete information about modern coal stokers, and data on the revolutionary new Anthratube, by writing to Anthracite Institute *now*.

ANTHRACITE INSTITUTE

101 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York

A STORE FRONT with SELLEVISION



Morgan's Market, Evanston, Illinois

Archt. James Roy Allen, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

Time for Sales Exposure

WHEN customers play hard to get it's time to put the entire store on display through a *Sell*evision* front. Regardless of the tides of trade *Sell*evision is a potent business stimulus and it is particularly effective when complete Brasco Construction is utilized.

Our Safety-Set line of heavy gauge store front members features metal sections substantially reduced in size to attain maximum *Sell*evision. Yet the largest lights of plate glass are held firmly and securely in the deeper, more uniform grip characteristic of all Brasco sash.

Striking and memorable store fronts, from the conservative to ultra modern *Sell*evision, can be designed and built complete with standard Safety-Set members. The full line is expertly fabricated in both handsome stainless steel and anodized aluminum. Installations require stock size millwork only.

Your nearest Brasco distributor offers intelligent cooperation and knows the short cuts to installation economy. Write for his address *now*.

*©

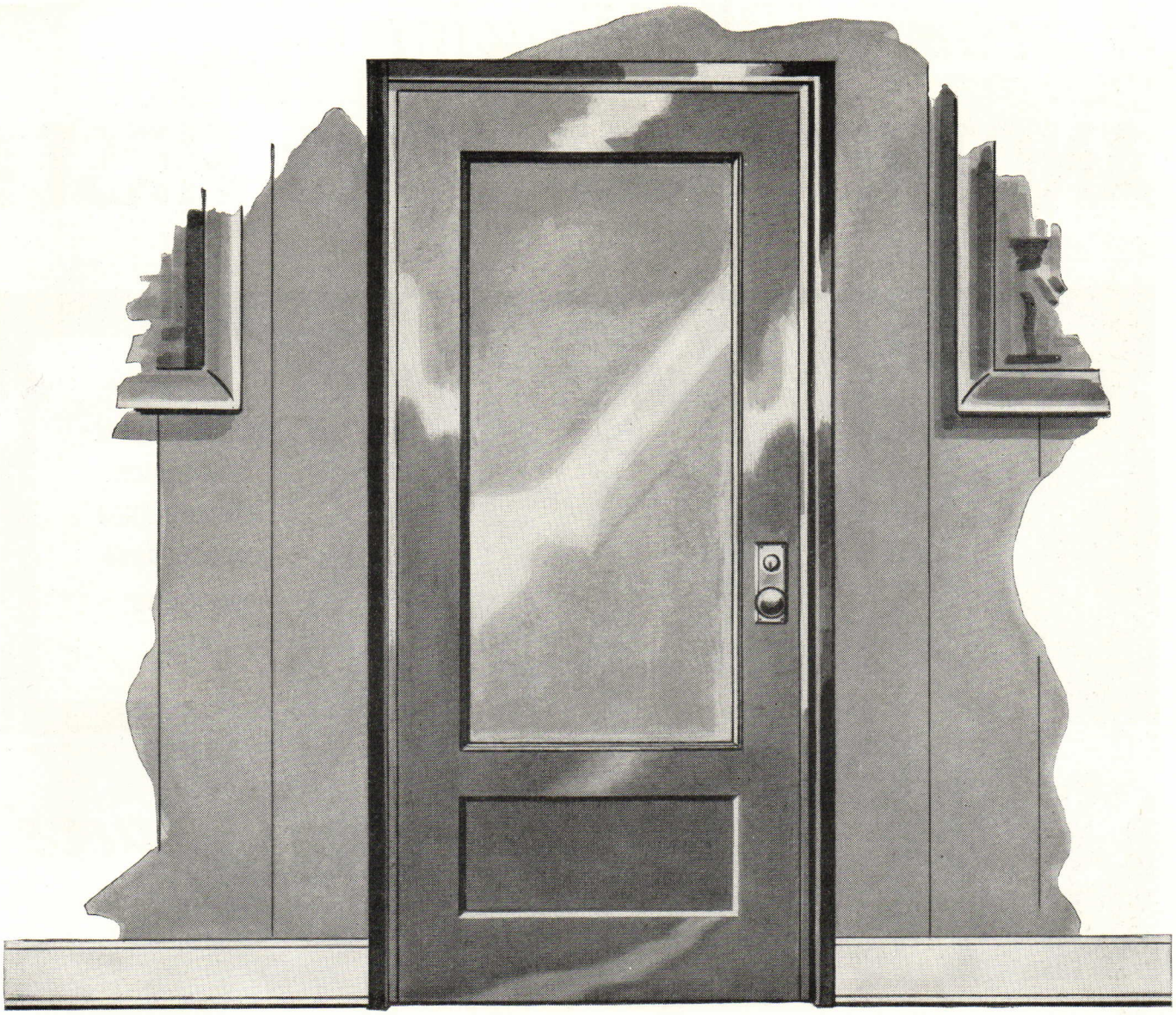
★ ★ A COMPLETE LINE FOR EVERY DESIGN ★ ★

Brasco SAFETY-SET STORE FRONTS

BRASCO MANUFACTURING CO.

HARVEY • (Chicago Suburb) • ILLINOIS

Specialists in Metal Store Front Construction for more than 35 Years



Now Ready...This High Quality Economical Door Complete with Frame and Hardware

1. *High Quality.* The new Fenestra* Standard Stock Metal Door with Frame and Hardware is a complete unit, carefully made to combine strength and durability with beauty, by craftsmen long-skilled in steel fabrication. To protect the finish in shipment, each door is individually wrapped at the factory.

2. *Save in first cost.* Standardization affords production in large volume, which yields important manufacturing economies — the cost of the Fenestra Door unit is surprisingly low.

3. *Save in installation.* Because the Fenestra Door unit comes complete with Frame and Hardware, it saves time, labor, and materials to install . . . No mortising, drilling, tapping, or prime-painting on the job.

4. *Save in delivery time.* Local stocks afford immediate deliveries to the job.

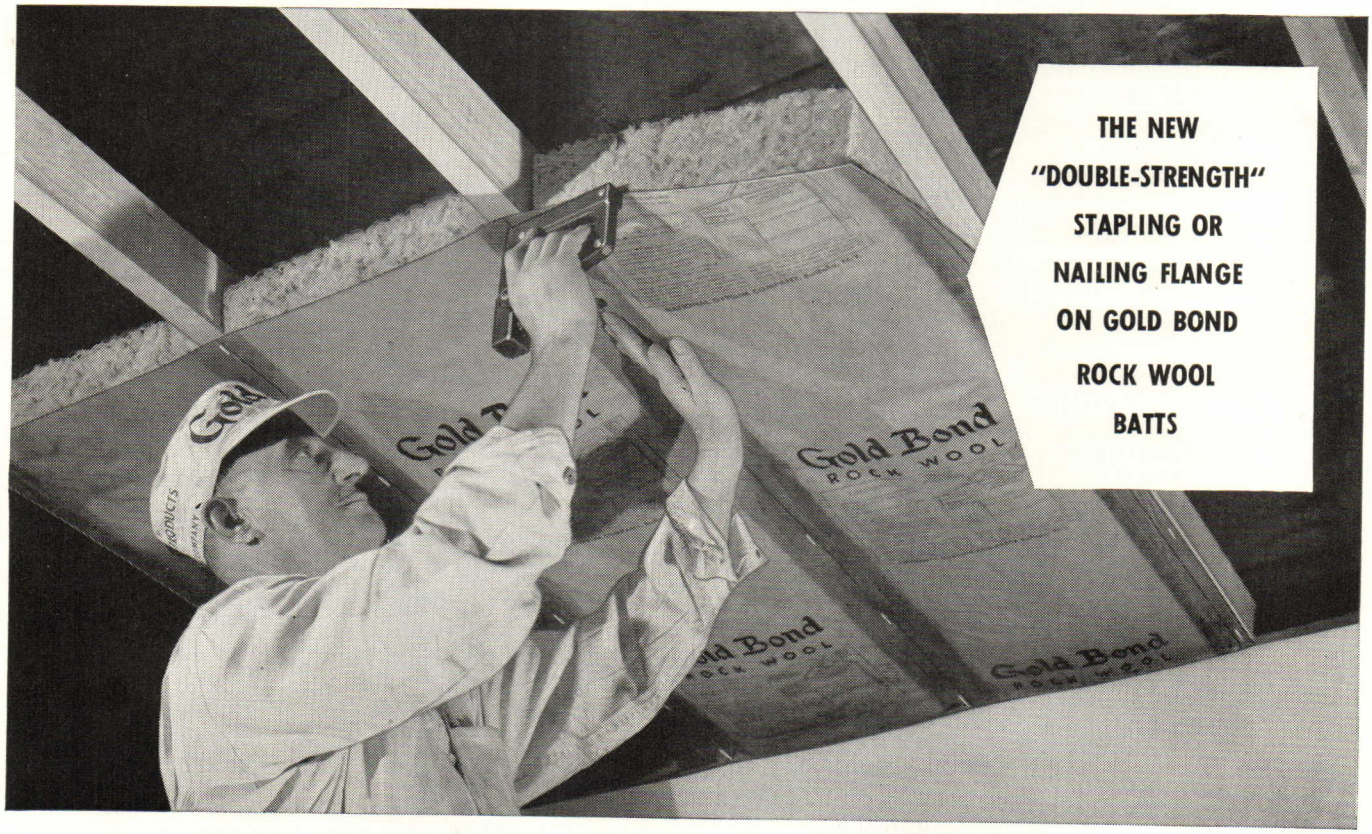
Fenestra Doors are available with Underwriters' B Label when desired . . . For further information, see Sweet's Architectural File, Section 15a/7, or write to Detroit Steel Products Company, Department PA-5, 2253 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit 11, Michigan.

*Trademark

Fenestra **STANDARD STOCK METAL SWING AND SLIDE DOORS**

Announcing

ANOTHER GOLD BOND FIRST!



WITH the rapid stapler application for insulation batts, the strength of the paper flange became an increasingly important factor—particularly for overhead application. So Gold Bond Research went to work!

Today, Gold Bond Rock Wool Batts have a *double-thick* paper flange which will support *more* than the weight of the batt in any position. In addition, the flange can not be easily damaged by stapler or hammer during application. So once again, National Gypsum leads the way with another first in better building products!

Give your clients the best! Always specify Gold Bond Rock Wool Batts!

FIREPROOF
as the rock from which it's made!

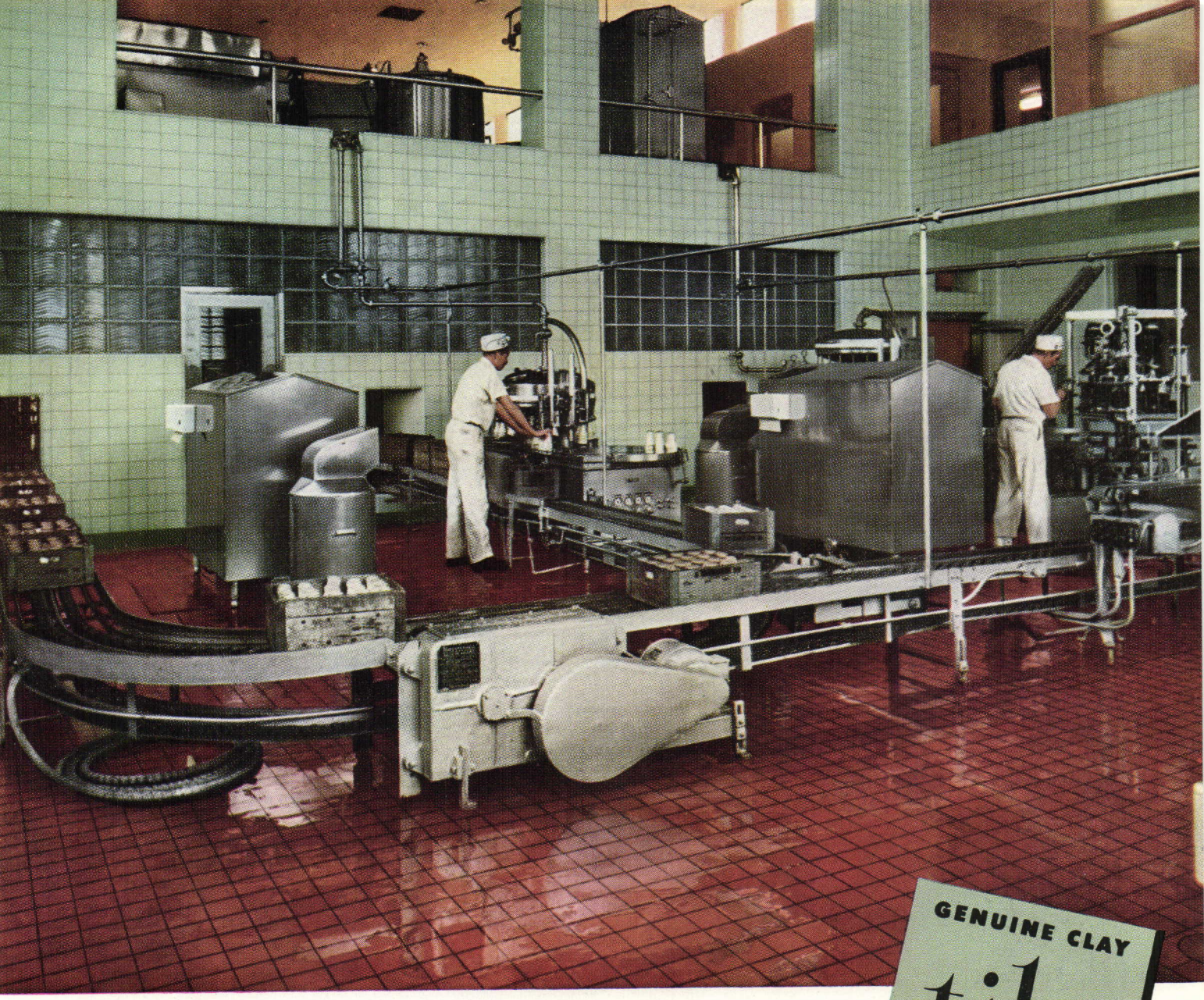
FULL-THICK
for real firestop and efficiency!

VAPOR BARRIER
is part of the Batt!

NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

Over 150 Gold Bond products including gypsum lath, plaster, lime, wallboards, gypsum sheathing, rock wool insulation, metal lath products and partition systems, wall paint and acoustical materials.

You'll build or remodel better with Gold Bond



GENUINE CLAY
tile

for top *efficiency* and cleanliness walls and floors are . . .

This bottling plant — like countless other projects — has a competitive edge today, thanks to those sparkling walls and floor of genuine clay tile.

Walls like this keep their fresh, spic-and-span appearance for a lifetime . . . can be cleaned and kept clean as easily as a china dish. Colors won't fade or darken because they are *fired in.*

And there's never a worry about water on a clay tile floor — it rolls off without leaving stubborn, streaky blemishes. Soaps, acids and greases leave clay tile's finish unimpaired.

Best of all, clay tile eliminates painting, polishing and refinishing. With no recurring charges for maintenance or replacement, clay tile means long-range economy, lower overall costs.

For specific information regarding available types, sizes and colors, see *Sweets Architectural or A-E-C File.* THE TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, *Room 3401:* 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York. *Room 433:* 727 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California.

The Tile Council of America was formed in January, 1945 to provide a central source of information about floor and wall tile, and to sponsor research and development projects designed to increase the usefulness of tile in all types of private and public building.

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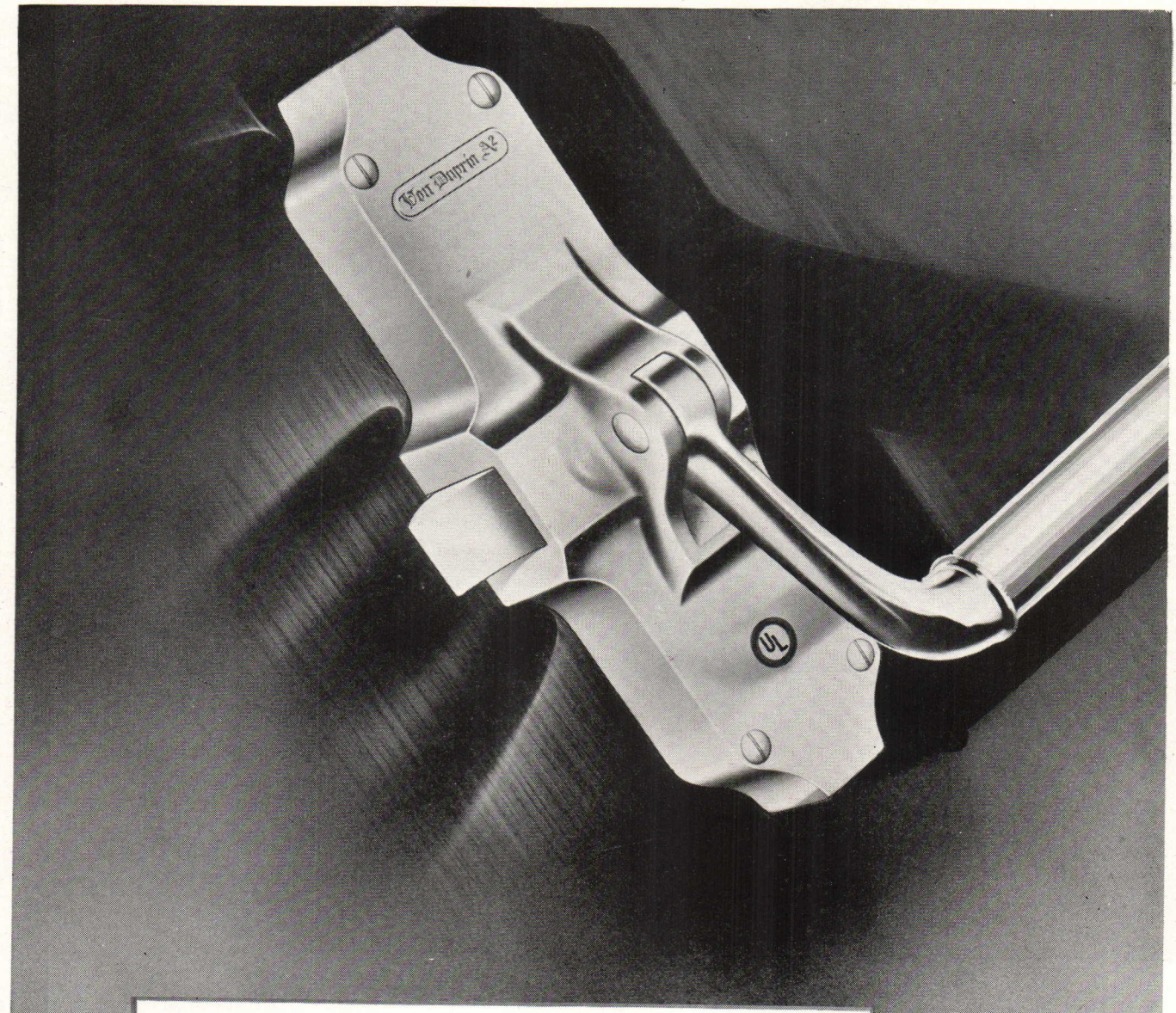

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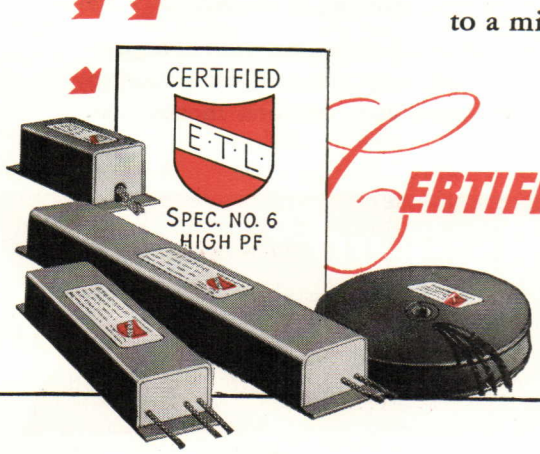

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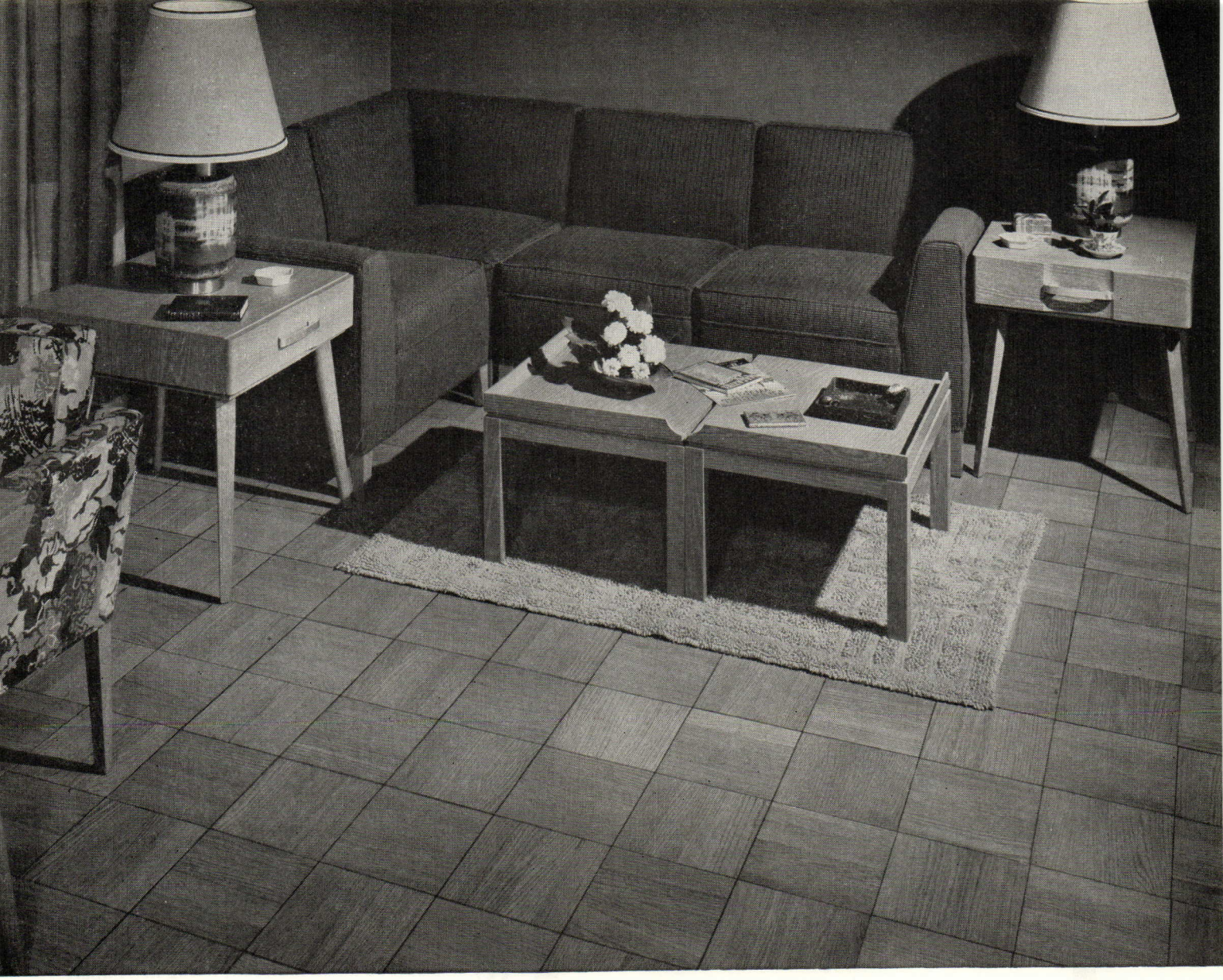

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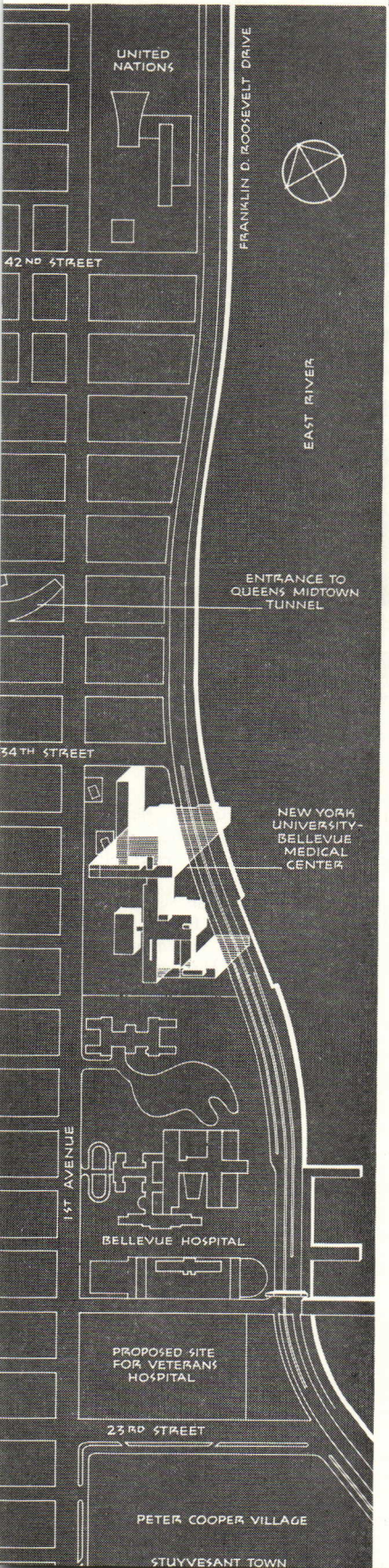


N.Y. University-Bellevue Medical Center, New York, N.Y.

The latest of the vast projects that are fast changing New York City's East River area—preceding this were the great housing projects, Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town some blocks to the south (built and occupied), and the headquarters for the United Nations (now under construction) eight blocks to the north—this new center for health care, research, and education will occupy four entire city blocks—11 acres—between First Avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive bordering the East River. Though the group is a private institution, certain activities such as clinical work of third- and fourth-year undergraduate students are worked out in conjunction with Bellevue, New York city hospital, which immediately adjoins the site on the south. With the eventual completion of the Veterans Administration Hospital, in most of the block south of Bellevue (the site was recently approved by President Truman), the combined complex will cover about 40 acres.

Four major elements constitute the interrelated and joined building masses that will make up the N.Y.U.-Bellevue Center—the 20-story, 600-bed University Hospital, running east and west a little north of the center of the group; a 4-floor Institute of Rehabilitation and University Clinic, north of the Hospital; the College of Medicine and Post-Graduate Medical School, with an Alumni Hall in front of it, that joins the Hospital on the south; and a 16-story Hall of Residence at the southeast corner of the group that will contain approximately 300 rooms for students, interns, residents, fellows, and key personnel. Space at the southwest corner of the site has been allocated for an Institute of Forensic Medicine, which the City of New York plans to build.

The notable circulation scheme worked out within and between these several elements of the plan, both horizontally and vertically, is shown in the exploded drawing on page 60 and the detailed floor plans on the subsequent fold-out pages. Orientation of those buildings in which persons will be housed for extended periods, namely the Hospital and the Residence Hall, is to the north and south (main axis east-west) to provide as many rooms as possible with sun and view. By far the majority of bedrooms in the Hospital face south, with most of the north face occupied by service, treatment, and

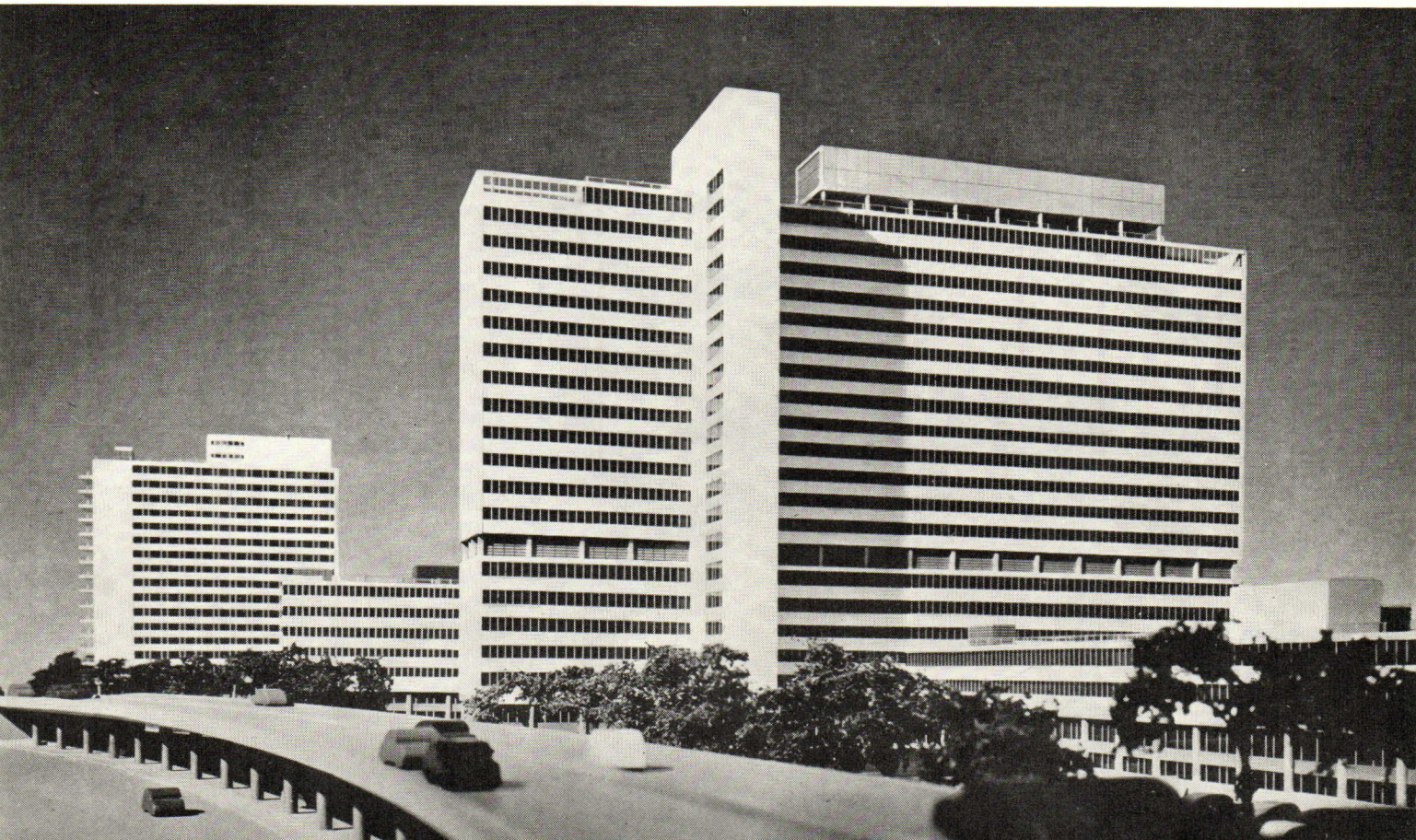
South front of the 20-story Hospital; lower wing at right is portion of the Medical School. Above the mechanical floor (the seventh) windows are protected from direct summer sunlight by structural canopies. Top floor of Hospital is for in-patient recreation and staff dining. *Model: Theodore Conrad Photos: Ezra Stoller: Pictorial Services; and Louis H. Dreyer*

waiting rooms, etc. The seventh floor of the Hospital (marked on the model by a recessed wall at this level) is a mechanical floor, where air-conditioning and ventilating machinery and maintenance shops are located. Hospital floors above this level have structural projecting sunshades above southern windows to guard against excessive summer sunlight. Floors of the block below this level house public rooms and administrative offices (ground floor and part of second floor), or laboratories and research departments.

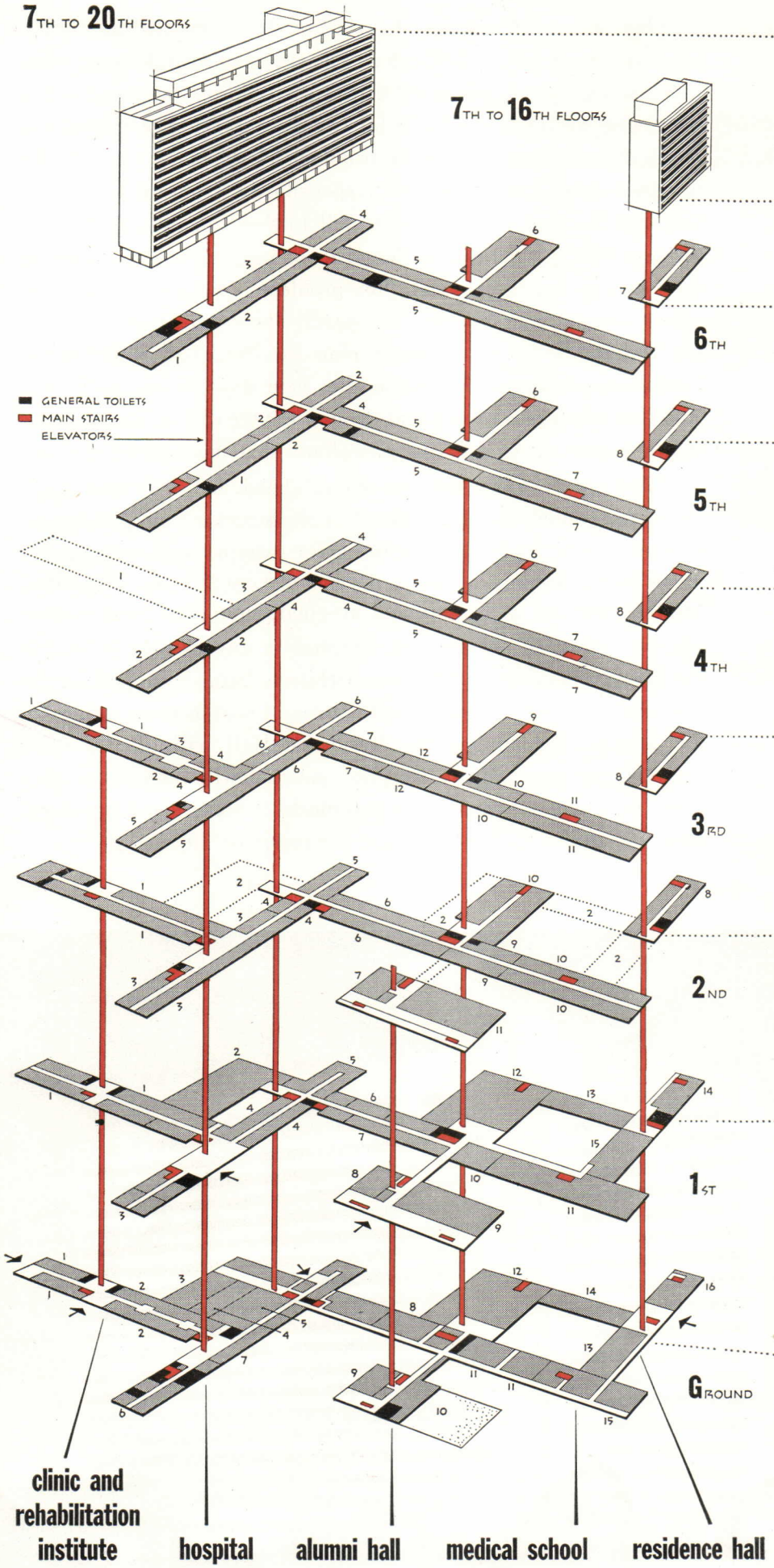
Road and walkway entrances to the main portions of the Center are carefully separated. An entrance and turn-around off First Avenue serves the Medical School and the visitors' entrance to the Hospital; another, further north, approaches the Clinic and Rehabilitation Institute. At the north end of the group, an off-street drive adjoins the entrance to the Rehabilitation Institute. Service and ambulance courts for the Hospital have separate provision with entrance opening off Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive to the east, while yet another entrance serves the Residence Hall off 30th Street.

One cannot but wonder where all of this traffic will go after it has brought people to the Center. The site plan includes only nominal parking space. About all that can be said on this point is that there were no funds available for extensive parking facilities, and it simply points up the age-old problem of whether the city or the private owner must assume this responsibility. There is little question that the Center development will further congest a traffic condition which in this area is bound to become more aggravated as the years go on. But to state this problem is not to be critical of either owners or architects: it is hardly their fault that the job is not undertaken by some master plan for New York. Within the limitations of the stated problem, they have done an admirable job. And it hardly needs saying that the new Center will be an enormous urban improvement over the miscellany that has littered the site.

Working drawings are fast going ahead, but it is impossible yet to state much about the detail of the structure. A steel frame, concrete floors, probably gray brick for exterior wall surfacing, is about as far as one can go at the moment. Still being researched are the problems of heating and air-conditioning, of finish materials, type of sash and glazing. Unusual in any big-city project is the pleasant landscaping that the architects have developed for the site. An enclosed Founders and Patrons Court between wings of the Medical School and the Residence Hall will offer a quiet retreat from city noises; Hospital patients will be able to look down on a planted court some two blocks in extent, and grass and trees are indicated for the entire perimeter of the site.



Looking south from 34th Street along Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive. At right, the Hospital mass with its north projecting elevator-service shaft towers above the Clinic and Rehabilitation Institute in foreground. At extreme left in distance is the 16-story Residence Hall. The low building at center is the east wing of the Medical School.



20th Patients' Recreation, Staff Dining
19th Psychiatric (40 Beds)
18th Rehabilitation (80 Beds)
17th thru 11th } Nursing Wards (421 Beds)
10th Women's Surgery, Post Partum (53
9th Obstetrics (26 Beds)
8th Operating Suites
7th Mechanical Equipment

16th 4 Suites, 6 Single Rooms
15th 4 Suites, 6 Single Rooms
14th thru 7th } 20 Single Rooms (each floor)

1 Personnel Locker Rooms
2 Central Pharmacy
3 Central Photography
4 Central Surgical Supplies
5 Animal Institute
6 Anatomy Dissecting
7 20 Single Bedrooms

1 Obstetrics and Gynecology
2 Surgery
3 Autopsy
4 Hospital Routine
5 Pathology
6 Pathology, Microanatomy, Neuroanato
7 Anatomy
8 20 Single Bedrooms

1 Roof
2 Neurology and Psychiatry
3 Neurosurgery
4 Surgical Specialties
5 Physiology
6 Physiology and Pharmacology
7 Pharmacology
8 20 Single Bedrooms

1 Vocational, Occupational Therapy
2 Social Service
3 Psycho Social
4 Prosthetics
5 Pediatrics
6 Medicine
7 Medical Specialties
8 20 Single Bedrooms
9 Biochemistry, Biophysics
10 Biophysics
11 Biochemistry
12 Unassigned

1 Institute of Rehabilitation
2 Roof Area
3 Radiology
4 Blood Bank
5 Central Labs
6 Preventive Medicine
7 Lecture Room
8 20 Single Bedrooms
9 Central Media and Glass Unit
10 Microbiology
11 Auditorium (Upper Part)

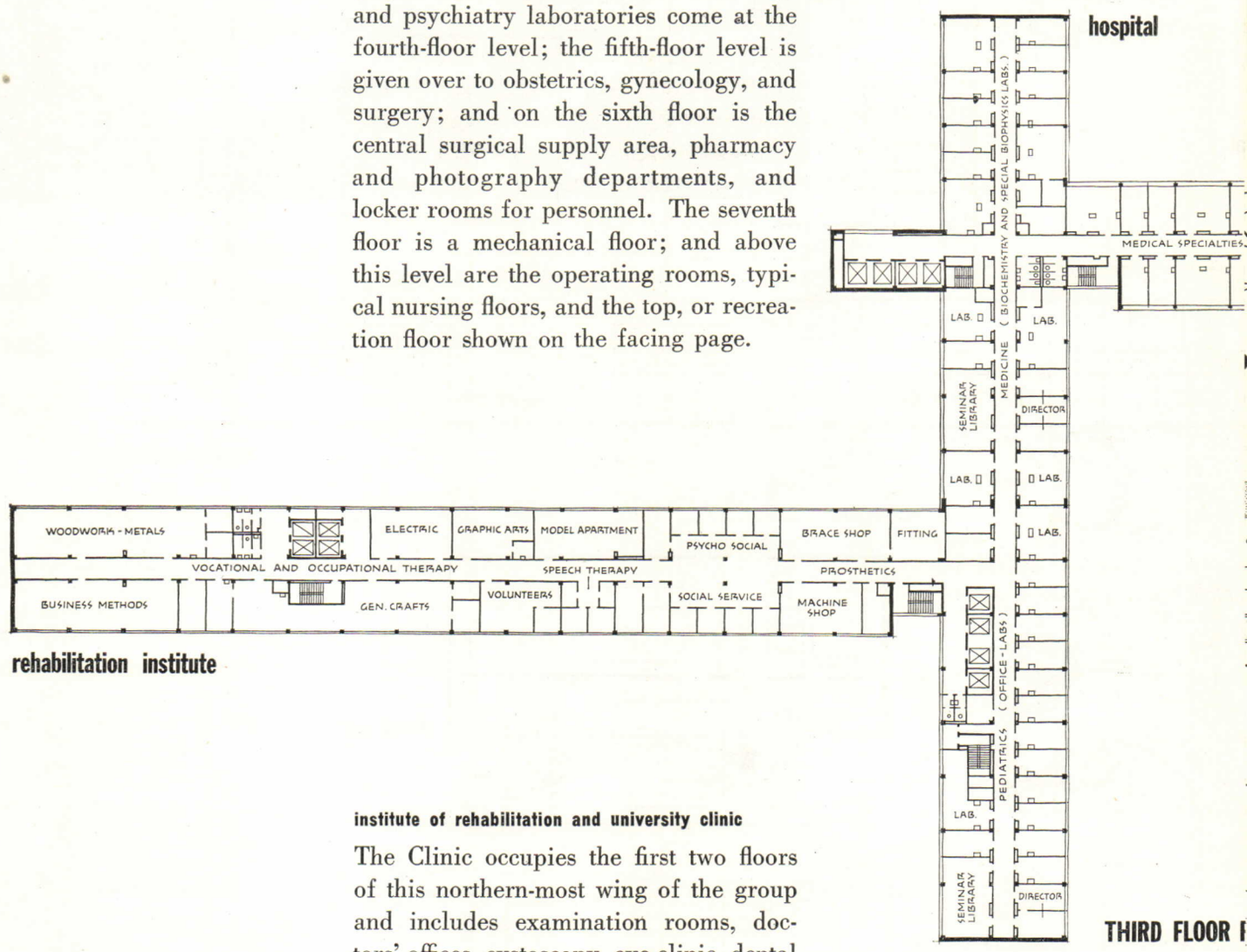
1 University Clinic (Exam. and Treatme
2 Kitchen
3 Social Service
4 Hospital Administration
5 Directors
6 Postgraduate Administration
7 Undergraduate Administration
8 Lecture Room
9 Auditorium
10 Humanities
11 Student Facilities
12 Library
13 Lounge (Upper Part)
14 Recreation
15 Dining, Cafeteria

1 Rehabilitation Administration
2 Clinic Administration
3 Food Storage
4 Hospital General Storage
5 Medical Records
6 Employees Lockers
7 Housekeeping
8 Cadaver Storage
9 Lecture Room
10 Unexcavated Area
11 Physical Methods, Instrumentation
12 Library
13 Snack Bar and Kitchen
14 Lounge
15 Storage
16 Recreation

university hospital

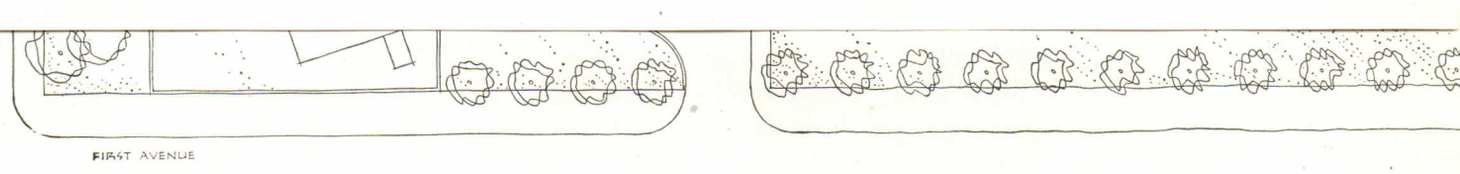
At the third-floor level, the Hospital is made up chiefly of clinical research laboratories, seminar-library rooms, and offices. The elevator shaft projecting from the north wall continues for the full 20-story height of the building (see photo on page 59).

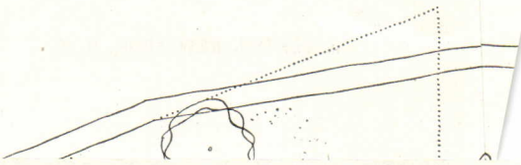
On the second floor are the radiology department and central labs; neurosurgery, surgical specialties, and neurology and psychiatry laboratories come at the fourth-floor level; the fifth-floor level is given over to obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery; and on the sixth floor is the central surgical supply area, pharmacy and photography departments, and locker rooms for personnel. The seventh floor is a mechanical floor; and above this level are the operating rooms, typical nursing floors, and the top, or recreation floor shown on the facing page.

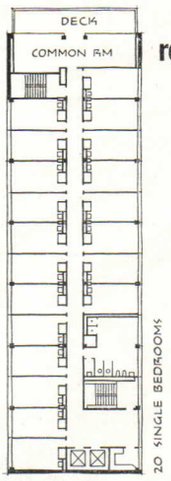


institute of rehabilitation and university clinic

The Clinic occupies the first two floors of this northern-most wing of the group and includes examination rooms, doctors' offices, cystoscopy, eye clinic, dental clinic, minor operating rooms, etc. The two upper floors house the Institute of Rehabilitation, including treatment rooms, physical therapy, corrective gyms, etc.; and (on the floor shown here) vocational and occupational therapy departments.



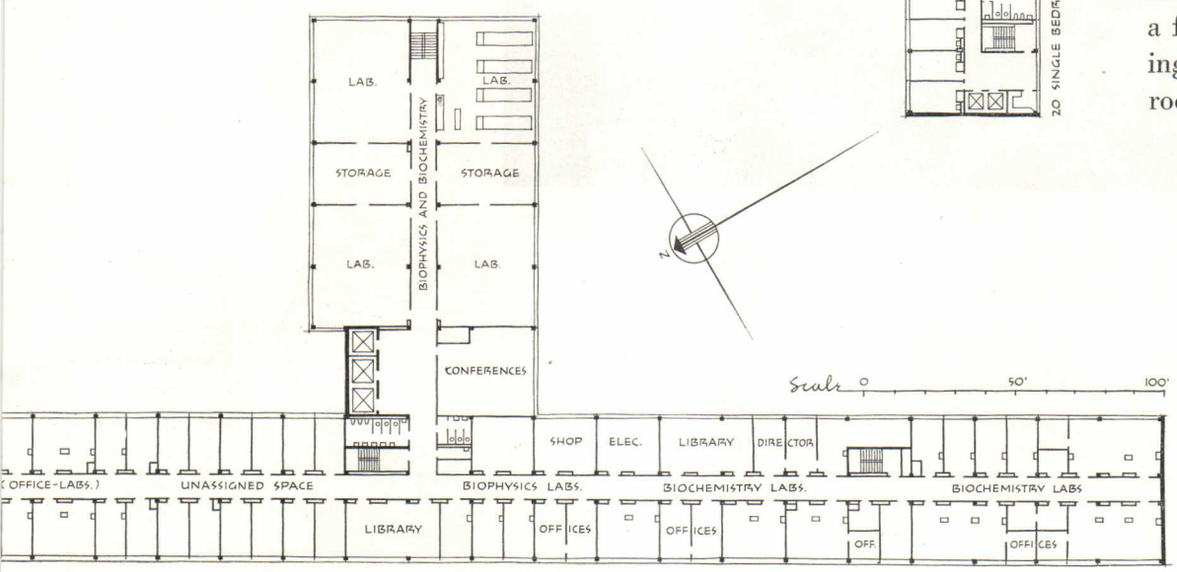




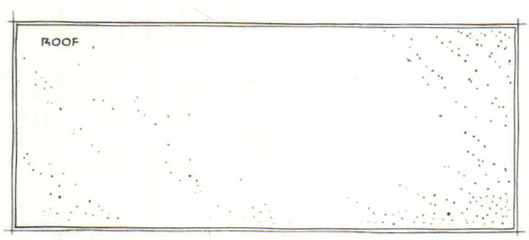
residence hall

hall of residence

This floor plan shows the typical single-room floor plan, with space for 20 residents. On the 15th and 16th floors there are a few suites, each consisting of living room, bedroom, and bath.



medical school

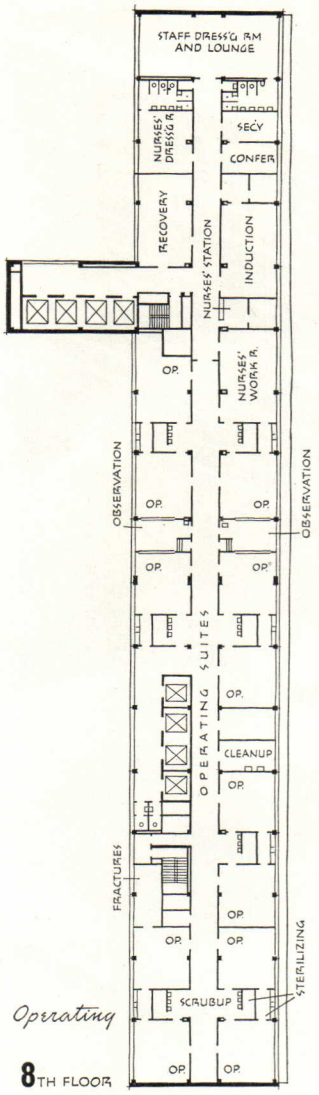


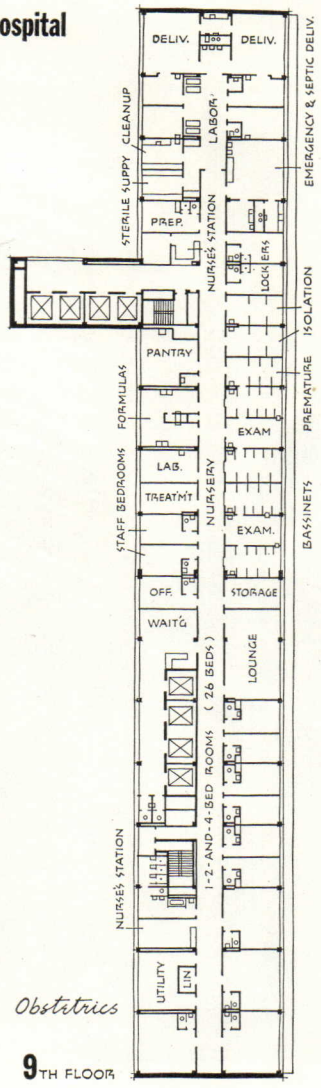
alumni hall

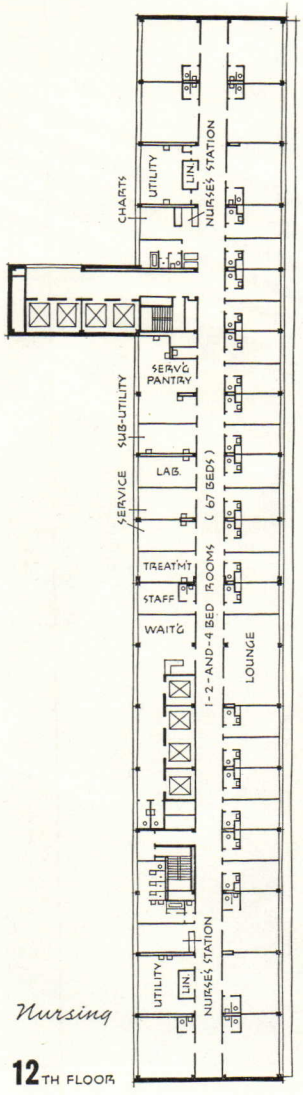
college of medicine and post-graduate medical school

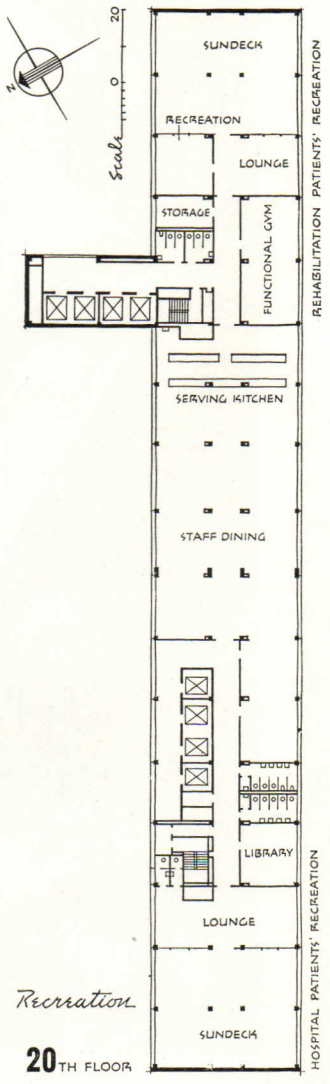
At the front of the building, on the upper floors, are the student laboratories, seminar rooms, and offices—on the floor shown here, assigned to biochemistry, biophysics, medical specialties, and a certain amount of undesignated space. In the wing at the rear are the large class laboratories in biochemistry and biophysics. Cinder-block partitioning is independent of structure and occurs at columns or at midway points, allowing for great flexibility in size and use, ranging from half-bay units about 10′-6″ x 18′-0″ in the front portion of the building up to the classroom labs of 32′ x 42′ in the rear wing. Elevators, toilet rooms, etc., are centrally located.

hospital



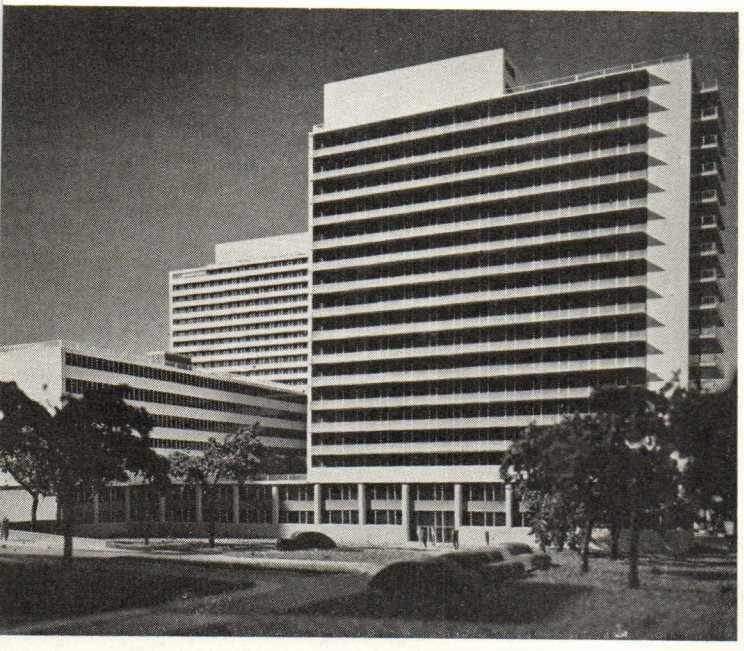






In reviewing a project as gigantic as this Medical Center, the full detail of planning can hardly be covered; but plans on the preceding pages give a good picture of the precise interrelationships, in both horizontal and vertical planes, that interlock the various units into a functioning mechanism. At the top of this page are a few of the specialized upper floors of the Hospital block, as well as the more or less typical nursing-unit scheme. The eighth floor is the main operating room floor; ninth and tenth floors form the obstetrical department; on the eleventh and sixteenth floors are 74-bed nursing units made up of four- and two-bed patients' rooms; twelfth, fifteenth, and seventeenth floors consist of 67-bed units with four-, two-, and single-bed rooms; and the thirteenth and fourteenth floors are entirely made up of private bedrooms, with space for 36 patients each. The eighteenth floor is an in-patient rehabilitation floor; the nineteenth is a 40-bed psychiatric unit; and the top or twentieth floor plan includes a rehabilitation patients' recreation area, staff dining room, and a Hospital patients' library and recreation space, including a sun deck.

Air view of Founders and Patrons Court, surrounded on west and north by wings of the Medical School with, at the southeast corner, the Residence Hall (right of photos above and below). Connecting, low wings are made up of (on the south) a dining hall-cafeteria and (on the east) the Residence Hall lounge.

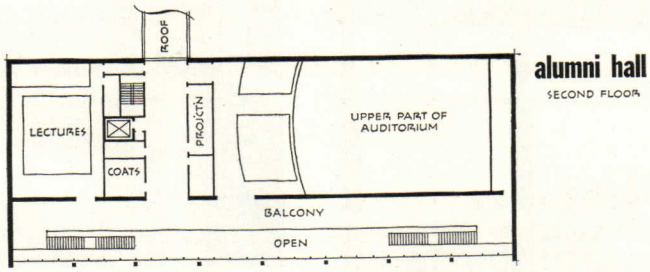


hall of residence

Ground and typical floor plans of the Residence Hall are shown on the two fold-out plan pages preceding. This prominent building at the southeast corner of the group is 16 stories in height and includes living accommodations for some 300 undergraduates of the Medical School, research fellows, interns, and residents. A lounge, dining hall, and recreation room are part of the plan scheme. Like the main hospital block, the Residence Hall is equipped with projecting structural fins above the southern window bands for summer sun control. While the building is apart from the busier portions of the Center, passageways provide undercover circulation from the Residence Hall to all other units of the group.

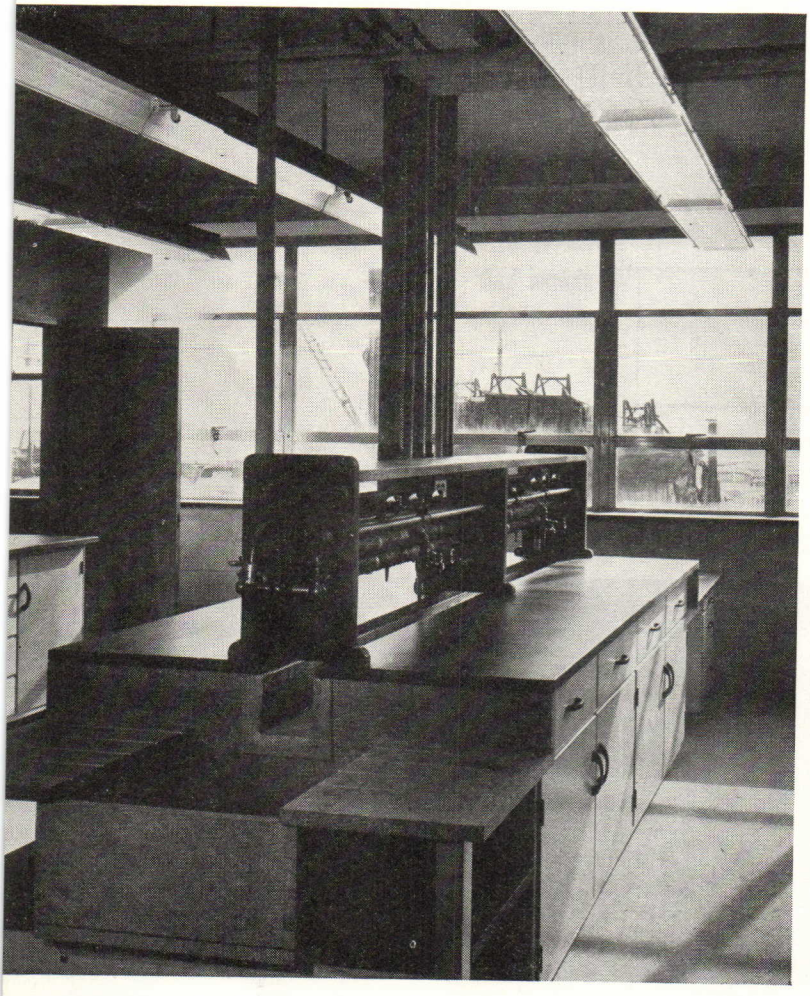
alumni hall

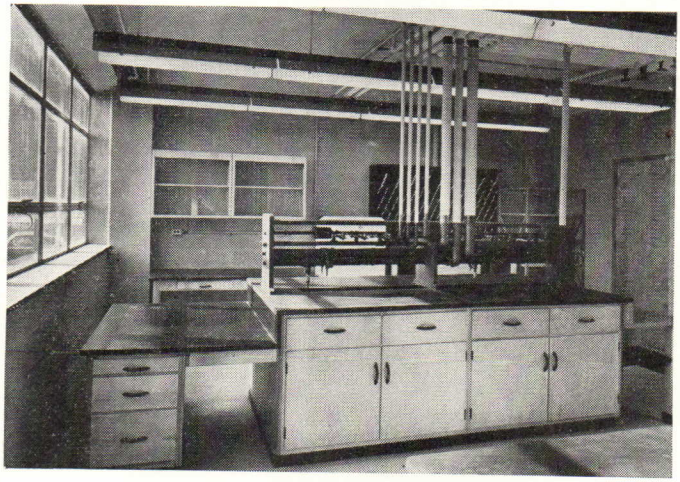
The six-story Medical School faces west on First Avenue and immediately adjoins the first six floors (chiefly labs) of the Hospital (left of photo below). Research laboratories, departmental offices, animal institute, and seminar rooms for preclinical students are on the upper floors of the Medical School block. Main instruction wing extends to the rear of the north-south school building, toward the river, and includes the medical library as well as classrooms. Directly in front of the school and connected to it by a passageway is the two-story Alumni Hall, including three lecture rooms seating 150 each (one of these is at ground floor level) and an auditorium seating 500. The big hall will be used for public medical and health lectures as well as for school purposes. Students arriving for an early-morning lecture can enter Alumni Hall and proceed to the upper floor by means of stairways at either end of the entrance lobby (Historical Hall) without entering the main school building.

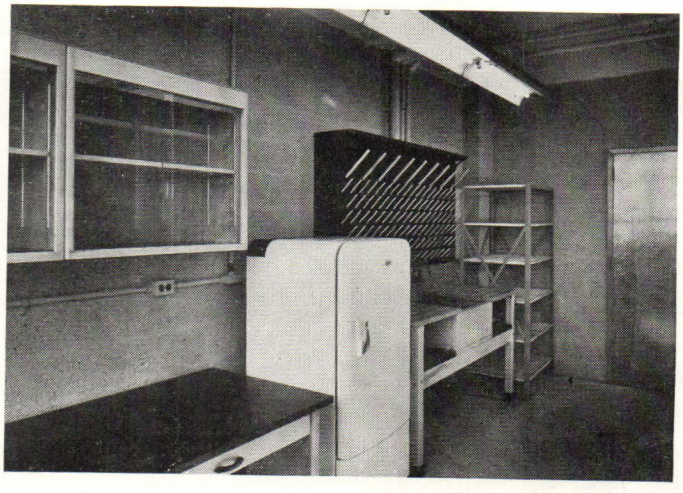


alumni hall
SECOND FLOOR

Window Wall along corridor of test building is made up of the various types of fenestration which are being studied for use in the entire Medical Center.
Photos: Gottscho-Schleisner

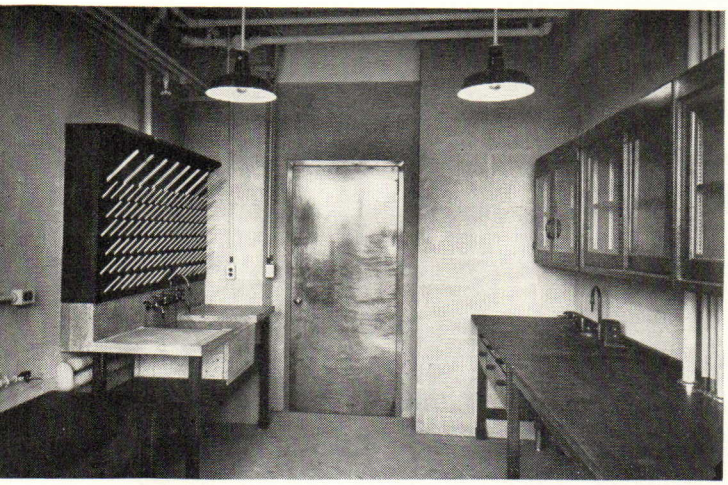




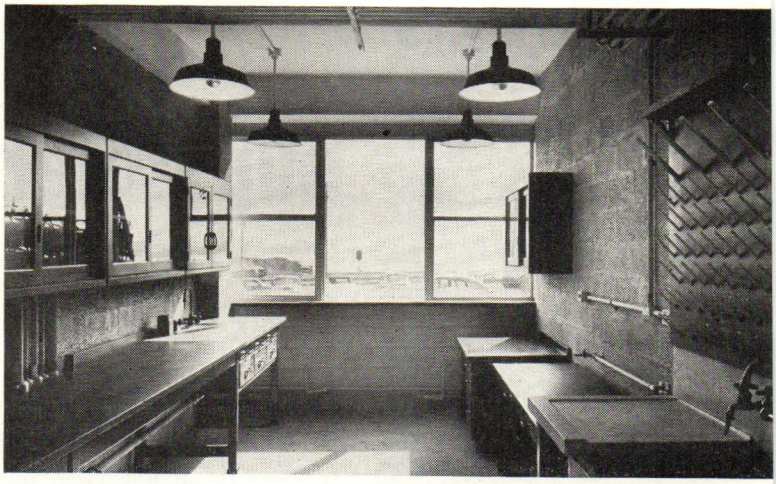


Biochemistry Laboratory: full 21-foot bay width; standard 18'-2¾" depth. Four-man laboratory, with central stand-up benches, supplied from ceiling lines.

MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Physiology Laboratory: half-bay width. Ceiling-supported supply lines, each marked with individual identifying color, feed down behind wall-hung cases for attachment at bench height.



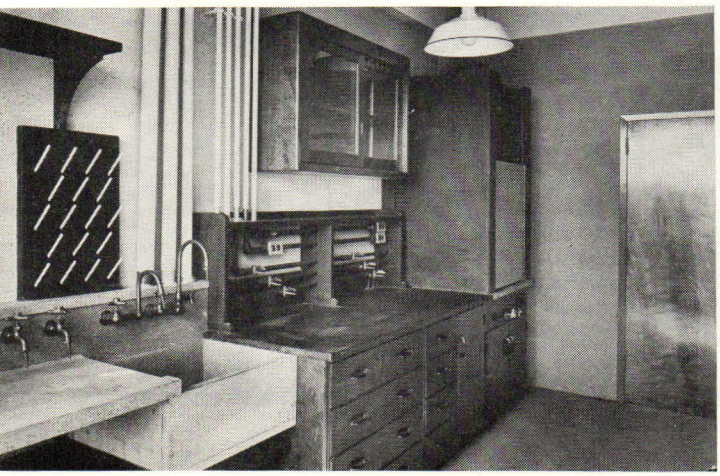
laboratories

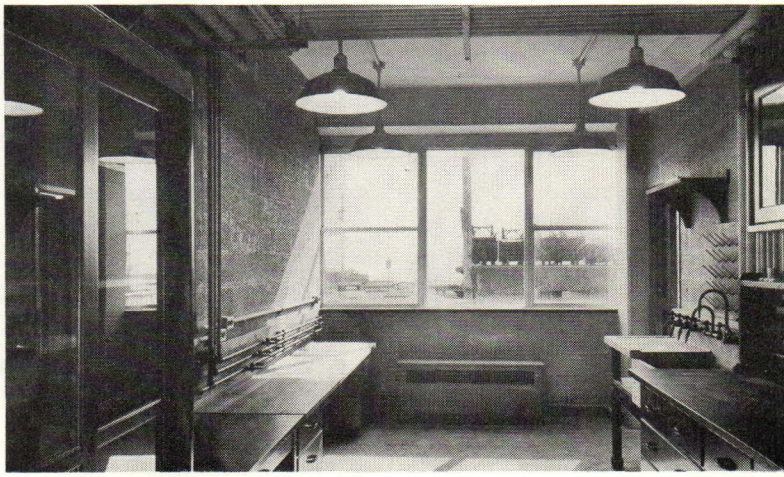
The architects have gone to extraordinary lengths to research the problem of laboratory design. Witness the photographs of laboratories shown here, which are full-scale mockups of typical conditions, including all equipment, which comprise an actual little test building that has been constructed on a free corner of the Medical Center site.

In the corridor, a wall of continuous windows is set up to study and test the various types of sash and glazing which are scheduled for use in different parts of the development—double-hung windows; in-opening sash; casements; industrial-type fenestration, etc. At the other side of the mockup building are three typical laboratories—one (a biochemistry lab; typical 4-man setup) occupying the entire 21-foot bay between columns (depth: 18′-2¾″); the other two—a physiology lab and a pathology unit—being worked out in a half-bay (10′-6″) scheme, with a partition dividing the structural bay midway between columns. These smaller labs constitute typical 2-man units. The 18′-2¾″ room depth (hence, framing bay) was determined because it is satisfactory not only for working laboratories but for patients' rooms which occur above lab areas in the Hospital.

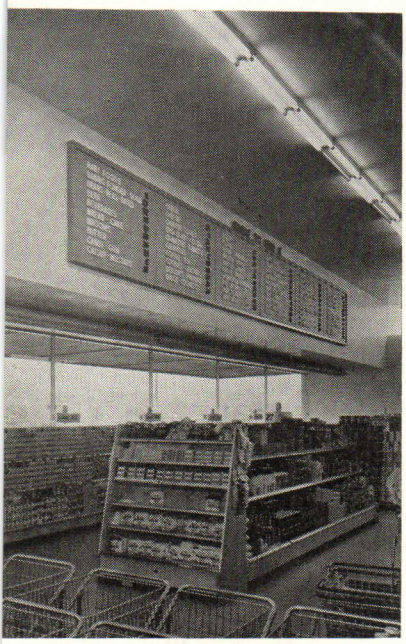
While these mockups include all equipment, service lines, fume-hoods, etc., that are to be used in the finished buildings, they are still experimental, in the sense that different types of lighting, bench heights, racks, cases, finishes, etc., are here being studied to discover the most efficient solutions.

Pathology Laboratory: half-bay, 2-man unit. All of the laboratories in the test building are oriented to the east, a condition which will actually prevail on the rear wall of the Medical School.

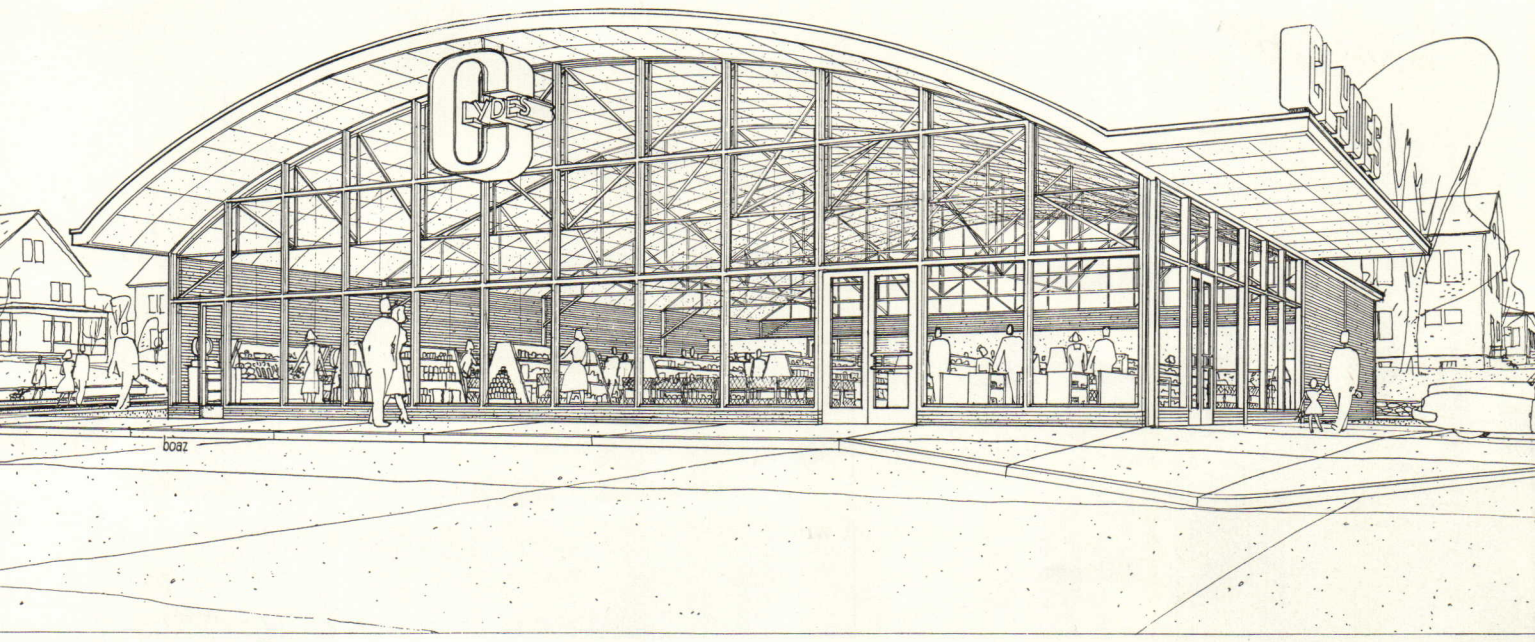




supermarkets

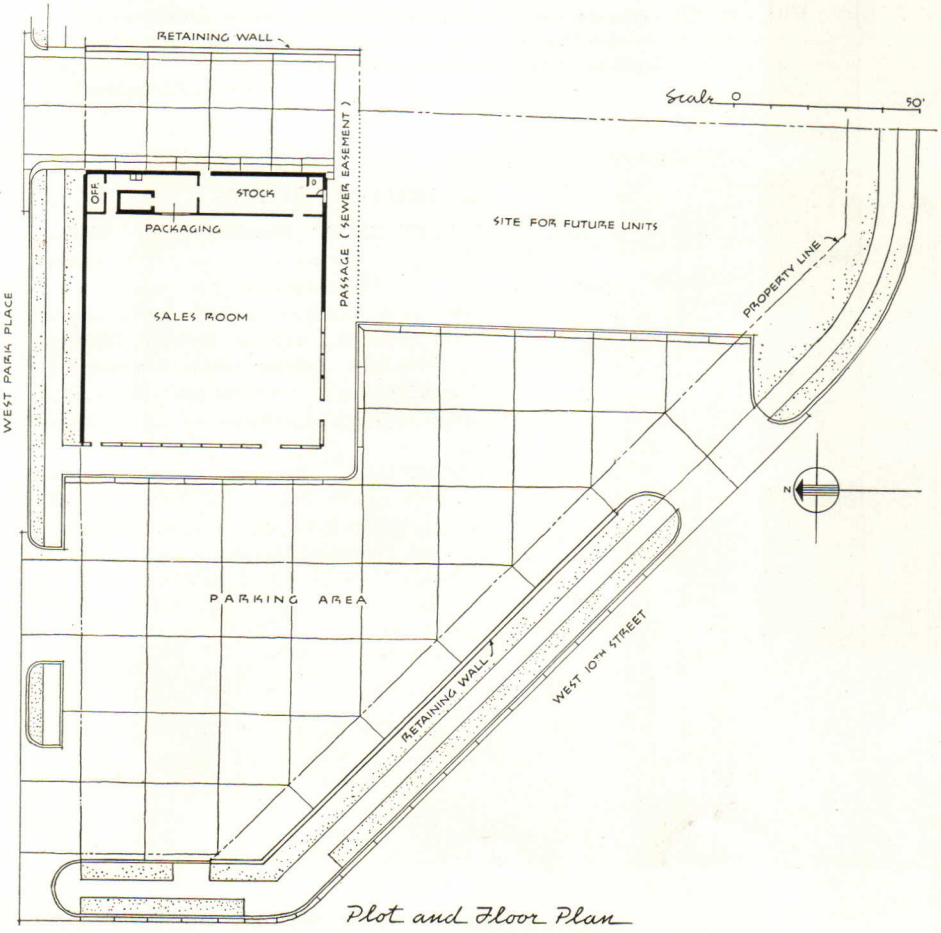


In our increasingly urban mode of existence, the complex problems of food supply and ready access to it assume major importance. With the difficulties of coping with traffic and the time consumed in traveling from shop to shop, a clear trend has been the development of the centralized food department store or supermarket where the housewife can find the answer to most of her food-buying needs. Since necessities constitute a large proportion of the merchandise, customers will come to the supermarket without prodding. Hence, design emphasis is placed on a well-planned, well-lighted, well-ventilated enclosure that the customer can reach with comparative ease, shop in comfortably and quickly, and leave with a minimum of traffic or structural hazard. Along with these provisions for the customer are the vital factors of efficient handling of the goods stored; delivery from warehouse; on-site storage; ready movement to display areas; speedy replenishment as customers exhaust the supply; and packaging for the customers' convenience. Both of the supermarkets presented in this critique serve settled adjacent communities and are the first units in proposed expanded plans.



1. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

JOSEPH N. BOAZ, ARCHITECT

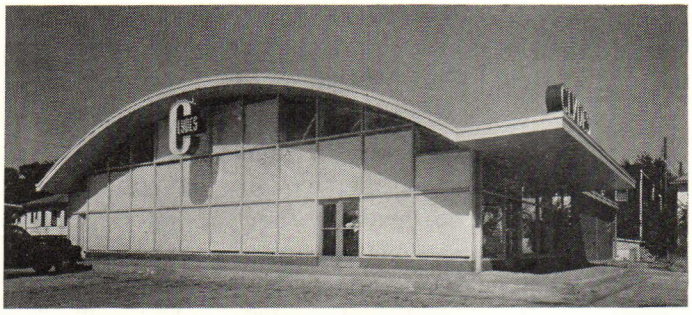


Plot and Floor Plan

program: A rental unit (supermarket tenant known ahead of time) and the first new building on property that the owner plans to develop further.

site: Wedge-shape, sloping site at intersection of two streets, converging on busy traffic hub. Change in grade of about eight feet between intersection (low point) and northeast corner of site; sewer easement runs east-west across property about midway between north and south boundaries. Traffic at intersection indicated that entrances should occur along West Park Place or well back on West 10th Street.

solution: Supermarket as far in northeast corner as possible, allowing for service drive at rear; building width limited by occurrence of sewer easement; car parking in front (because of up-slope, parked cars do not hide building). A simple rectangular plan with east end partitioned to set off service areas. North wall and rear portion of south wall windowless to provide wall-case space; west end, most of south side, and truss area of east wall glazed. Steel columns and bowstring trusses ingeniously integrated with a cavity-brick curtain-wall construction (see details, page 73).



An uninterrupted floor area was achieved by means of steel bowstring trusses spanning the width; supported on steel columns. Curtain, cavity-brick panels between columns are of modular design using only whole bricks except for bats that close alternate course ends. (Details of corner and column areas across page.) Glass size determined by largest commercially available window shades (photo at center, left, shows appearance with shades drawn). Air conditioner units mounted on roof change the air every minute and a half, preventing build-up of air temperature from solar heat.

Meyers Photo Shop

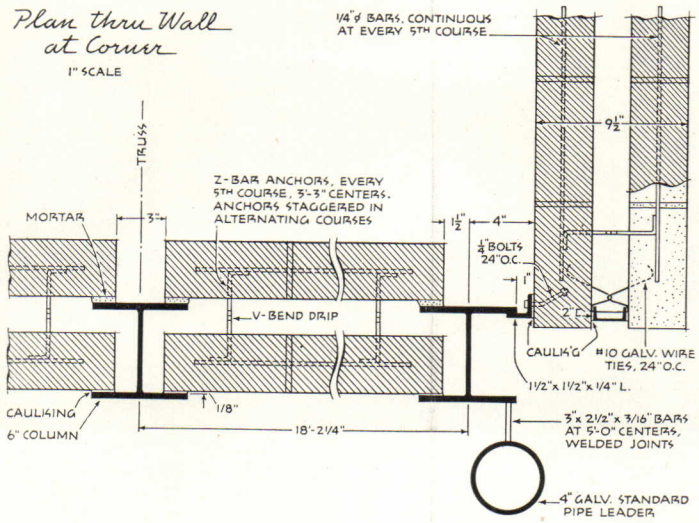
MATERIALS AND METHODS

CONSTRUCTION: Framing: steel. **Walls:** modular, cavity brick, exposed both inside and out. **Floor:** concrete slab, unsurfaced. **Roof:** steel bowstring trusses; wood joists, wood sheathing; built-up roofing. **Ceiling:** insulating tile. **Exterior soffits:** compressed, wood-fiber board. **Fenestration:** wood sash; ¼" plate glass. **Partitions:** ¼" plywood on frame.

EQUIPMENT: Heating: gas-fired, unit warm-air heaters suspended from roof, on north and east sides; automatic air-conditioning units. **Electrical:** fluorescent lamps aligned east-west beneath ceiling surface.

Joseph N. Boaz: *B.S. Arch. and B.S. Arch. Eng.; M.S. Arch., Columbia. Associated Architect, Bureau of Yards and Docks; in the office of Ketchum, Gina & Sharp, New York; own practice established, 1945, in Oklahoma City.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA



2. Los Angeles, California

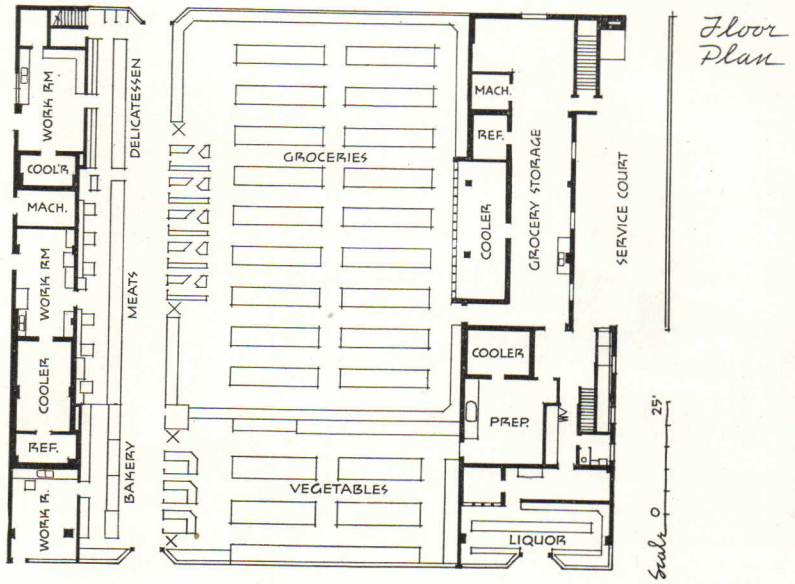
ROBERT E. ALEXANDER, ARCHITECT
PARKER, ZEHNDER & ASSOCIATES, ENGINEERS

program: First unit of a shopping center (see plot plan, opposite page) serving Baldwin Hills Village (627 dwelling units) and the surrounding community. A departmentalized store, with separate service facilities for the delicatessen, meat, and bakery departments on the one hand—south end of building—and the grocery, vegetable, and liquor departments on the north.

site: For entire center, a 300′ x 1200′ plot across Sycamore Avenue from the Village and fronting, toward the east, on La Brea Avenue, a major thoroughfare. Site of market proper was once the main channel of the Los Angeles River and has 10-foot-square storm drains running diagonally across it; good bearing soil, 20 feet below grade.

solution: Market deliveries served by a court adjacent to alley between La Brea Avenue and service road adjoining Baldwin Hills Village. To cope with site condition, there is a grocery and liquor storage area in a basement on the north end of the market that lowers the center of gravity. Concrete bell caissons were sunk to good river gravel; these support reinforced concrete floor at basement and first-floor levels. Steel columns and light welded steel trusses were designed as rigid bents to take the lateral forces, leaving clear span of 85 feet across storm-drain area.

Robert E. Alexander: *Cornell School of Arch.; work in various So. Calif. offices, including a number of partnerships; war work at Lockheed as assistant to Works Manager. Since 1946, associated with Walter P. Graydon. President, Los Angeles City Planning Comm.; member of A.I.A. Urban Planning Committee.*



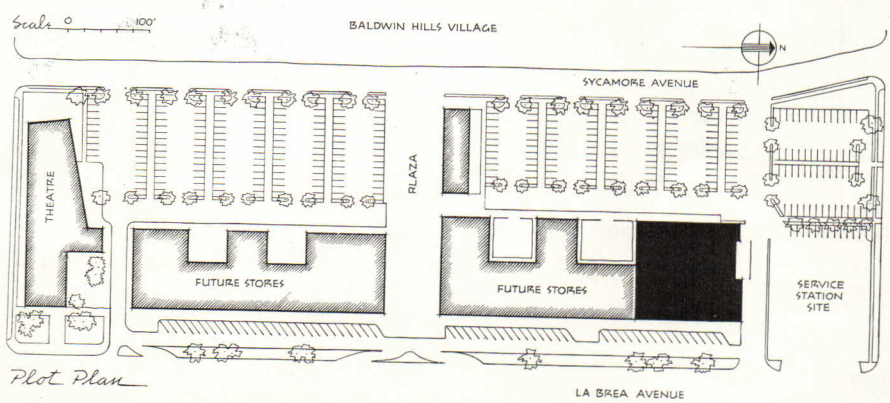
Floor Plan

Canopies (see Selected Detail, page 93, March 1949 **P/A**) and trim are of aluminum to minimize weight; superstructure is surfaced with corrugated asbestos board; one-story walls are of reinforced lightweight aggregate concrete block. View at top of opposite page: the La Brea Ave. front.

Above: La Brea canopy front and parking strip.

At left: looking through rear windows to parking space and (in the distance) Baldwin Hills Village.

Photos: Julius Shulman



Plot Plan

Site plan: In addition to strip on La Brea front, a generous car-parking area is located to the west, with a pedestrian plaza bisecting it. Movie theater planned for one end of scheme; supermarket (next to existing service station) at the other. All stores will have two "fronts." Car-parking areas laid out on 75-foot centers, with 10-foot-wide sidewalks and planting strips between them; service courts for stores screened by landscaped walls.

Above: rear or Baldwin Hills Village "front."

Below: general view of market, looking toward rear; plaster walls, terrazzo floor. High sign on far wall is directory board.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

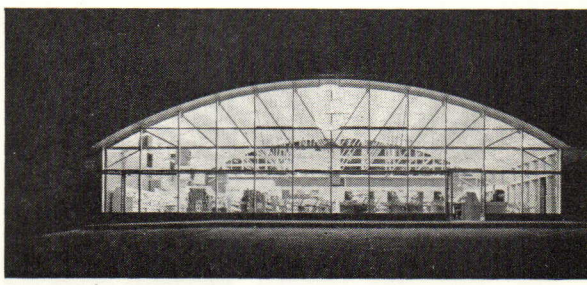
MATERIALS AND METHODS

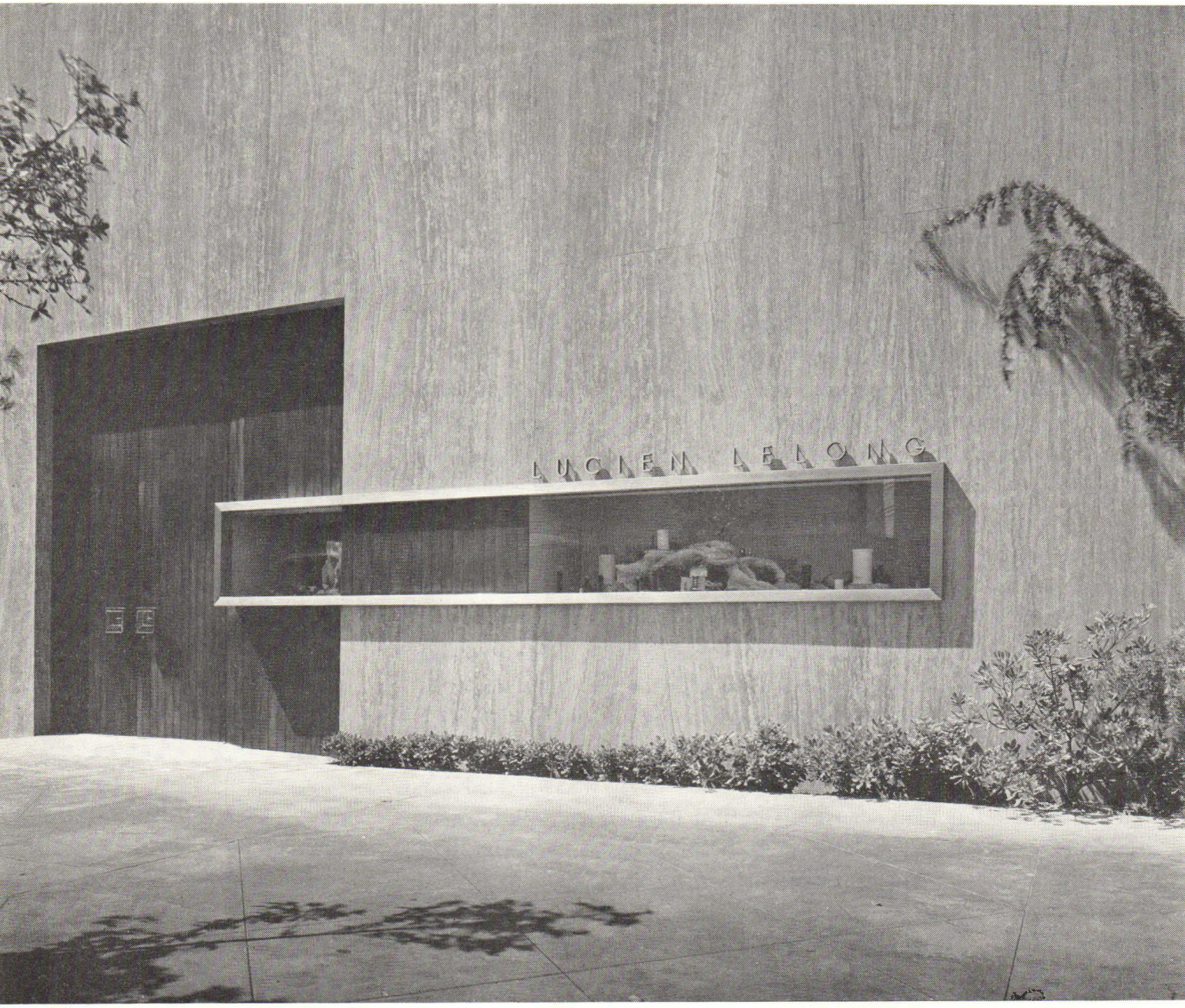
CONSTRUCTION: Foundations: concrete bell caissons sunk to river gravel; piers. **Framing:** steel columns and light welded steel trusses designed as rigid bents. **Walls:** lightweight aggregate concrete block; superstructure surfaced outside with corrugated asbestos board. **Trim and awnings:** aluminum. **Floors:** reinforced concrete, either plain or terrazzo surfaced. **Roof:** built up, over wood frame and sheathing. **Fenestration:** steel or aluminum sash; wire glass; plate glass; corrugated glass.

EQUIPMENT: Incinerator; refrigerators; conveyor system; ceiling fans; roof-installed ventilation; both incandescent and cathode lighting.

conclusion

Both of the supermarkets studied seem to meet the functional conditions admirably. Each is carefully placed on its site with relation to present use and probable future developments. Both have provided sizable car-park areas and both have trucking and service spaces set aside from public-access areas. In structural concept—steel frame and roof trussing—the approaches again both seem logical. We suspect that the need to take care of earthquake stresses in the Los Angeles store made the flat-truss scheme, joined to columns to form rigid bents, a sensible choice, though either truss form is an appropriate answer to the spanning of considerable width without intervening columns. It is in the esthetic concept, in the delight that Boaz evidently took in using the bowstring trusses and in keying these in with their supporting columns, leaving all elements exposed as part of the finished design, that one finds perhaps the chief point of contrast. Alexander found that a ceiling placed beneath the trusswork provided the clean, finished appearance that he desired. Exposed, standard-flat-trusses would hardly have created any such esthetic effect as the sunburst quality that Boaz creates with his bowstrings. In respect to the problem of sun control, especially on the west wall which in each case happens to be a major front, there are points scored on both sides. Alexander's carefully dimensioned canopies, made up of aluminum sections, do the trick neatly. In Boaz's scheme, something had to be sacrificed in order to achieve the bold window wall reaching up to the contours of the curved roof form. Roller shades must be drawn when the sun is too objectionable. And while this device is effective in excluding the sun, it obviously also closes up the store front temporarily. It is hard to name this a fault, however; for at night—and the store remains open in the evening—this open wall, combined with the perspective-converging lines of tubular lamps and the cross rays of the truss members, produces a dramatic effect that cannot but assist the business at hand.

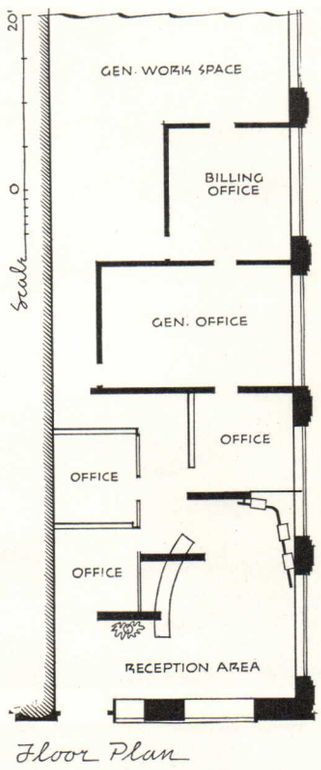




Shop, Los Angeles, California

SUMNER SPAULDING—JOHN REX, ARCHITECTS
C. GORDON DE SWARTE, STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Sumner Spaulding: *B.A., M.I.T. Former Chairman, Urban Planning Committee of A.I.A. and A.I.A. Civic Center Committee.* John Rex: *U.S.C. College of Arch. Associated with office of Sumner Spaulding from 1932, with four-year interval in Navy in charge of Public Works Office.* C. Gordon DeSwarte: *U. of Ill. College of Eng., 1916. Private practice from 1933. In charge of construction of hospitals and air bases during the war.*

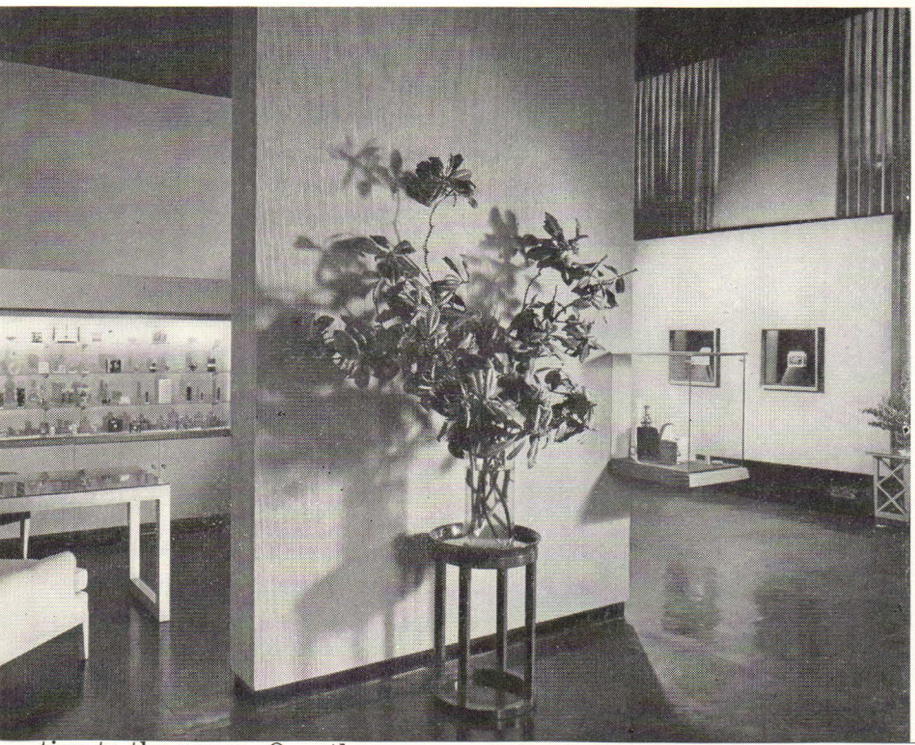


Floor Plan

program: A wholesale showroom for Lucien Lelong, Inc., a cosmetics firm, which would incorporate office space, conference rooms, and a general display salon and waiting room.

site: The corner of an existing building located at a main traffic and shopping intersection.

solution: The reinforced concrete walls of the old building were resurfaced with rose-and-beige-toned marble. The entrance door is of grooved walnut; window trim and lettering are bronze. Since the shop is for wholesale buyers only, exterior display facilities are at a minimum. The main salon was designed to provide a spacious background for the colorful display of cosmetic packages and perfume bottles. On one wall is a plain, free-standing screen with three small showcases. Opposite, a large curved display case is hung from and pierces two of three vertical fins which extend from floor to ceiling. Buyers' conference rooms are separated from the salon area by low glass partitions. Windows are draped from floor to ceiling with a material selected to filter the light. The floor is of highly polished black asphalt tile.



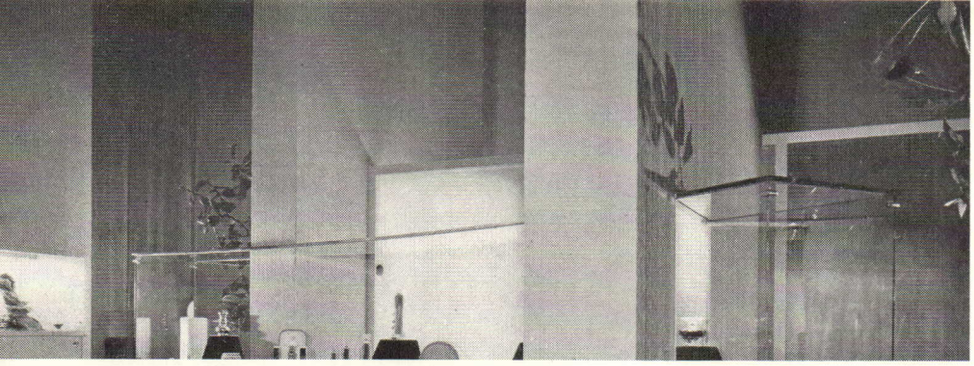
Above: marble facing sharply defines the shop portion of the building. Second-story windows had to remain unchanged.

Left: one of the conference rooms. The vertical fins supporting large display case are covered with textured plastic. (See next page.) ***Photos: Julius Shulman***

tion to the cause. Or, others may point out, it sometimes pays to lose money on a job which is likely to produce later, profitable work. Or, someone may say, it is necessary to do a great deal of research on one's first school job, or hospital job, or church job, which will result in a loss which can be written off to usable experience. All these points are true, but 40 man-weeks can be spent on the job without squeezing the profits.

Even that simple arithmetic and elementary budgeting seems to be foreign to the practice of many firms. How to go on from there is a matter of procedure that can be solved according to individual preferences, experiences, and experiment. Here are

*Reinhold Publishing Corp., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.



SHOP, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

a few methods we have found in use:

Firm A breaks the 40 man-weeks down into the various stages of the design and construction process. (For this purpose we are assuming that all engineering will be done in the office.) Perhaps the breakdown will be as follows:

Conferences with client & programming	2	man-weeks
Preliminary drawings	4	
Preliminary specifications & estimates	2	
Obtaining preliminary approvals	½	
Working drawings	16	
Details	4	
Specifications	3	
Obtaining final approvals	1½	
Checking shop drawings & samples	3	
Bidding and contract period	1	
Supervision (2 calls weekly—16 weeks)	3	

Of course 16 man-weeks can mean 16 men for a week or one man for 16 weeks, or 4 men for 4 weeks, or whatever the time schedule the character of the job or the size of the office seem to call for.

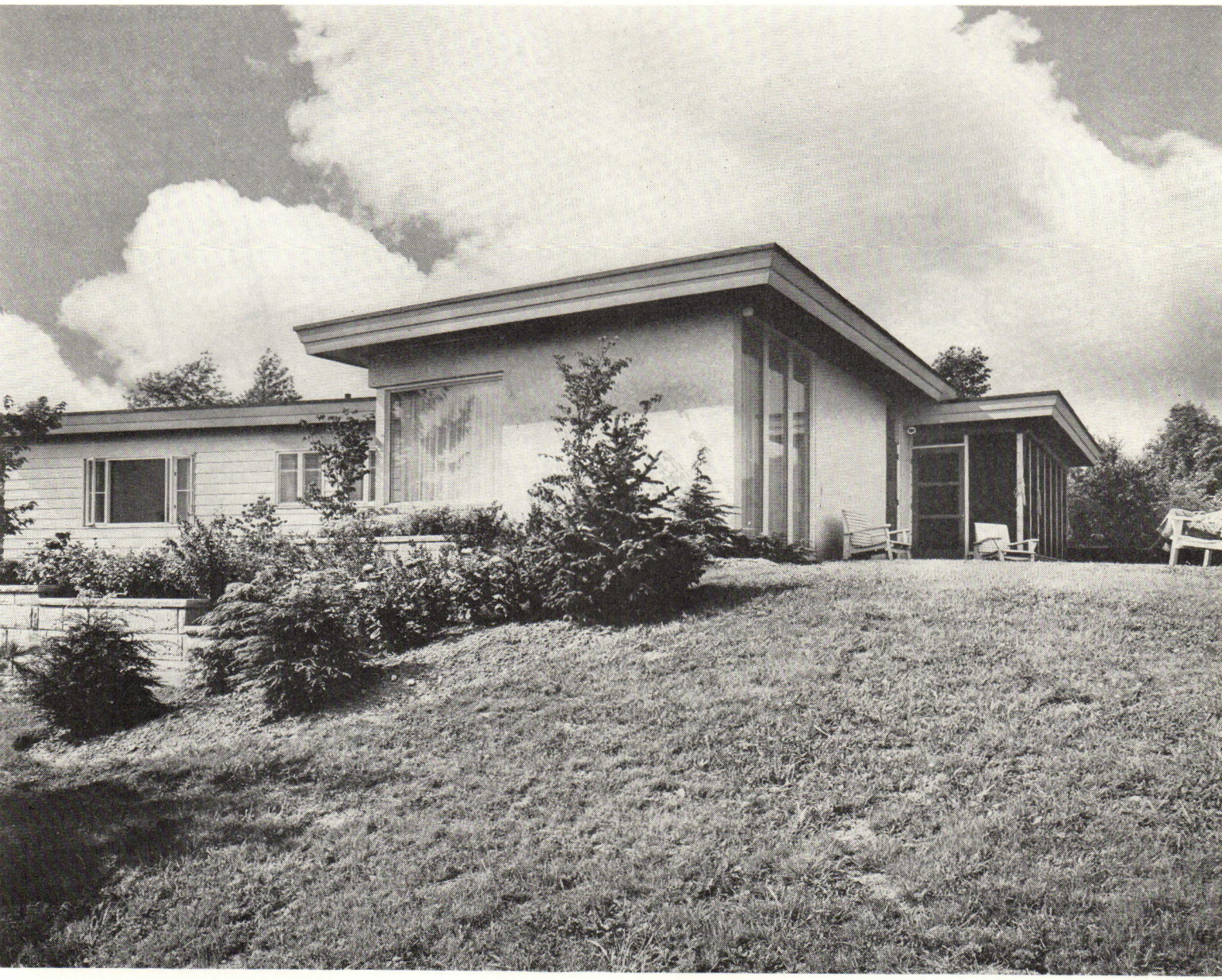
Firm B does somewhat the same thing, but carries it further by having the job captain prepare a time chart indicating by a thermometer arrangement the proportion of the allowed time expended at each stage of the operation. One firm we know of posts this sort of chart in the drafting room and makes it a matter of office pride to keep within the time budget. This seems to us to have dangerous implications, by tending to rush work. It would seem better to have control come from the principal, through a job captain if the organization is that large. Then if there is an arbitrary decision to lose money or break even on a given job, that is the partners' decision, understanding, and control, and not the drafting room's.

The above is necessarily a simplification of the whole problem, and merely suggests broad procedures. There remains unanswered—until each of you work out your own methods—the problem of what to do when it appears that an operation is running over its budgeted time. Do you hurry it to conclusion, to make money? Do you sadly accept the fact that there is going to be no profit, perhaps even a loss? These problems can never be solved fully; we are sure, however, that they arise much less often when time is budgeted from the start.

In fact, one prominent architect, who does consistently good work and has managed to end up with a sizable profit on every job that's gone through his office, claims that the reason is careful control, based on careful budgeting. This man points out that a new practitioner has difficulty knowing how much of the estimated income to allot to each of the three major items—production, overhead, and cost. In his case, he has found that overhead may vary from a figure equal to production cost to less than half of production cost. For an inexperienced firm to be safe, then, it would seem wise to divide the budget into three equal parts—⅓ for production, ⅓ for overhead, ⅓ for profit. Later, after more jobs have gone through the office, the preliminary budget can be based on more realistic experience—and the architect will undoubtedly find that different types of work require alterations in the budget division. If you are used to doing store modernization work, you may find that work slides smoothly through the office. If you are doing a school for the first time, a great amount of research may be necessary, and either production or overhead (depending on where the research study is charged) may go up.

Obviously, it is advisable to keep a record of actual costs as the job progresses, and after it is finished, so that a comparison with the budget may be seen at a glance and glaring errors in preliminary guesses corrected for later work.

No tricks of accounting can make your work profitable if the fee is too small or if your office routine is inefficient. Ordinary, simple time budgeting can, however, let you know where you stand, and perhaps indicate whether something is wrong in income or production.



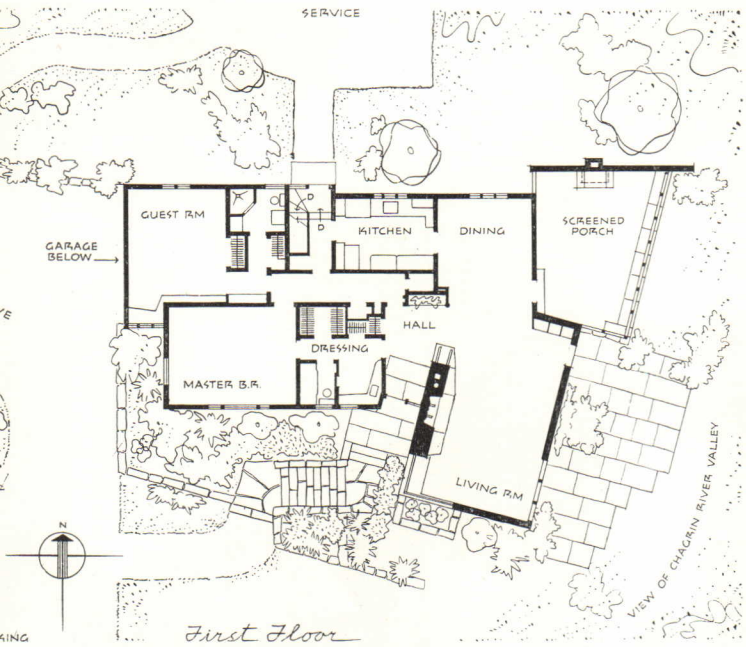
House, Solon, Ohio

ERNST PAYER, ARCHITECT

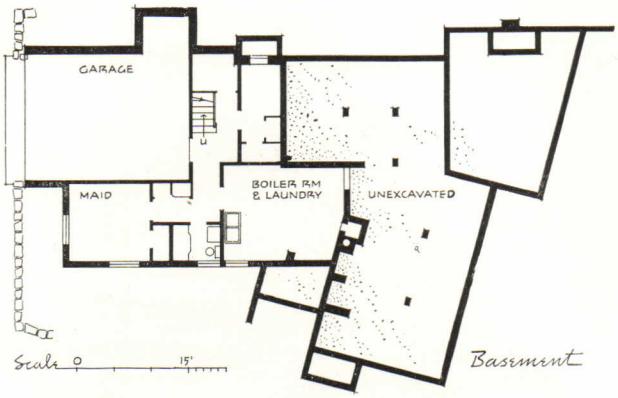
Above, general view: living room terrace and screened porch face east; fixed, plate-glass window in corner of living room faces south; bedroom wing at left.

Detail photograph alongside shows steep slope of site; garage, maid's quarters, and laundry-heater room, under bedroom wing.

Photos: Rodney McCay Morgan



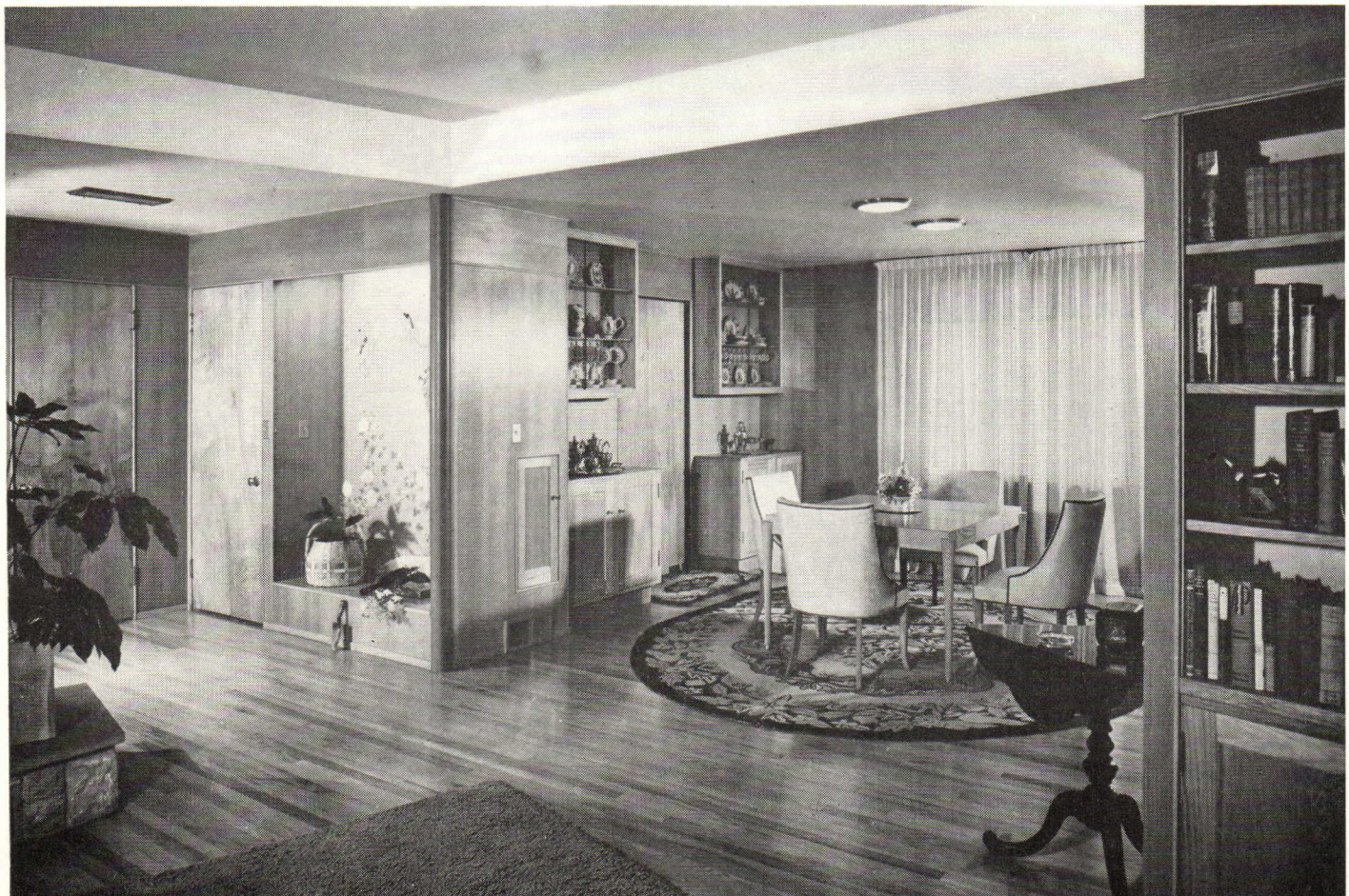
HOUSE, SOLON, OHIO



program: Home for a couple that enjoys considerable informal entertaining. Gardeners—but not by the acre.

site: Side and top of NW-SE ridge, with splendid views across Chagrin River Valley toward east and southeast.

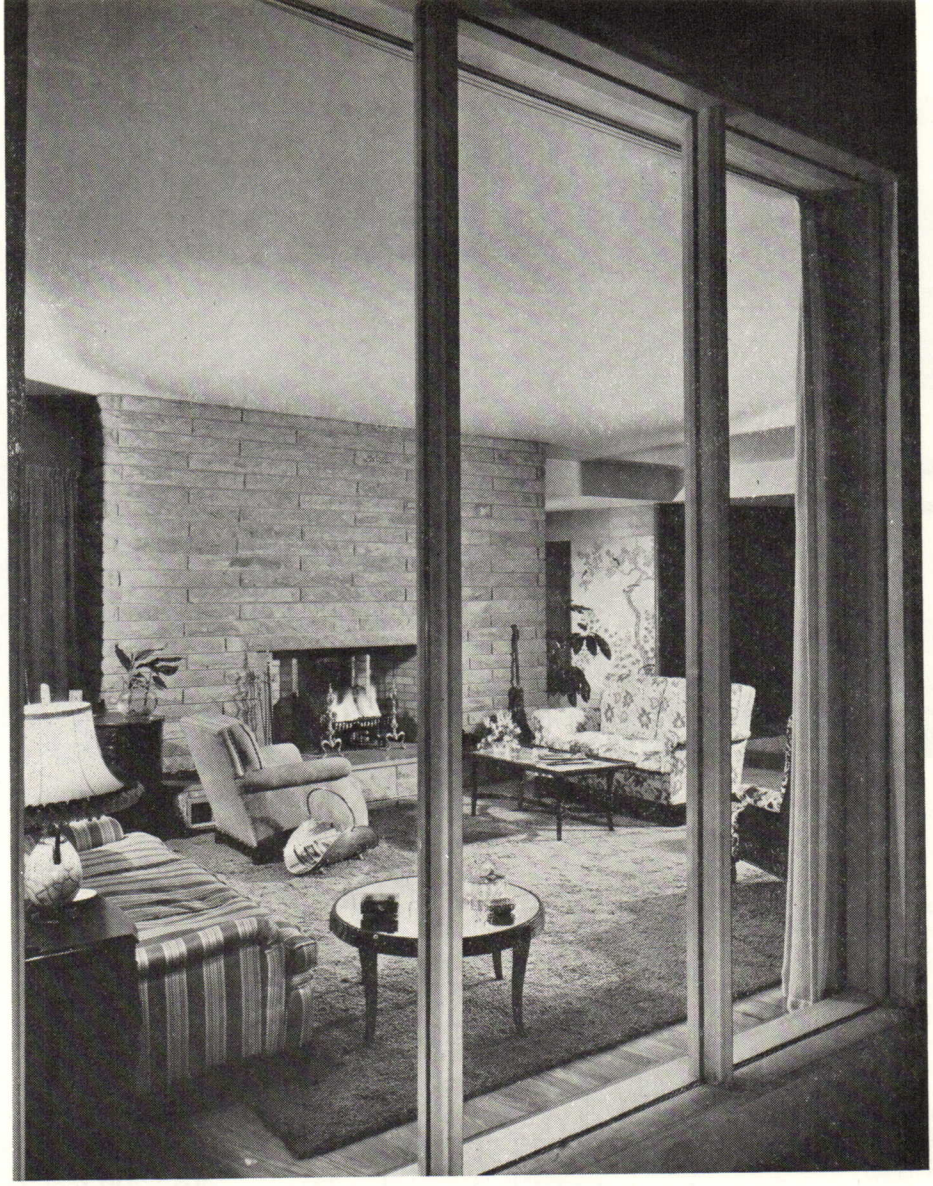
solution: Alignment of social rooms on crest of ridge, with bedroom wing extended west becoming (because of land drop) a second-floor level. Central hall separates social and private room areas; living-dining-hall space treated as one area, with higher ceiling above living room portion. Front door reached from drive by walks and steps progressing from gravel of drive to flagstones, to large slate slabs. Inside, waxed oak floors and carpeting.



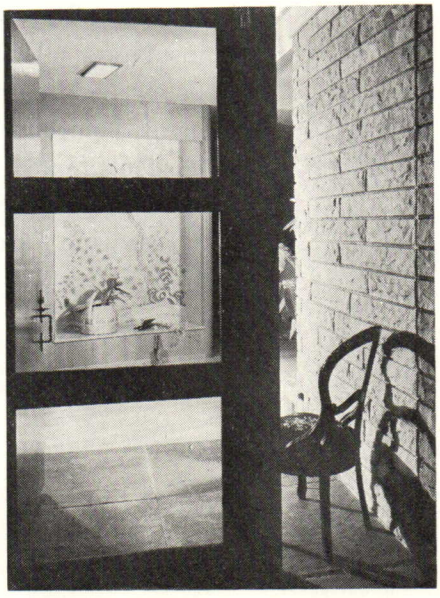
MATERIALS AND METHODS

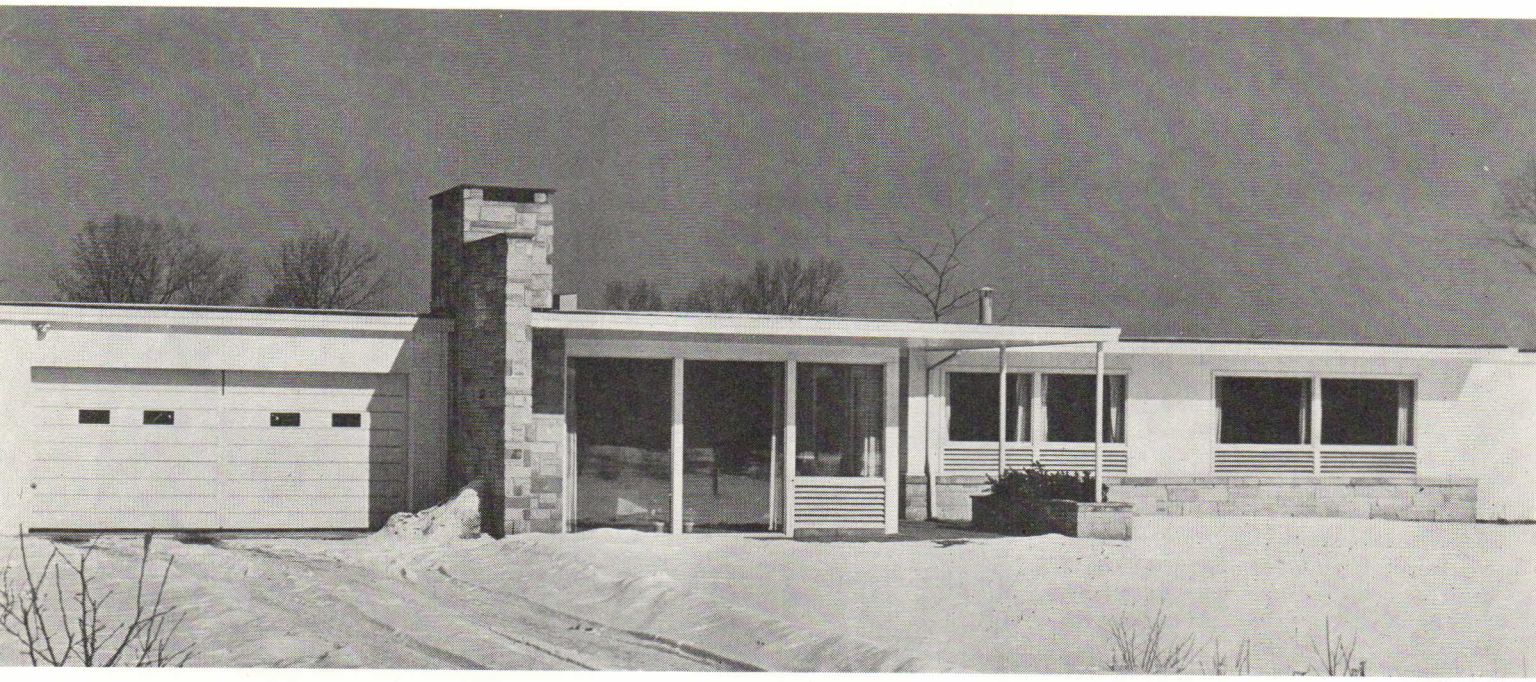
CONSTRUCTION: Framing: standard wood for upper floor (except south, east, and short north wall of living room). **Walls:** either clapboard covered frame, or concrete block, stuccoed on the exterior; interior wall surfaces: plaster or oak paneling; tile in bath. **Floors:** concrete slab (lower floor); frame upstairs, surfaced with oak, asphalt tile, or linoleum. **Roof:** tar and gravel over frame. **Fenestration:** wood sash; casements; double-strength glass; double-insulating glazing. **Insulation:** acoustical: tile on kitchen ceiling; thermal: wool-type between furring strips on concrete block walls; also in all exterior frame areas and roof.

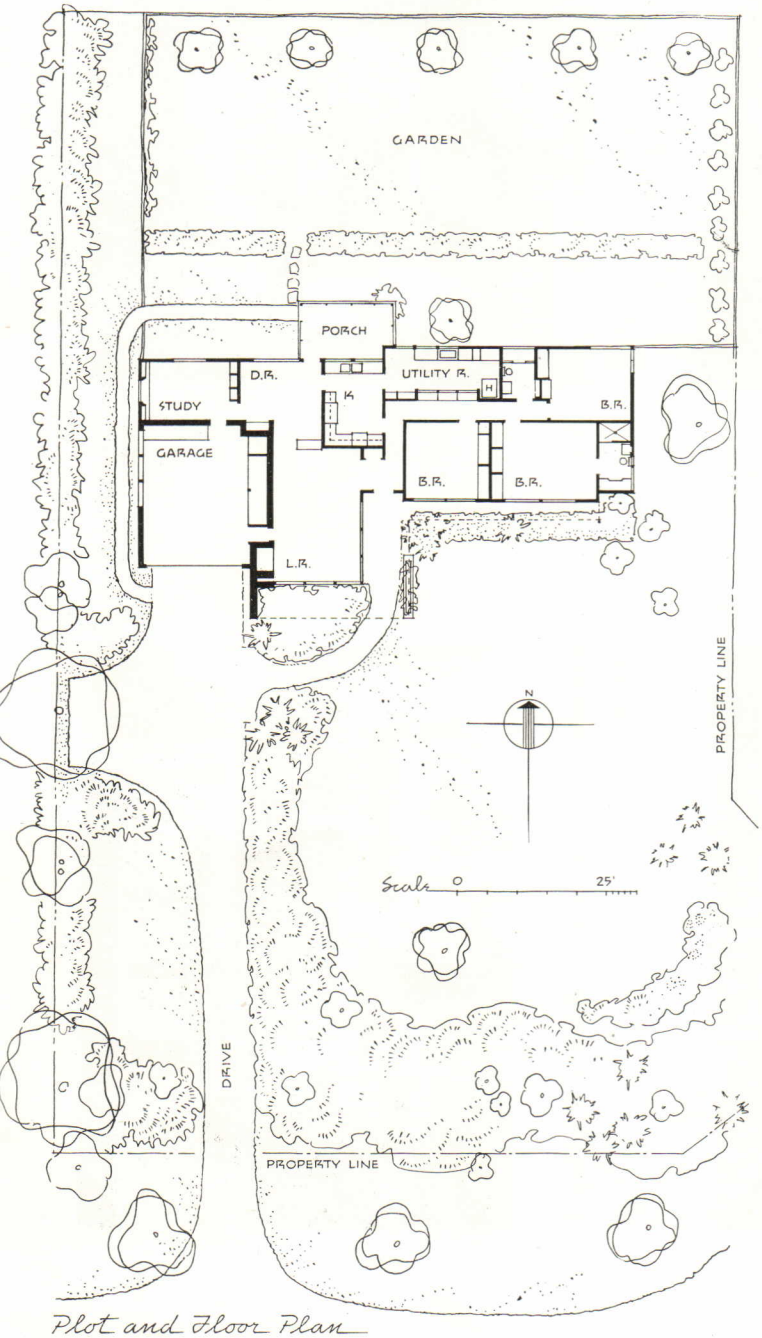
EQUIPMENT: Heating: forced, hot-air system; automatic controls. **Kitchen:** all electric.



Ernst Payer: *Trained in Vienna (U. of Vienna; School of Fine Arts). M. Arch., Harvard U., 1938. Work with Morris Ketchum; partnership with George Kosmak, until 1940. During war, construction consultant on defense housing, Army and Navy. Independent practice in Cleveland since 1944. Design Critic, Western Reserve U.*







Plot and floor plan

program: Home for parents and an eight-year-old daughter, in a community of modern houses.

site: 200-foot-deep level lot on north side of private lane, with 40-foot setback restriction and requirement that 12 percent of lot width be left at each side.

solution: plan designed for control of all areas from the kitchen-utility space; two-way laundry storage cabinet between utility room and hall; glass panel above borrows daylight and serves as night-lighting fixture. Windows throughout are fixed, double-insulating glazing, supplemented by louver vents below (on south) or above (on north). Roof overhangs control sun from April to September. South garden planted to screen road; north garden is orchard, vegetable garden, and play area. See photos across page for combined heating system.

Photos: Willard B. Nickerson

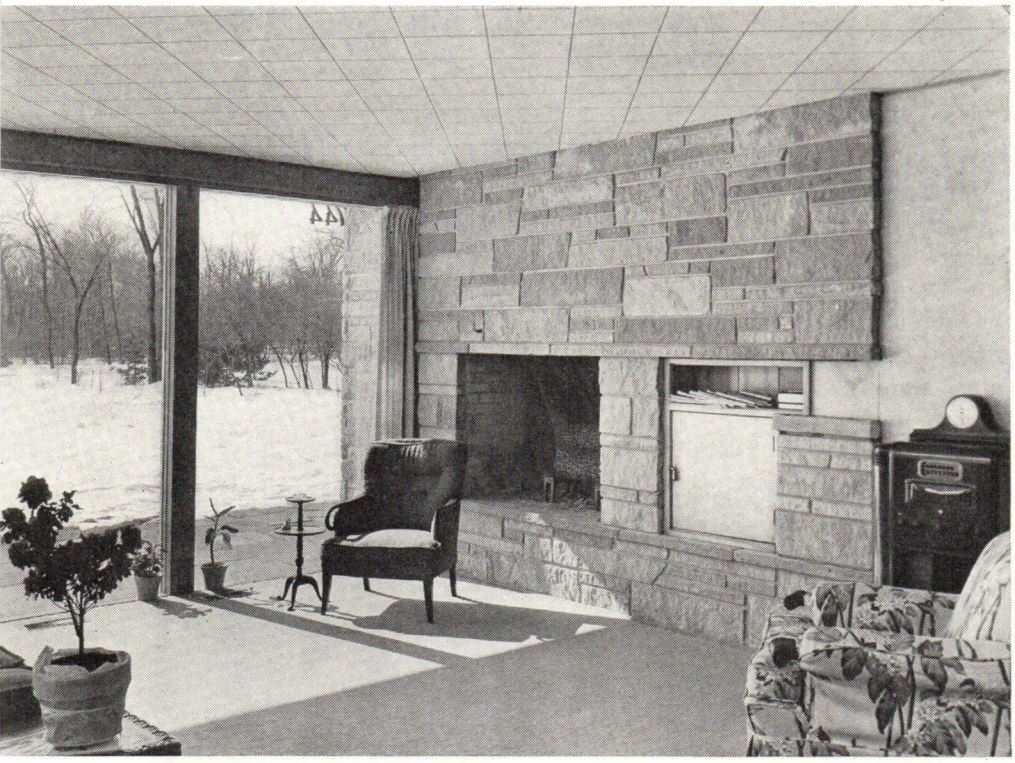
House, Glenview, Illinois

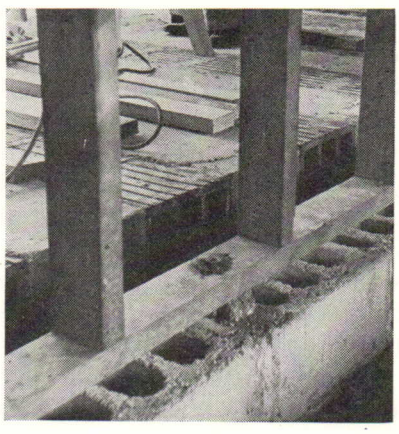
DAVID SEARGY BARROW, ARCHITECT

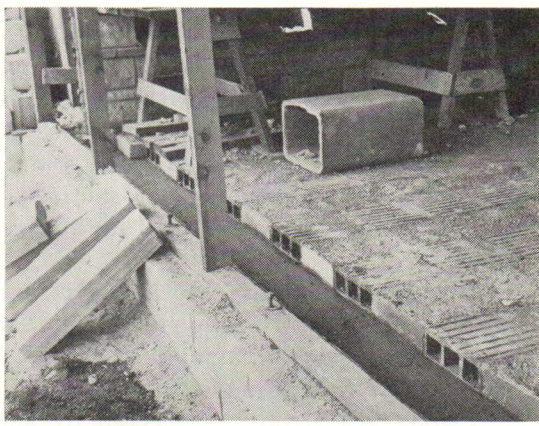
MATERIALS AND METHODS

CONSTRUCTION: Walls: wood frame, surfaced outside with 12-inch pine shiplap; inside, birch plywood or wallboard. **Floor:** concrete slab over tile heating ducts (see below). **Roof:** composition roofing over 1-inch laminated gypsum board on wood joists. **Fenestration:** wood sash; double-insulating glazing. **Insulation:** acoustical: ceiling tile; thermal: glass wool. **Doors:** birch-finished, flush, hollow core (inside); solid construction (outside doors).

EQUIPMENT: Heating: combination radiant floor panel with forced warm air, return via furred hall ceiling (see photos below); gas-fired furnace; by-pass supply ducts dampered separately on north and south zones; automatic controls, plus outside compensator.







Heating system pictures: above, trenches at either side of central bearing partition supply warm air for cross ducts consisting of six-cell clay tile, laid flat over insulation bed.

Below, the air travels across the floor to wall trenches along outside walls; thence, via registers, into rooms; furred hall ceiling forms return. System split into separately controlled and dampered north and south zones. North zone may receive heat while sun cuts off south zone. Outside anticipator helps balance system. Constant fan operation.

Home Acoustic Treatment

BY MICHAEL RETTINGER*

The whole field of acoustics is in a state of experiment—wartime study has developed new possibilities which are just being realized. From time to time P/A *has published material on the design of space for acoustic control—the shapes of rooms, the forms of walls, the relationship of one space to another. Yet the problem often remains for the designer of buildings to select one or another* material *which has acoustic qualities, for specific application. The following article sets up some standards and discusses some qualities which available products have, and indicates where and how they can be applied to the best advantage in residential design.*

Some architects seem to harbor the idea that acoustical materials are used to decided advantage only in motion picture theaters, broadcasting stations, and modern offices. Certainly such enclosures are practically always treated acoustically, and would suffer noticeably in their performance characteristics if they were not so treated. On the other hand, residences receive but a sparing—if any—amount of acoustic consideration, and even music rooms in the home are frequently "treated" only with carpets, tapestry, or upholstered furniture. The reasons for such a disregard in the provision of good hearing conditions in the home are not directly obvious, since it certainly stands to reason that comfort in the home is no less important than comfort at the theater or the office. There appears to be a desirable field for study in this direction.

Possibly one reason why acoustic materials are not used more frequently in the home is that they appear to afford limited comfort. It is thought that in a quiet residential section there is no need for noise-reducing treatment within the house. However, there exists a decided satisfaction when such materials are applied in the kitchen, dining, and living room. The clatter of dishes, footfalls, the moving of chairs, children's cries, etc., when reduced by even as much as 3 decibels—and 6 decibels can be realized frequently in practice—has a markedly soothing effect on our highly sensitive auditory nerves.

There is still another comfort which acoustic materials afford in a small room. Made porous, such materials are invariably good heat insulators, and as such give a feeling of warmth to a room. Body radiations are strongly reflected by such treated walls, and a person seated in a small room, even when it is

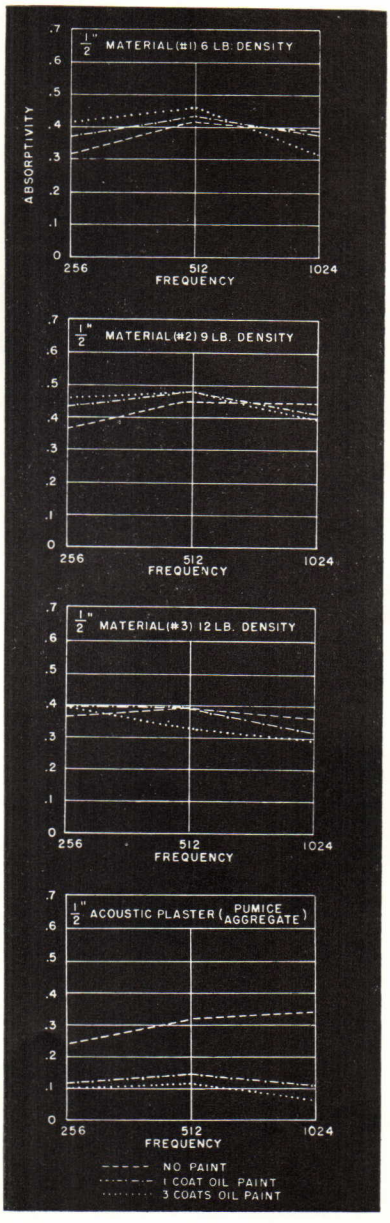


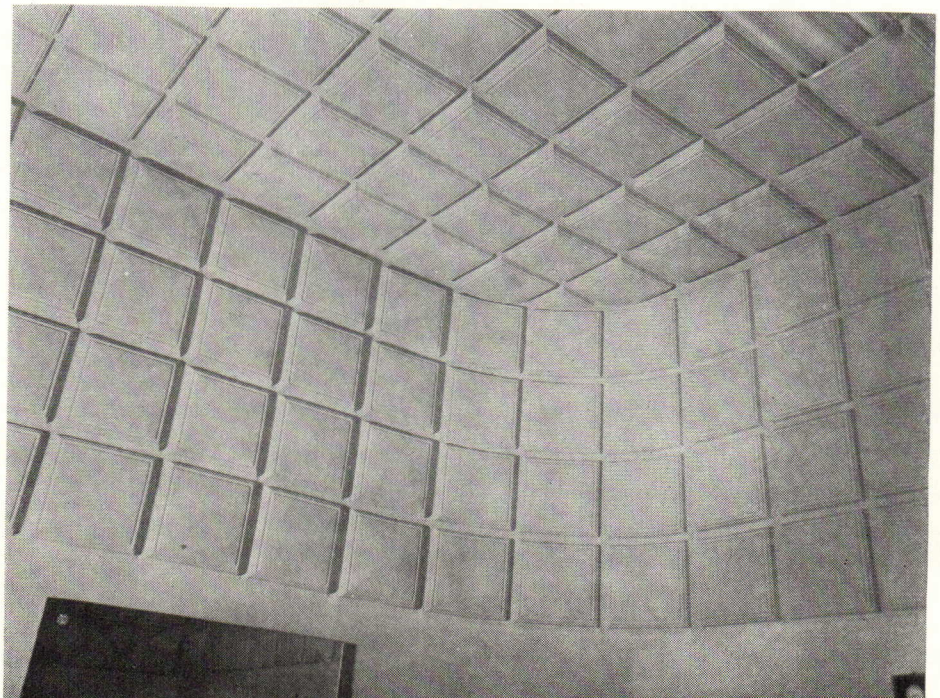
Figure 1

*Consultant on Acoustics, Encino, Calif.

not heated, has a feeling of warmth and comfort.

Perhaps another reason why sound-absorbent materials have not found their way into homes more frequently lies in the question of how successfully such materials can be painted without destroying their absorptivity. In the home it frequently is desired to change the appearance of a sound-absorbent material, either for the purpose of increasing its light-reflection coefficient or to enhance the finish. A number of acoustic materials are prepainted by the manufacturer, while the application notices of others warn not to apply paint to the material. The writer has made a number of tests on different acoustic products to determine the effect of painting. Figure 1 shows the effect on four materials, the absorptivity of each of which first was measured unpainted, and then, measured again after one coat of oil-paint had been applied with a spray-gun, and finally, after three such coats had been applied. Materials 1, 2, and 3 were *soft*, ½″ thick, and had densities of 6, 9, and 12 lbs. per cu. ft. respectively. Material 4 was ½″ acoustic plaster of the pumice aggregate type; that is, it was hard and porous. Figure 1 shows that the light-density acoustic tile suffered, through painting, in the frequency range considered, no reduction in its absorptivity, and, indeed, experienced a considerable increase at 256 cycles. The materials of 9 and 12 lbs. density likewise were not greatly affected by painting, except perhaps material 3 at 1024 cycles. But ½″ *hard* acoustic plaster became, through painting, practically useless as a sound absorbent. For this reason, the tests *tend* to show that soft, fibrous, low-density materials can be painted without greatly suffering a

Cemex Acoustical Panels inserted between exposed ceiling rafters and held in place with quarter round trim. Panels left in natural gray cement color to blend with color of stone wall construction. 1 in.-thick units consist of long wood fibers chemically treated, coated with Portland cement binder, and compressed while in a plastic state. Manufactured by The Cemex Corporation.



Diaphragmatic tiles, on ceiling and walls, absorb sound by resonant vibration of their surfaces. Each featherweight unit, 1 sq. ft. in size, weighs only 3 oz. The tiles are fireproof, have low maintenance cost, and may be applied to any surface. *Acoustic Diaphragm Tile*, Heerwagen Acoustic Decoration Company.

Formed of processed mineral filaments, the lightweight acoustical tile on this ceiling has irregularly shaped sound-catching fissures. Tile size is 12" x 12", weight 1½ lbs. per sq. ft., and noise reduction coefficient is up to .70. It is applied with adhesives. *Motif'd Acoustone,* United States Gypsum Company.
Photo: Hedrich-Blessing Studio

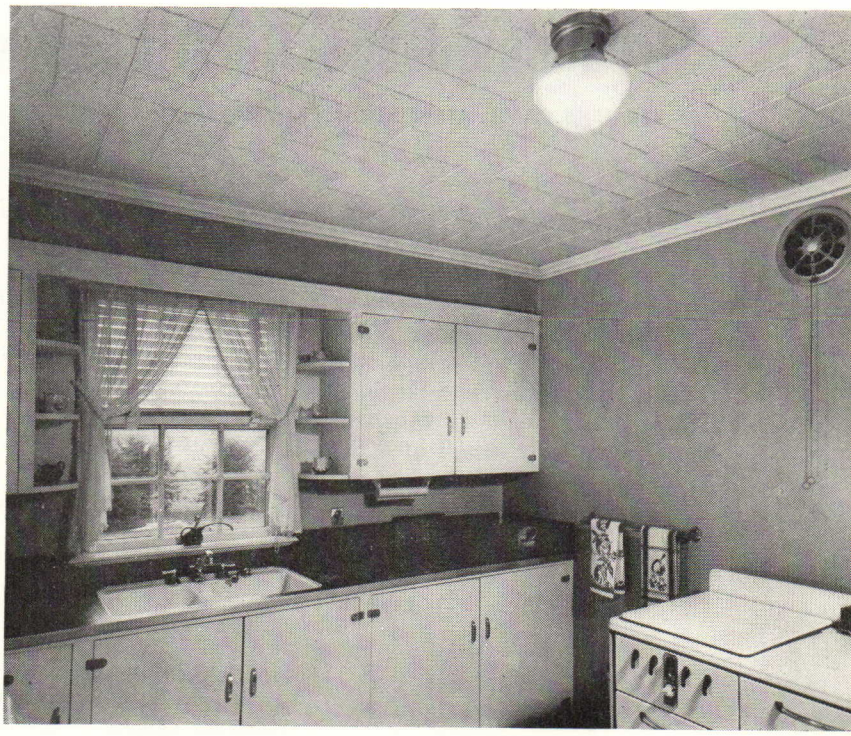
reduction in sound-absorption efficiency, while hard, porous materials cannot.

The above concerned itself with unperforated material. There are, of course, a number of perforated products on the market which, although not soft, can be painted any number of times without destroying their absorptivity. These tiles can be had in both combustible and incombustible material, the latter frequently being slightly more expensive.

Acoustic tiles come in a variety of shapes and materials. To use a very broad classification, they may be said to be of two types—flexible and inflexible. Flexible tiles, which comprise such materials as hair-felt, eel-grass, rubber, cork, etc., owe their absorbing power to the conversion of sound energy into mechanical energy by flexural yielding as well as to the conversion of sound energy into heat through the frictional resistance offered by the interconnecting pores or channels within the material. Inflexible tiles, which are, in general porous products of a ceramic nature, absorb largely through the conversion of sound energy into heat by friction, the absorption caused by flexural yielding being negligibly small unless the tile is very thin and mounted so as to introduce an air-space between the tile and the backing wall. It is true that a material such as a pane of glass or a wood panel may convert very little sound energy into heat and yet deaden certain frequencies highly by vibrating in resonance with the exciting tone, but one can hardly classify such materials as acoustic tiles in the common sense.

Light acoustic tiles usually have higher absorptivity when mounted on wood furring. An air-space between the acoustic tile and the backing wall increases the absorption by permitting tile vibration and interreflection of sound in the hiatus. While such a method of application appears more compli-

Ceiling panels used in this home are termite-, fungi-, and dry rot-proof. They are fire resistant, possess a low thermal conductivity, and maintain sound absorption when painted. Normal brush painting will not bridge or close perforations. Available in two standard sizes, 12" x 12" and 12" x 24", in ½", ¾", and 1¼" thicknesses. *Acousti Celotex,* Celotex Corporation.



Fissured cork acoustical tile is used on this ceiling. Lightweight, 1½" thick; can be repainted without loss of acoustical efficiency. Resin-emulsion white paint creates a glareless white surface that reflects high percentage of light. *Corkoustic*, Armstrong Cork Company.

cated, it may actually be less expensive, if the increase of absorption due to the air-space is great enough, while in addition it may provide a higher transmission loss. This increase in absorption through interreflection amounts in some cases to as much as 40 percent between a frequency range more than two octaves wide.

Next to the method of application, the thickness of the material should be taken into consideration. For example, a layer of hair-felt, if 45 percent absorptive at a certain frequency, will not be 90 percent absorptive when the thickness is doubled, but will be less than 90 percent. Indeed, instead of increasing the thickness of the tile, it may in some cases be less expensive to treat a larger area with a thinner tile.

While ceramic tiles have proved to be highly efficient sound-absorbing materials in banks and offices, where the noise is due mostly to the high-frequency sounds emitted by the typewriters and office machines, they may not always be suited for acoustical treatment in homes, where a high degree of absorption is often required for the low frequencies. The small interconnecting pores of many ceramic tiles are efficiently absorbent only for sounds of short wave-length, that is, for high frequencies. In such cases it is advisable to employ *flexible* tiles which provide supplementary absorption by flexural yielding when struck by sound waves of low frequency.

One noteworthy merit of a tile, in contradistinction to an acoustic plaster, consists in its *incorporate* absorptive value. Since tiles are cut or cast in a factory under controlled conditions, their porosity, and hence their absorptivity, can be made alike; this feature is not always easy to duplicate when the material has to be mixed at the place of installation. Moreover, since in a factory methods of production can be employed which would be infeasible anywhere else, tiles usually have a higher absorption coefficient and greater structural strength than plasters.

A word of caution again should be added, however, in regard to the *absorption coefficient* of a material. The term *absorption coefficient* represents the fractional amount of incident sound energy which is purely absorbed, that is, which is converted into heat or mechanical energy or both. Some of the energy which enters the material is also transmitted and, in a house, can enter an abutting room where it may act disturbingly. Therefore, materials with a high *absorption coefficient* which at the same time have a high transmission coefficient may, from an all-around efficiency standpoint, be actually inferior to products having a lower absorption coefficient but having at the same time a negligibly small transmission coefficient. It may not be good design to quiet the kitchen room while permitting the dining room to become noisy. It is important, therefore, to consider carefully the conditions under which the acoustic material was tested—whether it had a rigid backing, whether it was placed on furring strips, etc.

If the residential designer takes into consideration the quality as well as the quantity of the sound to be treated, and studies carefully the characteristics of the materials that are available, he will find that it is possible to create an acoustical environment in the home that is more satisfactory than that normally provided. The various products on the market have their particular uses, and it is as foolish to misuse them as it is to ignore them.

streamlined specifications: METALS

BY BEN JOHN SMALL, ASSOCIATE, ALFRED HOPKINS & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

METALS, another P/A *streamlined specification section, developed from the author's desire to eliminate repeated references to metals commonly used by many trades. In application, it would refer to specification sections such as STRUCTURAL STEEL, STEEL JOISTS, MISCELLANEOUS METALS, ORNAMENTAL METALS, METAL SPECIALTIES, HOLLOW METALS, and others. METALS is not intended for use as written, and will require tailoring to suit the specific project. The potential user of this section is reminded to require of the contractor (concurrently with submission of samples) duplicate copies of A.S.T.M., Federal Specs, and similar standards referred to.*

1. general:

(a) Applicable provisions of "General Conditions" govern work under this Section.
(b) These specifications are of the abbreviated or "streamlined" type and include incomplete sentences. Omissions of words or phrases such as "the Contractor shall," "in conformity therewith," "shall be," "as noted on the Drawings," "according to the plans," "a," "an," "the," and "all" are intentional. Omitted words or phrases shall be supplied by inference in the same manner as they are when a "note" occurs on the Drawings.
(c) The Contractor shall provide all items, articles, materials, operations, or methods listed, mentioned, or scheduled on the Drawings and/or herein, including all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals necessary and required for their completion.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2. delivery, storage, handling:

(a) Deliver, store, handle metals to prevent damage of whatever nature.
(b) Protect metals not required to be painted and factory finished in approved manner during transportation, installation. Remove such protection when directed.
(c) Clean finished work surfaces free from stains, markings, defects of any kind.

3. ferrous metals:

(a) Metals: free from defects impairing strength, durability, or appearance, made of new materials, with structural properties to sustain safely or withstand strains, stresses to which normally subjected, true to detail, clean, straight, with sharply defined profiles, curved work to true radii, and unless otherwise required, with smooth finished surfaces.
(b) Structural steel framing connections, parts, accessories, steel sections bearing on walls: conform where applicable to A.I.S.C. handbook. Make proper provisions for eccentric loads.
(c) Castings: made in as large sections, as thin as practicable, with jointing made where least conspicuous. Jointing of plain surfaces and of moldings, except where specifically approved, is prohibited. Fillers: prohibited, unless unavoidable as determined. Test pieces: cast integrally with castings; place where not interfering with installation. Lugs for jointing and fastenings: integrally cast with sections. Where necessary, fit casting at building before finishing. Smooth finished castings, if necessary: hand smoothed. Iron castings for small sections: 1/4" to 5/16" thick; for large sections: 5/16" to 1/2" thick. Fine or ornamental castings of iron: molded in (French sand and oven-dried) or (Albany sand).
(d) Jointing and intersections of metals: made accurately, fitted tightly, made in true planes, with adequate fastenings; bolted work: screwed up tightly, threads nicked to prevent loosening.
(e) Exposed fastenings: same material, color, finish, as metal to which applied, unless otherwise required. Where metals part (in future may have to be taken apart) and fastenings are unavoidably exposed, countersink them sufficiently and putty, before painting, so that fastening head will register flush with metal finished surfaces.
(f) Provide holes and connections for work of other trades; make connections thereto, unless otherwise required.
(g) Like metals in contact or in contact with other metals, when necessary to prevent corrosion: insulated from one another by methods and materials required for such results and as approved. Contacts of ferrous metals with masonry: insulated with sheet lead pads.
(h) Welding and equipment: American Welding Society's "Code for Welding in Building Construction," subject to applicable laws and ordinances. Fabricators and welders: licensed operators. Welding not otherwise covered herein: conform to best modern practice, of adequate strength, durability, with jointing made tight, flush, in true planes with base metals clean, smooth.

4. non-ferrous metals, excepting aluminum:

(a) Metals: free from defects impairing strength, durability or appearance, made of new materials, with structural properties to sustain safely or withstand strains to which normally subjected, true to detail, clean, straight, with sharply defined profiles, curved work to true radii, and unless otherwise required, with smooth finished surfaces.
(b) Castings: made in as large sections and as thin as practicable, with jointing made where least conspicuous. Jointing of plain surfaces and of moldings, except where specifically approved, is prohibited. Fillers: prohibited, unless unavoidable, as determined. Arrangement for gates, sprues, risers, and the like: not interfere with ornament. Castings which are not rebated:

cast with integral lugs, as required for connections to adjoining and abutting sections and to others' work, fitted together with shoulders, brackets. Large cast sections: reinforced on back with integrally cast ribs, spaced not over 2'-0" apart. Test pieces: cast integrally with each casting, placed where not interfering with installation. All casting when removed from molds: cleaned of foreign matter; rough surfaces where gates, sprues, risers, and the like were made: ground, filed flush with surfaces. When necessary, castings: fitted at building before finishing.

(c) Bronze and brass castings: not less than 3/16" thick. Thickness of various castings: uniform, backs following contours of face work to that result. Fine or ornamental castings of bronze or brass: molded in French sand, oven-dried. Bronze and brass castings for fine or ornamental work: made from metal patterns, which patterns shall be exact replicas of approved models. Make proper provisions for shrinkage of metal patterns and of metal so that finished products will fit locations for which designed. Smooth finished castings, if necessary: hand-smoothed for desired results. Castings, when completed: exact replicas of approved models, and satisfactory to Architect. Notify Architect as castings are completed and ready for inspection.

(d) Ornamental work: made only from models approved by Architect, unless otherwise required. When models are received by Contractor from Modeler, promptly notify Architect, by letter, enumerating received models, to avoid unapproved models being used, at same time advising Architect whether models are in accord with dimensions as required. Contractor: held responsible for castings being of correct dimensions. Verify dimensions of all models, before starting foundry work, with conditions at site, approved shop drawings, and shrinkage equations. If errors are found, promptly notify Architect and Modeler, by letter, giving facts, listings of affected models, citing those that will require remaking. Damaged models received by Contractor from Modeler: promptly repaired by Modeler, at his expense, upon notification in writing from Contractor. Copy of notice: sent to Architect. Cost of delivering original models from Modeler to foundry and return of them to .....
will be paid by .....
but does not provide for reshipments of any sort, unless so authorized in writing by Architect.

(e) Metals: framed together at contact points (with similar metal as face) or (with cast metal with pins and rivets) or (by brazing and welding metals together). Any solder used: match metal in color and on exposed faces made invisible.

(f) Assemble various sections with concealed fastenings. Where two or more pieces of metal are used in building up members, contact surfaces: made with true, even, smooth surfaces and joints made tight without use of pointing, or use of putty or other pointing material, these being prohibited. Where exposed fastenings are unavoidable, they: same material, finish as parts joined, malleted to metal, finished to match color, texture of work to which applied.

(g) Provide holes and connections for work of other trades; make connections thereto, unless otherwise required.

(h) Like metals in contact or in contact with other metals, when necessary to prevent corrosion: insulated from one another by methods and materials required for such results and as approved. Contacts of ferrous metals with masonry: insulated with sheet lead pads.

(i) Welding and equipment: American Welding Society's "Code for Welding in Building Construction," subject to applicable laws and ordinances. Fabricators and welders: licensed operators. Welding not otherwise covered herein: conform to best modern practice, of adequate strength, durability, with jointing made tight, flush, in true planes with base metals clean, smooth.

5. aluminum:

(a) Alloy products: of uniform quality, free from injurious defects, meet properties of specifications governing alloys specified.

(b) Castings: sufficient thickness to insure sound castings, sufficient strength for intended purposes; unless otherwise required, minimum thickness: 3/16". Unrebated castings: have lugs for connections to adjoining sections or other work, fitted with shoulders or brackets. Cast integrally necessary ribs, brackets, and other reinforcements with main body of work. Castings: fine texture, unwarped, sound; lines: sharp; profiles: accurate; ornamentation: true to pattern, chased where necessary to restore and faithfully reproduce details.

(c) Sheet temper: hard as is consistent with required forming operations.

(d) Tubing temper: hard as is consistent for intended purposes. Unless otherwise required, minimum wall thickness: ⅛".

(e) Extruded shapes, rods, bars, temper: according to strength required for use.

(f) Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets: have finished heads. Option: stainless steel or white bronze.

(g) Long members built up of drawn or extruded shapes: held together at end joints by sleeves of similar shape; where possible: concealed, welded in place; allow for expansion and contraction.

(h) Joints in cast work and where adjoining other work: formed as to prevent entrance of water. Cut and finish miters to satisfactory fit. Where two or more cast pieces are used in building up members, bring contact surfaces to true, smooth, even surfaces, secure so that joints are made tight without use of painting or calking. Faces of metal in contact: have hairline joint. Wherever possible, assemble work with concealed fittings. Lap exposed joints flushly. Moldings and ornaments: perfect alignment of joints.

(i) Where exposed rivets, screws or bolts cannot be avoided, heads: countersunk, finished to match texture of adjoining work.

(j) Handwrought aluminum work: forged, finished by hand; curves: true; rings or loops: without visible joints. Where possible, rivet or weld members in contact. When riveted, countersink heads and finish flush.

(k) Welded joints, when dressed: free from porosity, cracks, or blow-holes; finished to match adjacent surfaces. When welding and dressing operations are complete, all welding: removed without undue delay. Where welded part requires Alumilite finish, use welding wire: composition as required by Aluminum Company of America for joining alloy parts. Contractor: responsible for obtaining latest recommendations in this regard prior to welding any parts or assemblies to be given Alumilite finish. When welding and dressing operations are complete, remove welding flux without delay.

MATERIALS

6. ferrous metals:

(a) Mild steel: hot rolled mild steel, 0.15% to 0.25% carbon range.
(b) Structural steel: A.S.T.M., A7. Accessories and connections for steel, unless otherwise required: steel.
(c) Welding rods: A.S.T.M., A205.
(d) Rivet steel: A.S.T.M., A141.
(e) Reinforcing steel bars: A.S.T.M., A15.
(f) Cold-drawn steel wire reinforcements: A.S.T.M., A82.
(g) Welded steel wire fabric reinforcement: A.S.T.M., A185.
(h) Beam, girder, soffit reinforcing:—gage galvanized steel wire.
(i) Cold finished steel: mild steel, rolled or drawn, free from scale, accurate to size or gage.
(j) Copper steel: mild steel, containing 0.20% copper, minimum.
(k) Furniture sheet steel: prime quality, cold rolled, full pickled, double annealed, patent or stretcher leveled, open hearth, free from rust, scale, pits, surface or internal defects.
(l) Steel pipe: A.S.T.M., A53.
(m) Stainless steel: type 302, No. 4 finish, unless otherwise specified.
(n) Stainless steel hardware parts: Navy Spec. 47S20, Grade 1.
(o) Stainless steel machine screws, bolts, nuts: Navy Spec. 43S4.
(p) Structural silicon steel: A.S.T.M., A94.
(q) Structural nickel steel: A.S.T.M., A8.
(r) Cast steel: A.S.T.M., A27.
(s) Genuine wrought iron bolts, rods, bars: A.S.T.M., A41; plates: A42; sheets: A162. Accessories and connections for wrought iron, unless otherwise required: wrought iron.
(t) Gray cast iron: soft gray cast iron, straight, true to pattern, sharp, free from imperfections. Accessories and connections for cast iron, unless otherwise required: steel.
(u) Malleable cast iron: high grade white iron castings, fully annealed, of uniform ductile structure throughout. Accessories and connections for malleable cast iron, unless otherwise required: steel.
(v) Iron sheets: alloyed iron sheets of open hearth iron, copper and molybdenum produced by basic open hearth process, containing no less than .40 per cent copper and .05 per cent molybdenum. **Note!** If desired, can be said: rust-resisting Toncan copper molybdenum iron made by Republic Steel Corp.)
(w) Zinc plates, sheets, strips: FS.QQ-Z-301a, Type II.
(x) Galvanized iron and steel sheets, galvanized in accord with: A.S.T.M., A93.
(y) Terne plate (for roofing): FS.QQ-T-201a.

7. non-ferrous metals:

(a) Architectural bronze: copper-zinc alloy, best commercial grade for extruded shapes, bars, rods. Sheet and strips: Muntz metal or red or rich low brass. Tubing or pipe: red or rich low brass. Castings: composition to match closely color of architectural bronze. Colors: uniform, in accordance with samples to be submitted.
(b) Statuary bronze: cast of alloy of copper, tin, and zinc in such proportions as to produce highest grade of cast bronze in selected color. Castings: true to pattern, free from imperfections.
(c) Commercial bronze: 90% copper, 10% zinc alloy, of best grade commercial stock. Accessories and connections for bronze: solid bronze. Bronze tubing: seamless.
(d) White bronze screws and rivets: FS.QQ-N-321, grade B.
(e) Yellow or high brass: 66% copper, 34% zinc alloy, of best grade commercial stock. Accessories and connections for brass: solid brass.
(f) Copper: best grade commercial stock. Lead coated copper: coated (one) side or (both) sides; coating: A.S.T.M., B101, be ..... pounds per square, per side.
(g) Nickel silver: copper-zinc-nickel alloy containing approximately ..... % of nickel. Submit samples for color approval.
(h) Monel metal: of specified type, as made by International Nickel Co., Inc.
(i) **Aluminum:**
1. Castings, unless otherwise specified: Alcoa 43, FS.QQ-A-601, Class 2, Condition AC.
2. Castings specified in conjunction with extruded shapes, tubing, bar, rod, and sheet, all of which are to receive plain Alumilite finish and obtain close color matching: Alcoa 214, FS.QQ-A-601, Class 5, Condition AC.
3. Sheet, unless otherwise specified: Alcoa 3S, FS.QQ-A-359. (Note! When this sheet alloy is to receive Alumilite finish specify "Alcoa 3S alloy sheet for Alumilite finish.")
4. Drawn or extruded tubing, unless otherwise specified: Alcoa 3S, FS.WW-T-788.
5. Extruded shapes, extruded rod and bar, unless otherwise specified: Alcoa 53S, FS.QQ-A-331, or Alcoa 63S.
6. Rolled rod and bar (where Alumilite finish is not required): Alcoa 2S. Machine screws, bolts, nuts: Alcoa 24S-T, Navy Spec. 43S4, or 535, FS.FF-S-91. Rivets: Alcoa 2S, Alcoa A17S, or Alcoa 56S.
7. Cast hardware, unless otherwise specified: Alcoa 214, FS.QQ-A-601, Class 5, Condition AC. Forged hardware: Alcoa 53S, FS.QQ-A-367, Class 8, or Alcoa A51S, FS.QQ-A-367, Class 3. Wrought hardware: made of alloy specified for each class of material, i.e., sheet, tubing, bar, rod extrusions, screw machine products, and the like.
8. Welding wire: of alloy as recommended by Aluminum Company of America.

(j) Gold leaf: FS.QQ-G-566, 22 carats.
(k) Lead sheet: FS.QQ-L-201.
(l) Lead calking: FS.QQ-L-156.
(m) Soft solder: A.S.T.M., B32. Hard or brazing solder: A.S.T.M., B64.

GAGES

8. general:
(a) Gage thicknesses specified throughout are minimum, established after polishing.
(b) Gage thicknesses specified throughout refer to standards described herein.

9. united states standard gage:
(a) United States Standard (U.S.S.) gage refers to:
1. Hot and cold rolled steel sheets.
2. Stainless steel sheets.
3. Monel metal sheets.

10. birmingham wire or stubs' iron wire gage:
(a) Birmingham Wire (B.W.G.) or Stubs' Iron Wire gage refers to:
1. Hot and cold rolled steel strip.
2. Rivets.
3. Spring steel.
4. Flat steel wire.
5. Steel, aluminum, copper, bronze, brass, Monel, and stainless steel tubing.

Note! Copper tubing in small sizes: measured by both B.&S. and Stubs' gage. Brass tubing under ⅜" o.d.: measured by B.&S. gage.

11. brown and sharpe or american wire gage:
(a) Brown and Sharpe (B.&S.) or American Wire (A.W.) gage refers to:
1. Aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, and nickel silver sheets, strips, and wire.
2. Copper and brass tubing.

Note! Copper tubing in small sizes: measured by both B.&S. and Stubs' gage. Brass tubing under ⅜" o.d.: measured by B.&S. gage.

12. american steel wire or washburn and moen gage:
(a) American Steel Wire or Washburn and Moen (W.&M.) gage refers to:
1. Iron and steel wire. (Black annealed, bright basic, galvanized, tinned, copper coated.)

13. machine and wood screw gage:
(a) Machine and wood screw gage refers to:
1. Machine screws.
2. Ferrous and non-ferrous wood screws.

TREATMENTS

14. alumiliting (on aluminum only):
(a) Aluminum: given electrolytic treatment of aluminum and its alloys forming dense adherent coating of aluminum oxide in accord with requirements of Aluminum Company of America.

15. bonderizing:
(a) After fabrication and before painting, ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly in hot alkali solution to remove completely any oil, grease, foreign matter, rinsed thoroughly in clean hot water, processed by "Bonderizing" in accord with requirements of Parker Rust-Proof Company, rinsed thoroughly in clean water to remove completely excess "Bonderite" salts, rinsed thoroughly in warm dilute solution of chromic acid, air dried.

16. bonderizing on electro-galvanizing:
(a) After fabrication and before painting: ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly to remove completely any oil, grease, dirt, pickled in hot dilute solution of sulphuric acid to insure removal of mill scale and other foreign matter, successive dips in cold clean water rinse, zinc cyanide strike, cold clean water rinse, and zinc sulphate plating solution of sufficient duration to provide continuous zinc coating not less than one-third ounce per square foot of surface, hot clean water rinse, oven dried, processed by "Bonderizing" in accord with requirements of Parker Rust-Proof Company, rinsed thoroughly in clean water to remove completely excess "Bonderite" salts, rinsed thoroughly in warm dilute solution of chromic acid, air dried.

17. cadmium plating:
(a) A.S.T.M., A165, Type NS.

18. chromium plating:
(a) A.S.T.M., A166, Type FS, dull finish, equal to US26D.

19. electro-galvanizing:
(a) After fabrication and before painting, ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly to remove completely any oil, grease, dirt, pickled in hot dilute solution of sulphuric acid to insure removal of mill scale and other foreign matter, successive dips in cold clean water rinse, zinc cyanide strike, cold clean water rinse, and zinc sulphate plating solution of sufficient duration to provide continuous zinc coating not less than one-third ounce per square foot of surface, hot clean water rinse, oven dried.

20. galvanizing:
(a) A.S.T.M., A93.

21. hot dip galvanizing:
(a) After fabrication and before painting, ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly to remove completely any oil, grease, dirt, pickled in hot dilute solution of sulphuric acid to insure removal of mill scale and other foreign matter, rinsed thoroughly in clean water, air dried; dipped in bath of molten prime virgin zinc: A.S.T.M., A123, subjected to Preece Test A90; coating: adherent, smooth, free from uncoated spots; zinc coating weight per square foot of actual surface: average not less than 2.0 ounces.

(b) Sheets: stamped "Seal of Quality."

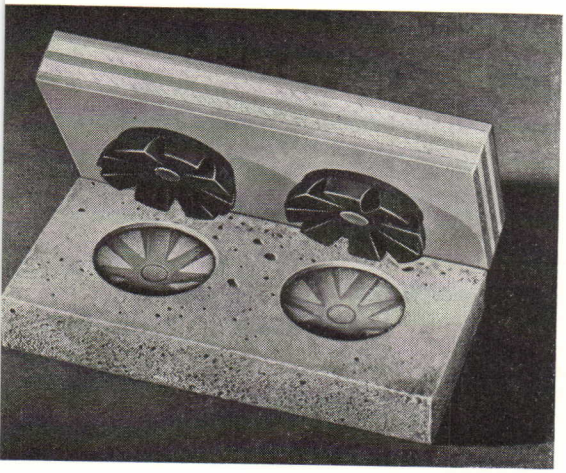
22. parkerizing:
(a) After fabrication and before painting, ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly to remove completely any oil, grease, dirt, pickled in hot dilute solution of sulphuric acid to insure removal of mill scale and other foreign matter, rinsed thoroughly in clean water, processed by "Parkerizing" in accord with requirements of Parker Rust-Proof Company continuing treatment until chemical action ceases, rinsed thoroughly in clean hot water, air dried.

23. pickling:
(a) After fabrication and before painting, ferrous metals: cleaned thoroughly to remove completely any oil, grease, dirt, pickled in hot dilute solution of sulphuric acid to insure removal of mill scale and other foreign matter, rinsed thoroughly in clean water, air dried.

PA PRODUCTS

Kifs Provide New Mechanical Bond Between Concrete, Plaster

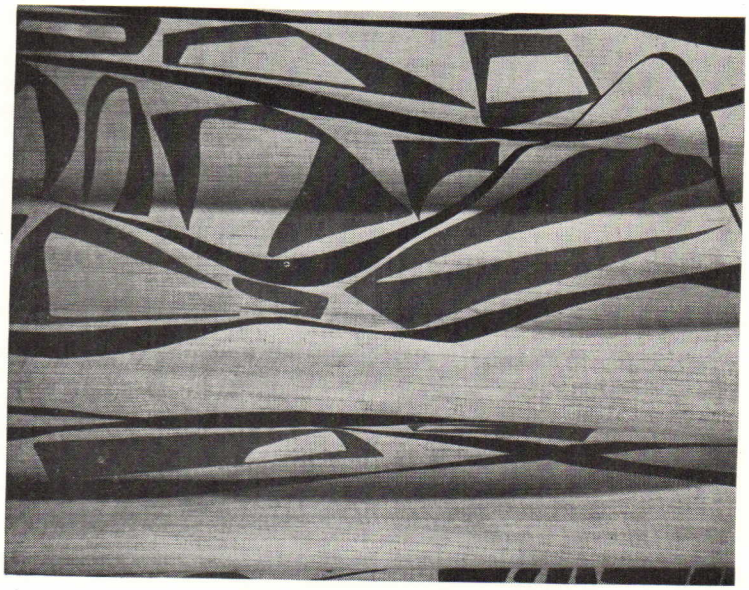
Kifs, niche-forming keys invented by R. Maxwell James, Buffalo architect, and manufactured by Buffalo Products, Inc., make possible a new method of forming a lathless mechanical bond between concrete and plaster. The small, elastic, button-like daisies (*see cut*) are secured to any type form about 6 inches on center. They may be walked on without being damaged and will not hinder the performance of other trades. After the concrete has set, removal of the forms concurrently pulls out the Kifs, leaving undercut niches in the concrete. When applied, the plaster flows into the cavities forming keyed, permanent, mechanical bond between the concrete and plaster. The devices remain on the forms ready for reuse without further preparation. After final use of forms, they are removed by hand.



Four major savings claimed by the manufacturers are: 1) cost, compared with other methods of obtaining adequate concrete-plaster bond; 2) headroom, 4 inches per story over the usual method of plastering on suspended metal lath; 3) plaster, thickness required; 4) capital investment, keys are leased on a rental basis and returned when the job is completed.

Kifs are employed on vertical as well as horizontal surfaces. Special hangers to fit into the niches have been designed for anchoring veneers to concrete walls and spandrels. Stocks of Kifs will be established in key cities.

Hand-Screened Fabrics



Ruth Adler, Detroit designer, skillfully examines surrounding fribbles and allows them to inspire abstract designs for her drapery fabrics. Patterned surfaces of bold design adaptable to many needs are created for her clients' exclusive use. All textiles are hand-screened and all dyes are mixed to the client's specifications.

Top: BEANS AND BONES

Bottom: GERMINATION

this month's products

air and temperature control

Comfort Master Heat Regulating Set: completely packaged, with operating units incorporated into two major parts: damper motor regulator and room thermostat. Self-oiling hydraulic action motor; thermo-bulb limit control, adaptable to either warm-air or hot-water installations, prevents furnace from overheating in any weather. Automatic Products Co., 2450 N. 32nd St., Milwaukee 10, Wis.

Norge Home Heaters: five new models, oil-heated; capacities range from 32,000 to 65,000 B.T.U.'s Norge Div., Borg-Warner Corp., 574 E. Woodridge St., Detroit 26, Mich.

Fans: new line of kitchen, window ventilating, and attic fans. Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland Station, Cincinnati 15, Ohio.

Coal-Fired Warm Air Space Heater: can be converted for firing with gas or oil; stainless steel combustion chamber; hopper model bituminous coal stoker. Available in two capacities: 1,250,000 B.T.U. and 1,500,000 B.T.U. per hour. Dravo Corp., Fifth & Liberty Aves., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Bulator: combined deflecting vane grille and decorative grille for air-conditioning installations; vanes may be deflected to right or left, up or down, or in combination of directions. Wide variety of designs and sizes, in aluminum, bronze, copper, Monel, steel, and stainless steel. Hendrick Mfg. Co., Carbondale, Pa.

U. S. Unit Heaters: two new models, in both horizontal and vertical construction, for steam or hot-water heating systems, adaptable for use in factories, commercial buildings, schools, etc. Heat output from 24,000 to 492,000 B.T.U.'s per hour. Also, **Comfort Ray Radiant Baseboard,** for use with hot-water heating systems, combining radiant and convected heat. U. S. Radiator Corp., 300 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

doors and windows

Basement-Utility Wood Windows: complete unit consists of frame, glazed sash, hardware, chemical treatment of all wood parts, weatherstripping, screen and storm sash (optional); modular sizes for installation in standard 8" x 8" x 16" concrete-block walls. Andersen Corp., Bayport, Minn.

Frameless Tension Screen: aluminum, designed for double-hung windows; tension drawn with simple thumb screw, maintained on sides by five-strand selvedge; easily installed, no rust or staining, no painting or upkeep required. Keystone Wire Cloth Co., Hanover, Pa.

Anti-Glare Preparation: strippable plastic coating applied to windows like lacquer spray, to reduce summer sunlight glare; can be stripped off without difficulty when season makes it desirable to admit all light available. Unaffected by soap and water. Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., 900 Fauquier Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Storefront Metals: new line of improved lightweight metals, Alumilited, offering wide range of profiles and design facilities; interchangeable moldings can be used horizontally and vertically. Head moldings provided with large drips, all moldings pierced with slots for fastening. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 632 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lock-O-Matic Garage Door Locks: overhead, positive spring-lock type; chrome-plated outside handle with center tumbler lock, defeats any forced entry; inside handle never locks. Three models, made of heavy-gage cold-rolled steel, black enamel finish. Tavart Co., Clearwater, Calif.

electrical equipment and lighting

Glass Surface Troffer: employs easy-to-use hinged enclosing glass made of ribbed Albalite; no screws, springs or latches to lose or get out of order. Edwin F. Guth Co., 2615 Washington Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.

Holophane Calculux: illumination levels indicator for architectural or engineering use in determining lighting levels necessary for economic rate of performance of any task. Comes complete in carrying envelope with booklet of clear, simple instructions. Free. Dept. of Applied Research, Holophane Co., Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Cell-Ceil: prefabricated, louvered, all-steel material made up in honeycombed panels fitting together into single continuous ceiling; eliminates glare below angle of 45°; may be used with either incandescent or fluorescent lighting; serves as decorating aid by concealing ceiling pipes, sprinkler systems, air ducts. Panels come in 24" or 30" widths, lengths varying by 6" steps from 96" to 12". Federal Enterprises, Inc., 8700 S. State St., Chicago 19, Ill.

Entrance Cable: for carrying electricity from main power lines to homes, industrial buildings, etc. Neoprene outside jacket, conductors insulated with natural rubber; claimed to wear four to five times longer than conventional braided types. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories as type "S. E." U. S. Rubber Co., 1230 Sixth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.

finishers and protectors

Floor Enamel: Vinylite resin base, for use on all wood, concrete, and metal floors; said to withstand twice as much dry abrasion and ten times as much scrubbing with alkali solutions as floor enamels having other base; recommended for surfaces that get particularly hard wear, also as protective coating for machinery. Benjamin Foster Co., 4635 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

Lithogen: synthetic rubber-based coating for all surfaces; three types: smooth, granular finishes, and floor enamel. Claimed to have excellent durability and weathering characteristics. Lithogen Corp., 10 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

Quick Drying Chromated Metal Primer: priming treatment makes possible application of two paint coats over metal in single day, with saving of time and labor; corrosion-, moisture-resistant. Furnished in red and neutral gray. Tremco Mfg. Co., 8701 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

sanitary equipment, water supply, drainage

Water Heaters: new 1949 line of table-top and vertical models, single or double heating elements thermostatically controlled; magnesium rod retards rust and corrosion. Norge Div., Borg-Warner Corp., 574 E. Woodbridge St., Detroit 26, Mich.

Decanting Gear: automatically lowers swing-pipe decanting tube in chemical agitating tank to feed chemical to softener in proportion to raw water flow. Dial indicates amount of chemical fluid in tank; connections provided for attachment of electric low-level alarm. Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Harrison & Worthington Aves., Harrison, N. J.

specialized equipment

AM-FM Tuner and Amplifier: designed for home use. Tuned radio frequency circuit used in AM side, giving reception comparable in quality to FM; provision for television sound and phono input (latter incorporates pre-amplifier with special built-in equalization to permit direct operation from any new magnetic pick-ups). Altec Lansing Corp., 161 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y.

Functional Desk: for home or office use. Modern in design, finished in mahogany, grained walnut or knotty pine, equipped with two-drawer letter-size filing cabinet and steel safe; desk top of high-grade linoleum trimmed with aluminum edging. Cole Steel Equipment Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Vanitory: lavatory-vanity combination, featuring rimless wash bowl surrounded by dressing table surface of decorative laminated plastic. Formica Co., 4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SU-3 Bilt-in Electric Range: designed for small kitchens. Stainless steel cooking top with three heating units measures only 35" x 17-¾"; rough-in box, including drip trays, easily installed in cabinet to builder's specifications; separate oven may be installed at any height desired. Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co., 5119 District Blvd., Los Angeles 22, Calif.

Indoor Incinerator: improved, fuelless model, needing only wastepaper trash to burn wet and dry garbage. Measures 23" in diameter, 32" in height, can be installed in basement or utility room; taps to any flue 6" or larger. Majestic Co., 733 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.

surfacing materials

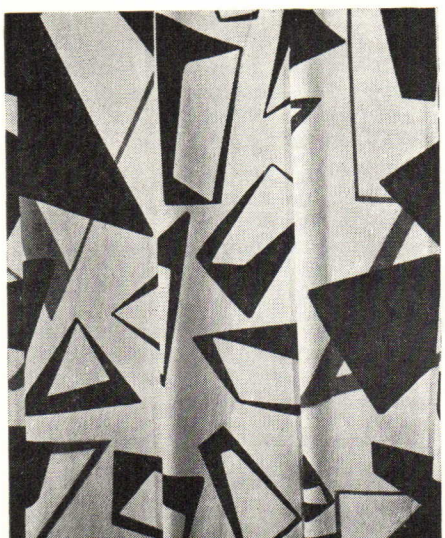
Plastic Wall Tile: six new pastel colors added to line of Hako Tile: Sun Valley Yellow, Peach Bloom, Bluebell, Cactus Green, Jungle Green, Congo Blue. Trim sections and feature strips available only in Congo Blue and Jungle Green. Hachmeister-Inc., 2332 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Terraflex: plastic asbestos floor tile, applicable below and above grade; unaffected by grease, oil, alkaline moisture, mild acid solutions; available in bright, clear colors. Johns-Manville, 22 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Kitchen Cabinet Tops: new linoleum tops in Chinese red and marbelized red available on Youngstown Kitchen units, as stock items. Mullins Mfg. Co., Warren, Ohio.

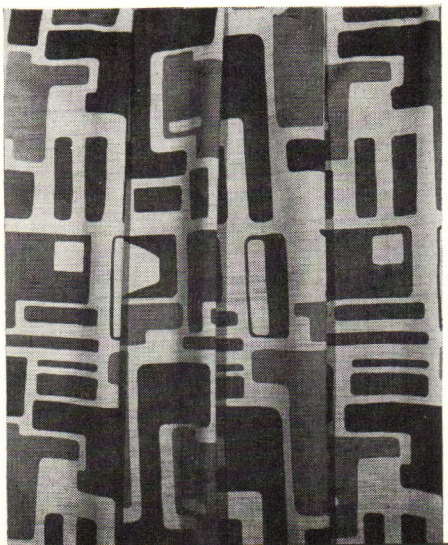
Kalistron: twelve new stock colors for wall covering and furniture upholstery material (plastic sheeting). Manufacturers will match almost any color in quantities of one 480 sq. ft. roll or more. U. S. Plywood Corp., 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.

MAD PLAID



LINES AND LOGS

KEYS



Manufacturers' Literature

★ *Editors' Note: Items starred are particularly noteworthy, due to immediate and widespread interest in their contents, to the conciseness and clarity with which information is presented, to announcement of a new, important product, or to some other factor which makes them especially valuable.*

AIR AND TEMPERATURE

Five catalogs on horizontal and vertical air-conditioning units, mechanical draft fans, improved exhausters. Applications, construction features, charts, tables, diagrams, general data. Clarage Fan Co.:

1-248. Multitherm Conditioning Units (Cat. 1307)
1-249. Unit Air Conditioners (Cat. 1351)
1-250. Type RT Fans (Cat. 901)
1-251. The Improved Exhauster (Cat. 701)
1-252. Type CI Exhausters (Cat. 705)

1-253. Electric Fans, AIA 30-D-1 (Cat. 56), 54-p. illus. catalog describing variety of fans for applications ranging from complete ventilation of industrial plant to fans for domestic use. Types, sizes, specifications, general application data, typical installations. Diehl Mfg. Co.

★ **1-254. Electric Heating,** catalog of bulletins covering wide range of electrical heating equipment, including immersion heaters, oil and water preheaters, hot plates, thermostats, magnetic switches and other accessories. General data, uses, construction, application, ratings, ordering information, prices, illustrations, index. Industrial Engineering & Equipment Co.

Two 4-p. illus. folders on oil burner designed to burn Nos. 1, 2, and 3 catalytic oils, and automatic gas water heater. Advantages, construction data. Norge Heat Div., Borg-Warner Corp.:

1-255. Oil Burner (1006)
1-256. Automatic Gas Water Heater (1009)

Two 4-p. illus. folders and data sheets on water tube and fire tube boilers designed for operation with oil, gas, or stoker. Standard Heater & Oil Equipment Co.:

1-257. Standard Water Tube Boiler (Bul. 108)
1-258. Standard Steel Boiler—Type "R" (Bul. 109)

1-259. Thrush Hot Water Heat (FC-148), 16-p. illus. booklet describing forced circulating flow control hot-water heating system; distributes heat by means of radiant panels, baseboards, radiators, or convectors. Advantages, operation, diagrams, photos. H. A. Thrush & Co.

CONSTRUCTION

3-57. Aluminum Alloy Castings, 64-p. booklet covering production and application of aluminum alloy sand and permanent-mold castings. Historical data, characteristics, melting and pouring procedures, methods of heat treating, factors governing application in principal fields of use, trimming, cleaning, machining, and finishing processes. Aluminum Assn. (50 cents per copy; make check or money order payable to Aluminum Assn.)

★ **3-58. Douglas Fir Plywood 1949 (S-49),** 20-p. illus. booklet describing properties and uses of laminated wood paneling. Types, grades, sizes, applications, finishing data. Douglas Fir Plywood Assn.

Booklet and folder showing use of architectural concrete units, and description of terrazzo flooring. Typical installations, specifications, details, advantages. General Portland Cement Co.:

3-59. Trinity White Portland Cement Presents
3-60. Terrazzo

3-61. Copper Flashing, AIA 12H, 4-p. bulletin on wall flashing that prevents seepage and leaks through parapet walls, sills, lintels, set-backs, spandrels. Construction details, typical installations, advantages, specification. Majestic Flashing Co.

★ **3-62. Larch of the Western Pine Region,** AIA 19 (1948), 52-p. illus. booklet containing basic information on properties, uses, and grades of larch lumber. Typical installation photos, listing of standard manufactured sizes, alphabetical catalogue of uses and recommended grades, index. Western Pine Assn.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

4-179. Jamison-Built Doors, AIA 32C1, (175), 12-p. illus. bulletin on cold storage doors for various temperatures. Types, construction details, specification tables. Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

4-180. Rolling Steel Doors, AIA 16-D, 16-p. booklet. Hand, mechanically, or power operated; also grilles and shutters. General information, specifications, table of clearance dimensions, diagrams. R. C. Mahon Co.

4-181. Colonial Rim Knob Latch Sets (Cat. Supplement 100), 4-p. illus folder on line of lock sets in Colonial design. Descriptions, specifications. Skillman Mfg. Co.

4-182. Vampco Aluminum Windows (Cat. 22), 8-p. folder. Constructed of extruded aluminum sections in sizes to fit standard glass block unit dimensions. Full size details, dimensions, specifications. Valley Metal Products Co.

4-183. Save Big Savings in Construction Costs!, 6-p. illus. folder on metal bipassing doors, complete with buck, track, and panels, ready to install. Features, advantages, specifications, drawings. Virginia Metal Products Corp.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING

5-184. New Horizons of Light, 4-p. illus. folder and price list covering line of cold cathode lamps and fixtures. Descriptions, dimensions. Colonial Electric Products, Inc.

★ **5-185. Engineered Lightingware LS-17,** AIA 31-F-237 (1148), 30-p. booklet, including 18 laboratory reports and 12 problems and solutions, illus., on complete line of diffusing and prismatic glassware for lighting fixtures. Basic distribution data, recommendations, various controls of lighting sources, specifications, basic data, candlepower distribution charts. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

5-186. Orangeburg Underfloor Duct System, 8-p. booklet on nonmetallic raceway system. Description of duct and fittings, photos, installation drawings. Fibre Conduit Co.

★ **5-187. Architexts,** AIA 31 f23, 4-p. folder and illumination levels indicator. Folder explains purpose and method of using cardboard illumination levels indicator for specific visual tasks. Typical application drawings. Holophane Co., Inc.

5-188. Lightolier Calcu-Lited Illumination, AIA 31-F-23, 10 loose sheets on various types of ceiling fixtures. Photos, diagrams, brief descriptions. Lightolier Co.

FINISHERS AND PROTECTORS

Four illus. folders on paints, stains, and finishes. Color chips, descriptions, photos, drawings. Breinig Bros., Inc.:

6-154. Interior Paints
6-155. Exterior Paints
6-156. Shingle Stains
6-157. Wood Finishes

6-158. Crystal Waterproofing, AIA 7, 4-p. folder and price list; transparent coating for waterproofing masonry. Characteristics, directions for application. Wurdack Chemical Co.

6-159. Dutch Boy Paints, 16-p. illus. booklet on line of interior and exterior paints. Descriptions, color guide, specifications. Other paint products, including white lead, oils, primers, driers, etc. National Lead Co.

6-160. Resn-X, 4-p. folder containing technical data and application instructions on resilient floor coating. Rock-Tred Corp.

INSULATION (THERMAL, ACOUSTIC)

9-121. Air-O-Cel (228), 4-p. illus. folder on asphalt-saturated, reflective insulation board providing thermal insulation with positive vapor barrier. Advantages, heat loss coefficients, recommended specifications, installation details. Air-O-Cel Co.

Booklet and folder on heat insulating block (for temperatures up to 1200F), and insulating roof tile. Physical characteristics, specifications, details, design and technical data, heat loss, surface temperatures, efficiencies. American Structural Products Co.:

9-122. Kaylo Insulating Block (KH1)
9-123. Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile

9-124. Acousti-Celotex (20-12-47-5155), 12-p. illus. pamphlet on perforated fiber, sound-absorbing tile. Absorption coefficients and specifications of test samples, installation data, maintenance. Celotex Corp.

9-125. Rock Cork Felt Sided Roof Insulation (BU 62A), 4-p. illus. brochure. Material especially designed for roof service. Advantages, properties. Johns-Manville.

PREFABRICATION

16-122. Better Homes by Better Methods (5), 16-p. illus booklet describing construction, erection, financing, and distribution of prefabricated homes produced by leading manufacturers. Photos. Prefabricated Home Mfrs. Institute.

SANITARY EQUIPMENT, WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE

Booklet and folder on bathroom planning and fixtures, for all sizes and shapes of bathrooms. Drawings, fixture dimensions. Crane Co.:

19-379. Reference Guide (AD 1723)
19-380. Lavatories for Counter-Top Installations (AD 1746)

19-381. Crystalcrome, 8-p. illus. booklet describing bathroom accessories, such as soap, tumbler, and toothbrush holders, robe hooks, shelves, etc. Dimensions. Hall-Mack Co.

★ **19-382. Water Supply Equipment,** 109-p. manual containing complete water supply equipment data, ranging from sources and uses of water, to types of water systems, well equipment and accessories, motors and power pumps. Drawings, table of contents. National Assn. of Domestic and Farm Pumping Equipment and Allied Products Mfrs. ($1.50 per copy; make check or money order payable to National Assn. of Domestic and Farm Pumping Equipment and Allied Products Mfrs.)

Two illus. booklets on underground steam distribution and insulated piping installations. Route layouts, methods of estimating steam loads, properties of steel pipe and saturated steam, variety of piping installations, drawings, charts, tables, engineering data. Ric-wiL Co.:

★ **19-383. Underground Steam Distribution,** AIA 37b 61 (Section 480-2)
19-384. Insulated Piping Systems, AIA 37b 61 (Section 480-3)

19-385. Sanymetal Toilet Compartments, AIA 35-H-6 (Cat. 86, 1949 Edition), 20-p. illus. catalog describing five types of compartments; also shower cabinets and stalls, and dressing room compartments. Descriptions, construction details, specifications, hardware, color chart and chips. Sanymetal Products Co., Inc.

19-386. Temprite Water Coolers (T-267) (T-268), two loose sheets describing two types of water coolers, each available with either hermetic or open type of condensing units, for unusual or special applications. Descriptions, specifications, ratings, capacity tables. Temprite Products Corp.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT

★ **19-387. JG Furniture,** 28-p. catalog and 4-p. price list, covering line of contemporary furniture for commercial interiors. Photos, dimensions, actual samples of materials. JG Furniture Co., Inc.

19-388. Library Book Stacks, 8-p. illus. booklet on various types of metal bracket book stacks and shelving. Typical installations, shelf and stack data, photos. Virginia Metal Products Corp.

19-389. Beautycraft Custom Kitchens, 4-p. illus. folder on standard kitchen units and accessories. Planning suggestions, types, sizes. Miller Metal Products, Inc.

19-390. Incinerators (Bul. 174), 8-p. illus. bulletin describing flue-fed incinerators for use in houses, apartments, hospitals, schools, etc. Operation, advantages, specifications, standard layouts, flue dimensions, special applications. Morse Boulger Destructor Co.

19-391. Plexiglas for Signs (25948), 16-p. illus. booklet offering new concepts in sign designs, ranging from large outdoor displays to small panels. Methods of illumination and fabrication, typical installation details, photos. Rohm & Haas Co.

19-392. Specifications, 43-p. portfolio of specification sheets for commercial and industrial types of kitchen ranges, broilers, ovens, and other kitchen equipment. Photos, views, dimensions. Standard Gas Equipment Corp.

19-393. Cabinet Space for the Kitchen (C5.31), 8-p. circular presenting plans for meeting cabinet space requirements for kitchens using factory-made cabinets. General information, recommendations, research results, comparison with FHA standards, photos. Small Homes Council, University of Illinois. (10 cents per copy; make check or money order payable to Small Homes Council.)

SURFACING MATERIALS

19-394. How to Veneer, Fabricate (110), 4-p. illus. manual on utilization of laminated plastic material for sink counter and cabinet tops, table tops, and built-in furniture. Instructions on choice of materials, tools and other equipment; steps in veneering operation. Formica Co.

19-395. Fab-Rik-O-Na, booklet containing 13 samples of cloth wall coverings, including dyed tapestry burlap and wall canvas. Price list included. H. B. Wiggin's Sons Co.

TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT

20-241. Westinghouse "Limited Budget" Electric Stairway (B-3598), 16-p. booklet on economical, single-file escalator, 32" wide, traveling at speed of 90' per min., for installation in department stores. Advantages, safety features, photos. Westinghouse Electric Corp.

(To obtain literature coupon must be used by 7/1/49)

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
I should like a copy of each piece of Manufacturers' Literature circled below.
We request students to send their inquiries directly to the manufacturers.

1-248	1-249	1-250	1-251	1-252	1-253	1-254	1-255
1-256	1-257	1-258	1-259	3-57	3-58	3-59	3-60
3-61	3-62	4-179	4-180	4-181	4-182	4-183	5-184
5-185	5-186	5-187	5-188	6-154	6-155	6-156	6-157
6-158	6-159	6-160	9-121	9-122	9-123	9-124	9-125
16-122	19-379	19-380	19-381	19-382	19-383	19-384	19-385
19-386	19-387	19-388	19-389	19-390	19-391	19-392	19-393
19-394	19-395	20-241					

Name

Position

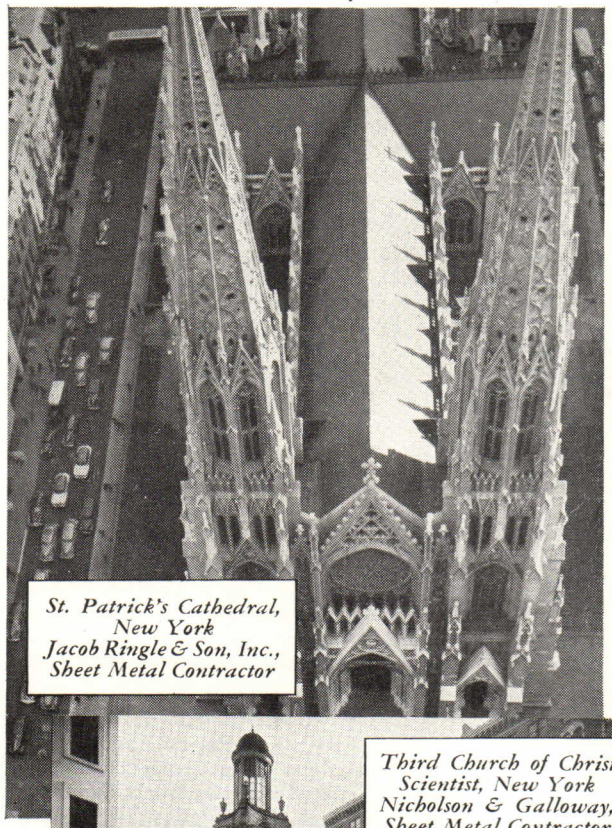
Firm

Mailing Address ☐ Home ☐ Business

City State

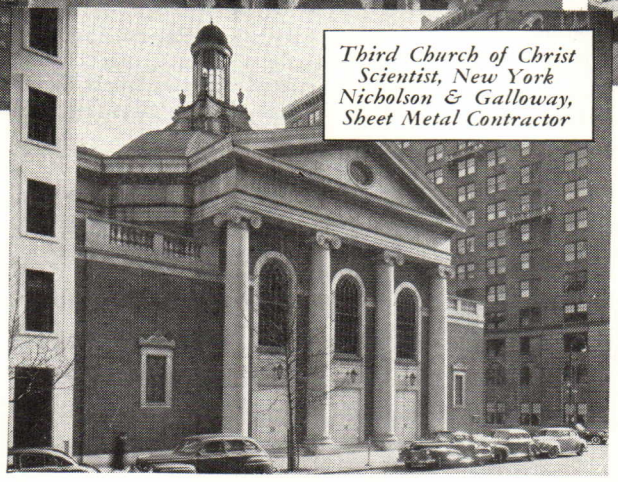
PLEASE PRINT 5/49

Revere Copper REGULARLY "goes to church"

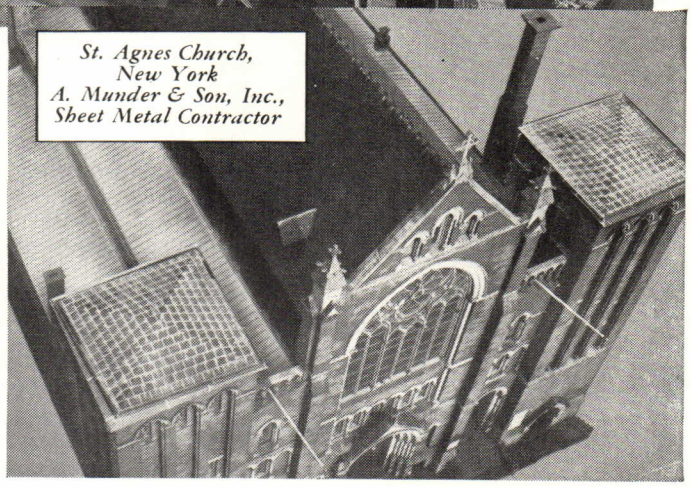


St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York
Jacob Ringle & Son, Inc., Sheet Metal Contractor

Central Synagogue, New York
Sobel & Kraus, Inc., Sheet Metal Contractor



Third Church of Christ Scientist, New York
Nicholson & Galloway, Sheet Metal Contractor



St. Agnes Church, New York
A. Munder & Son, Inc., Sheet Metal Contractor

Common Sense says:

"Copper is the common sense material for lasting *roofs, gutters, flashing."*

Ever since copper rolled by Paul Revere was installed on the roof of Old North Church in Boston, it has been traditional for churches in every part of the country to have roofs, spires, gutters and flashing constructed of Sheet Copper. The reason is simple: *dollar for dollar, it makes sense to use copper whenever you want lasting sheet metal construction.* For of all the commonly-used sheet metals, copper has *proved itself* to be the most enduring when exposed to the elements. And copper is the one metal that becomes more beautiful with age.

And whenever you design or install sheet copper construction, it will pay you to take full advantage of the new design and installation data developed by the Revere Research Laboratories. You'll find these data in Revere's book, "Copper and Common Sense," an authoritative manual of sheet copper construction that has been widely distributed to architects and sheet metal contractors. There is probably a copy in your files. Be sure to refer to it as your guide to finer and more durable sheet copper construction.

Revere sheet and roll copper, lead-coated copper and other Revere quality materials are available from leading distributors throughout the United States. A Revere Technical Adviser will always be glad to consult with you without obligation.

REVERE

COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED

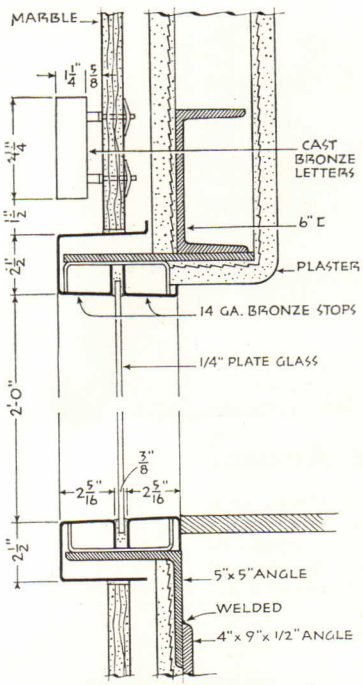
Founded by Paul Revere in 1801

230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

• • •

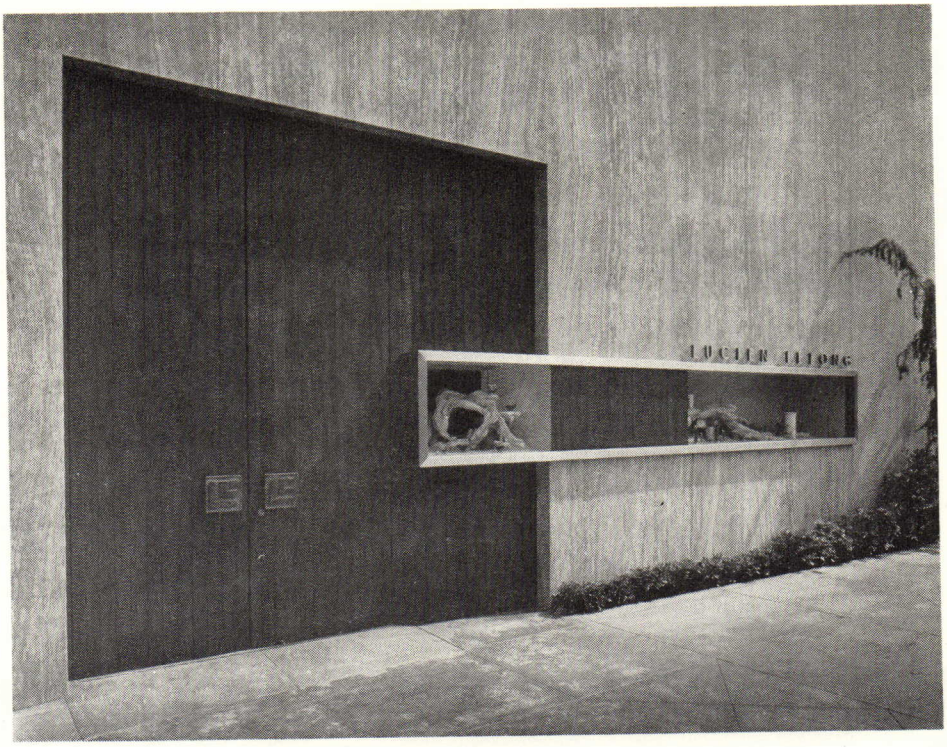
Mills: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Los Angeles and Riverside, Calif.; New Bedford, Mass.; Rome, N. Y. Sales Offices in Principal Cities, Distributors Everywhere.

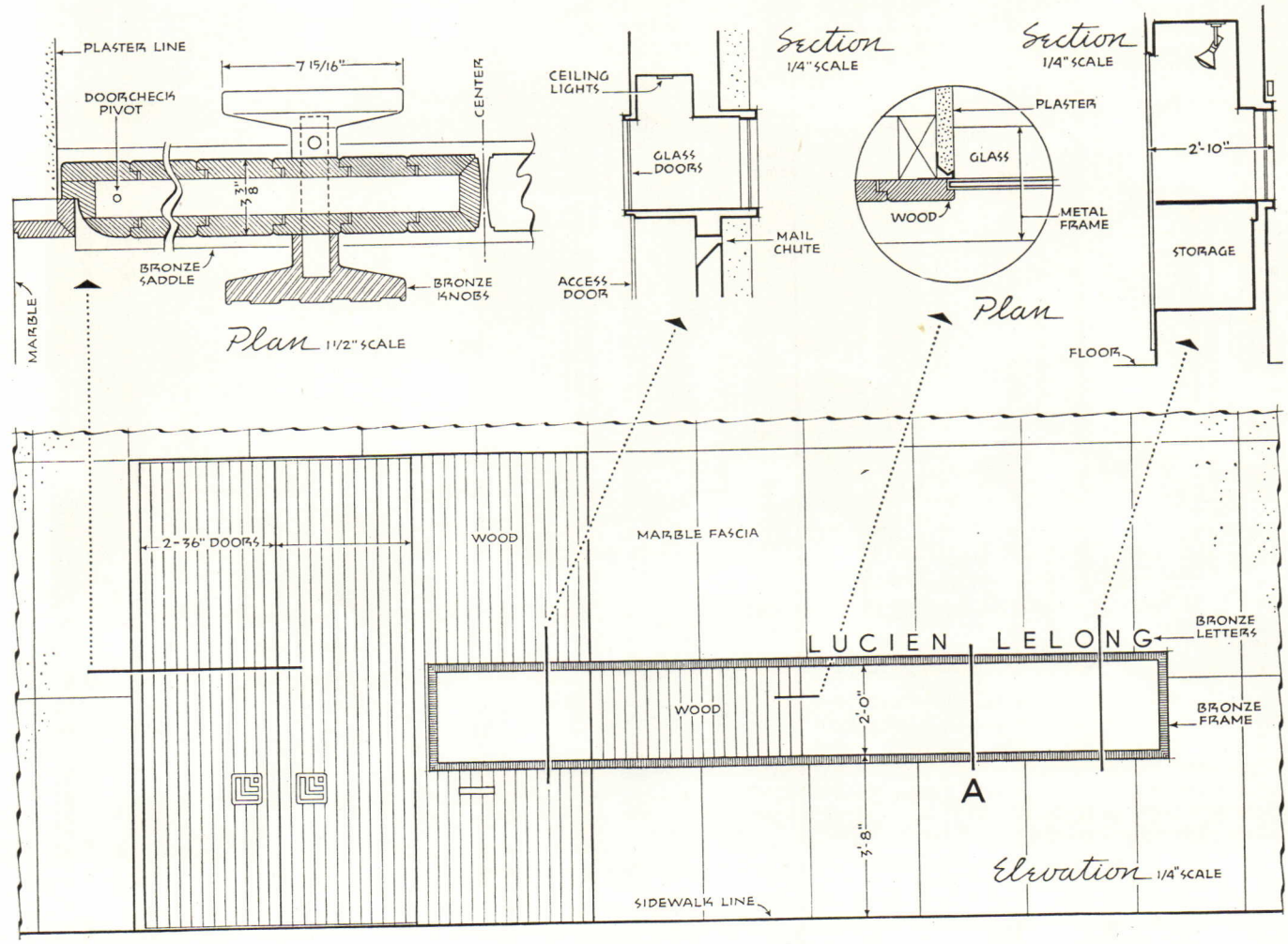
SHOP: door and display unit



Section at A 3/4" SCALE

JULIUS SHULMAN





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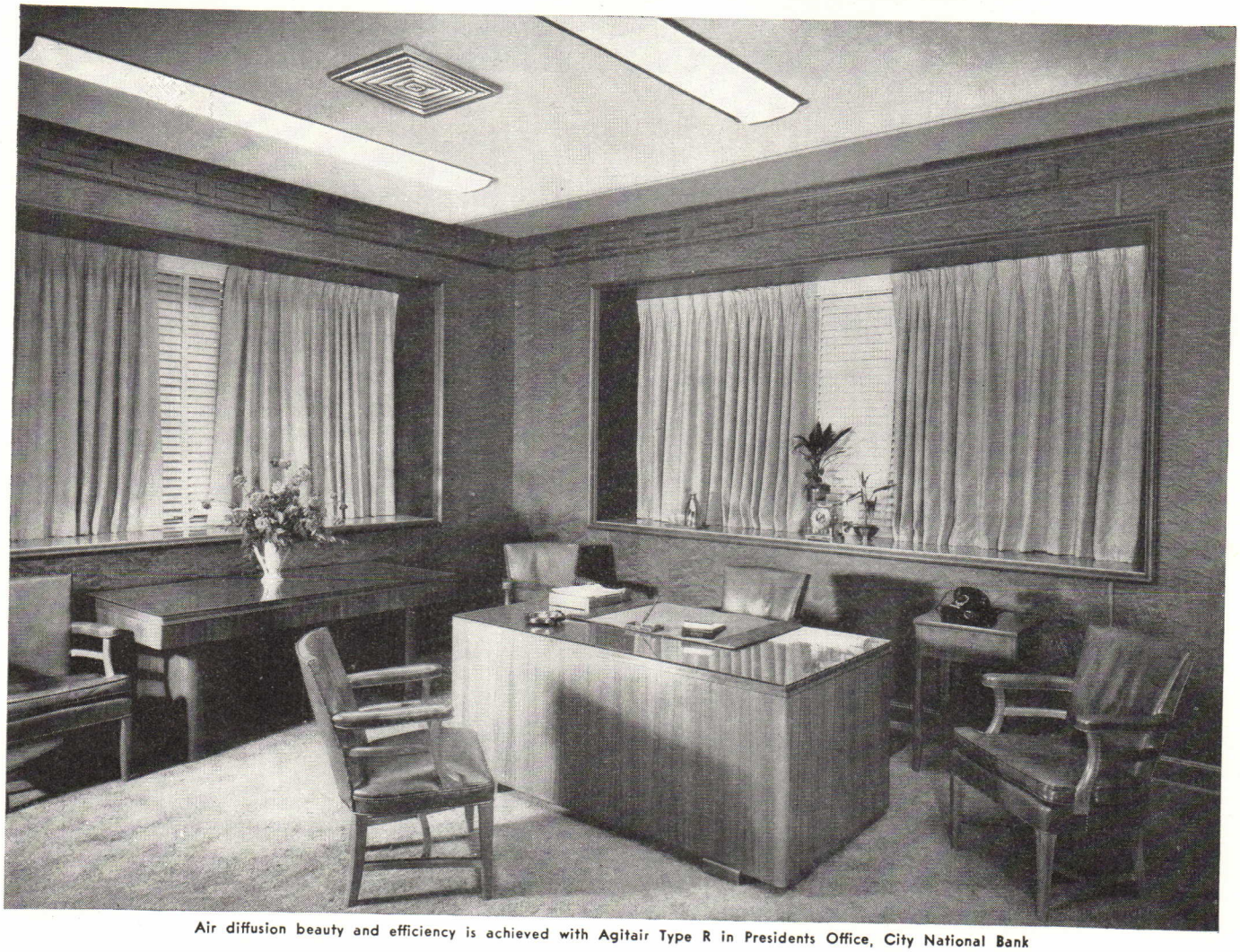

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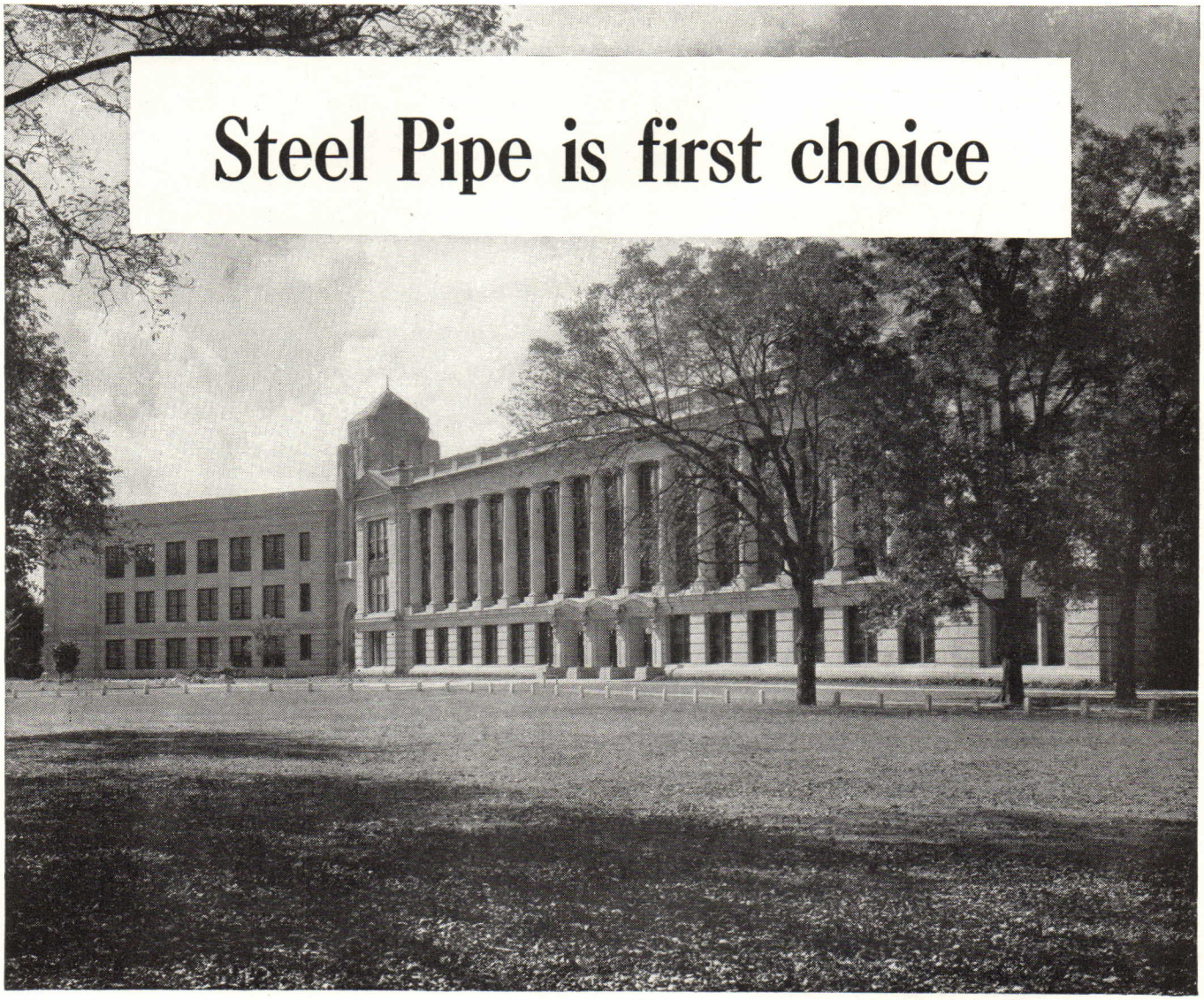

Steel Pipe is first choice

for the "little red schoolhouse" *grown up*

The American system of free public education has become a symbol of democracy through its thousands of magnificent school buildings from coast to coast. The number, size, beauty, and superior physical equipment of these schools demonstrate our public understanding that "higher education leads to higher ideals, to greater wisdom, and to contentment."

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The men who specify and use it know. *Steel pipe is first choice.*

Ask for your copy of the interesting story "Pipe in American Life."

COMMITTEE ON STEEL PIPE RESEARCH

OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE
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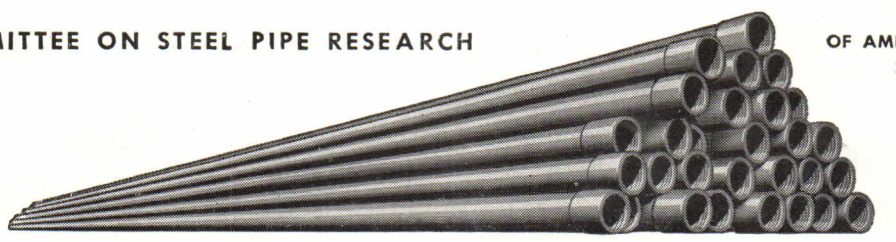
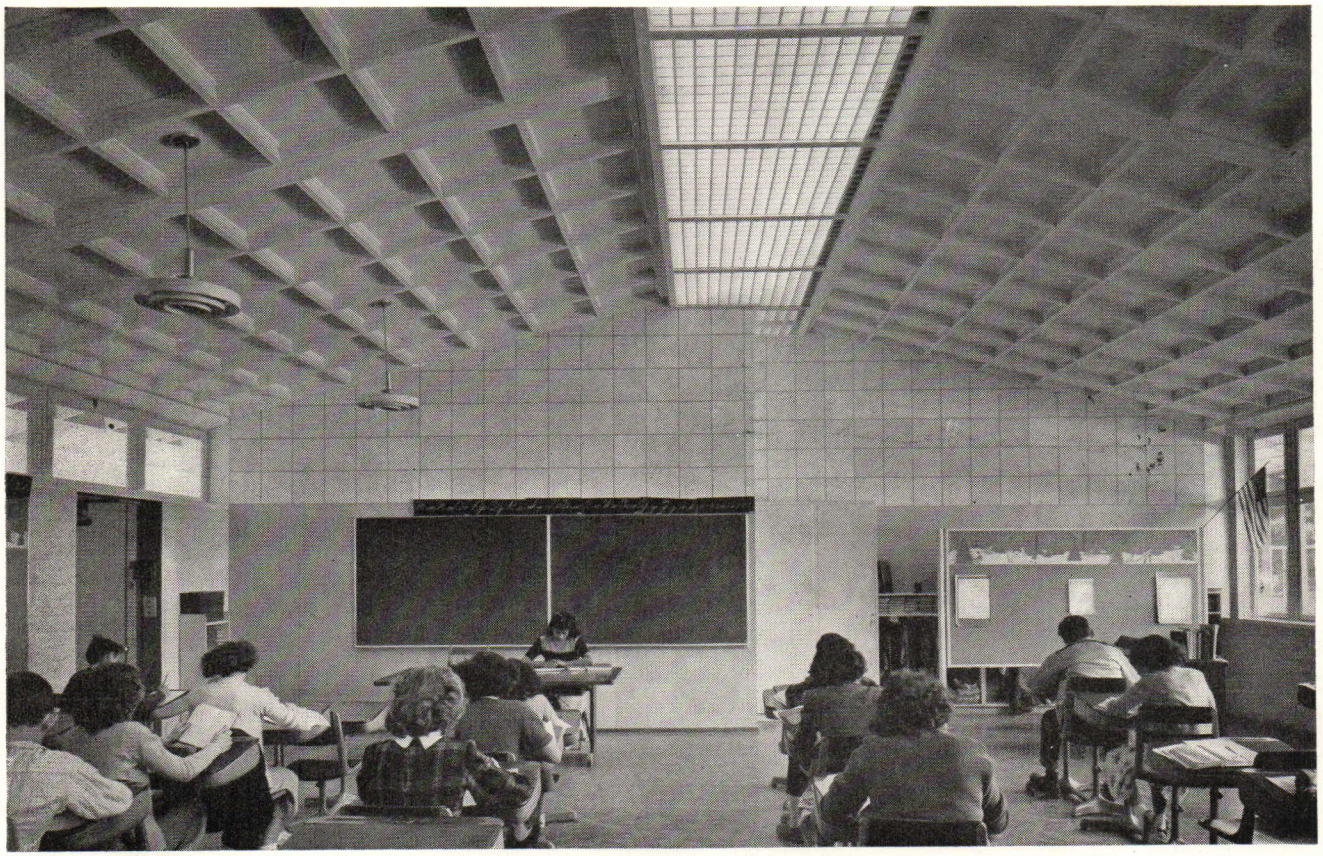
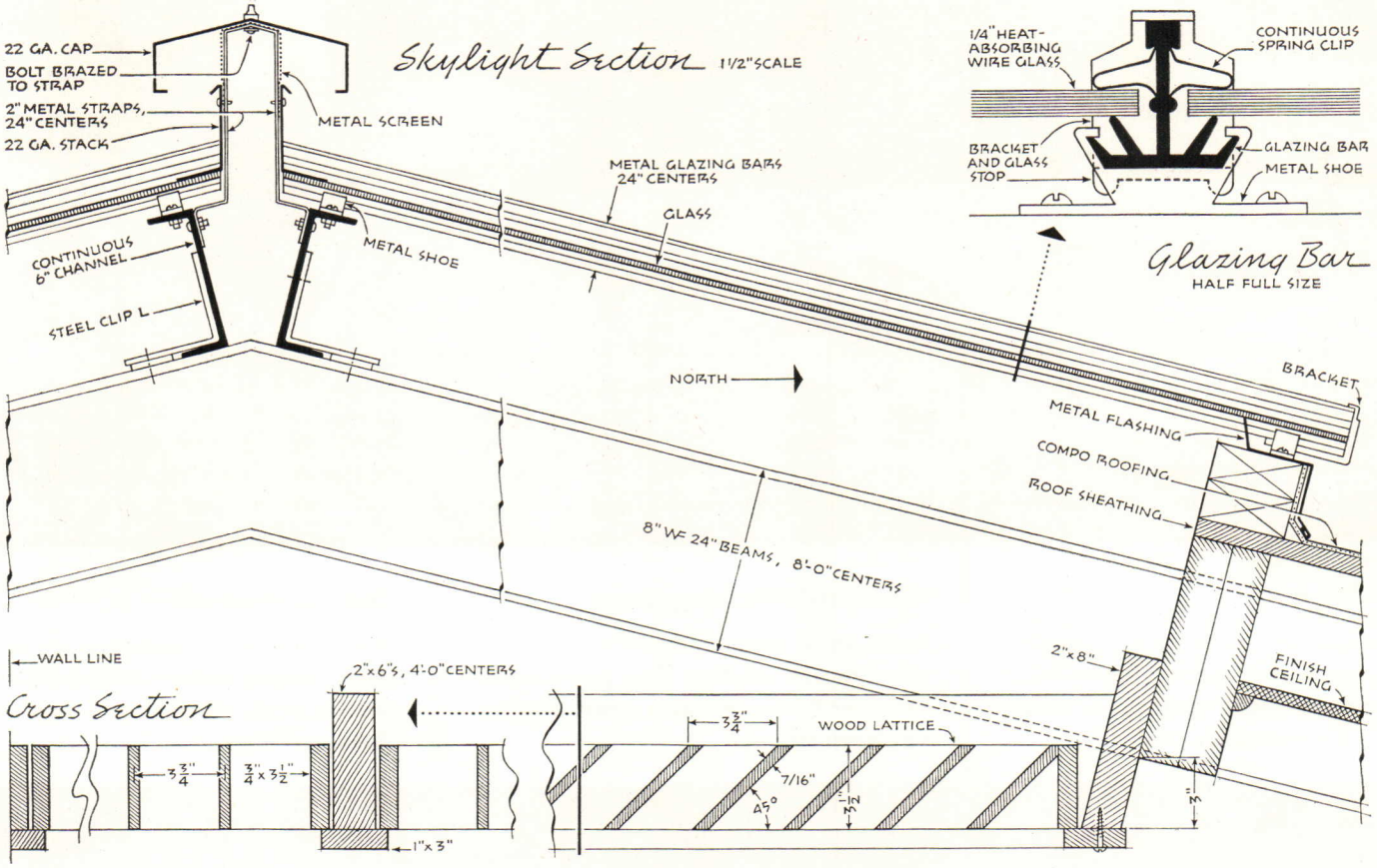




ROGER STURTEVANT



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Santa Clara County, California

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inghouse and elevator users working together to create
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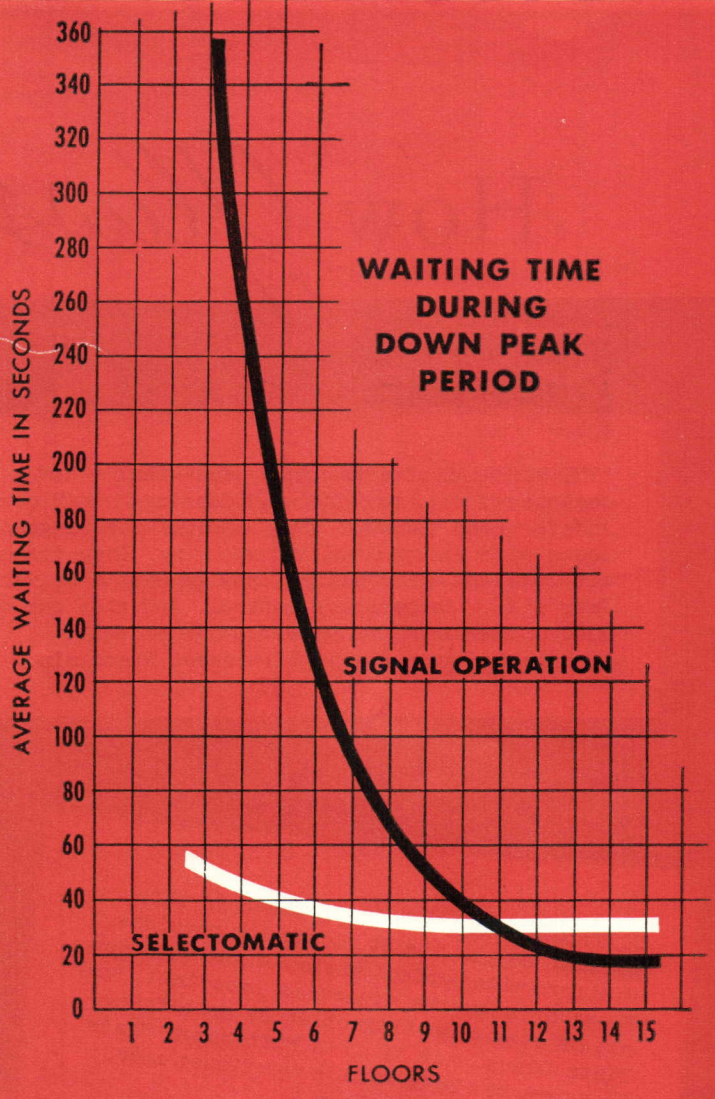

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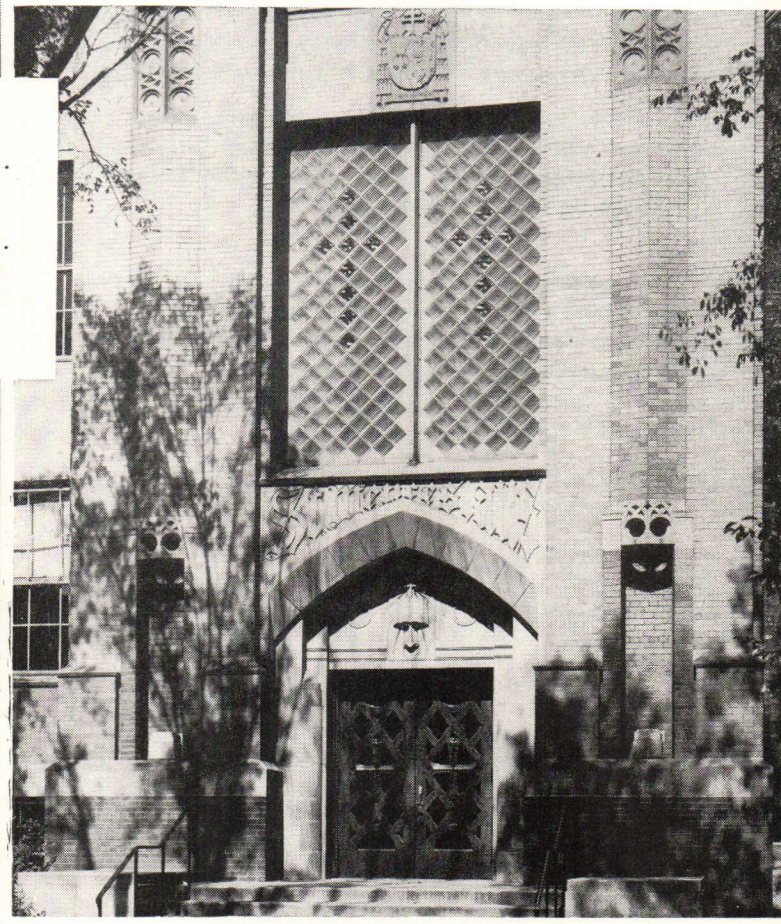
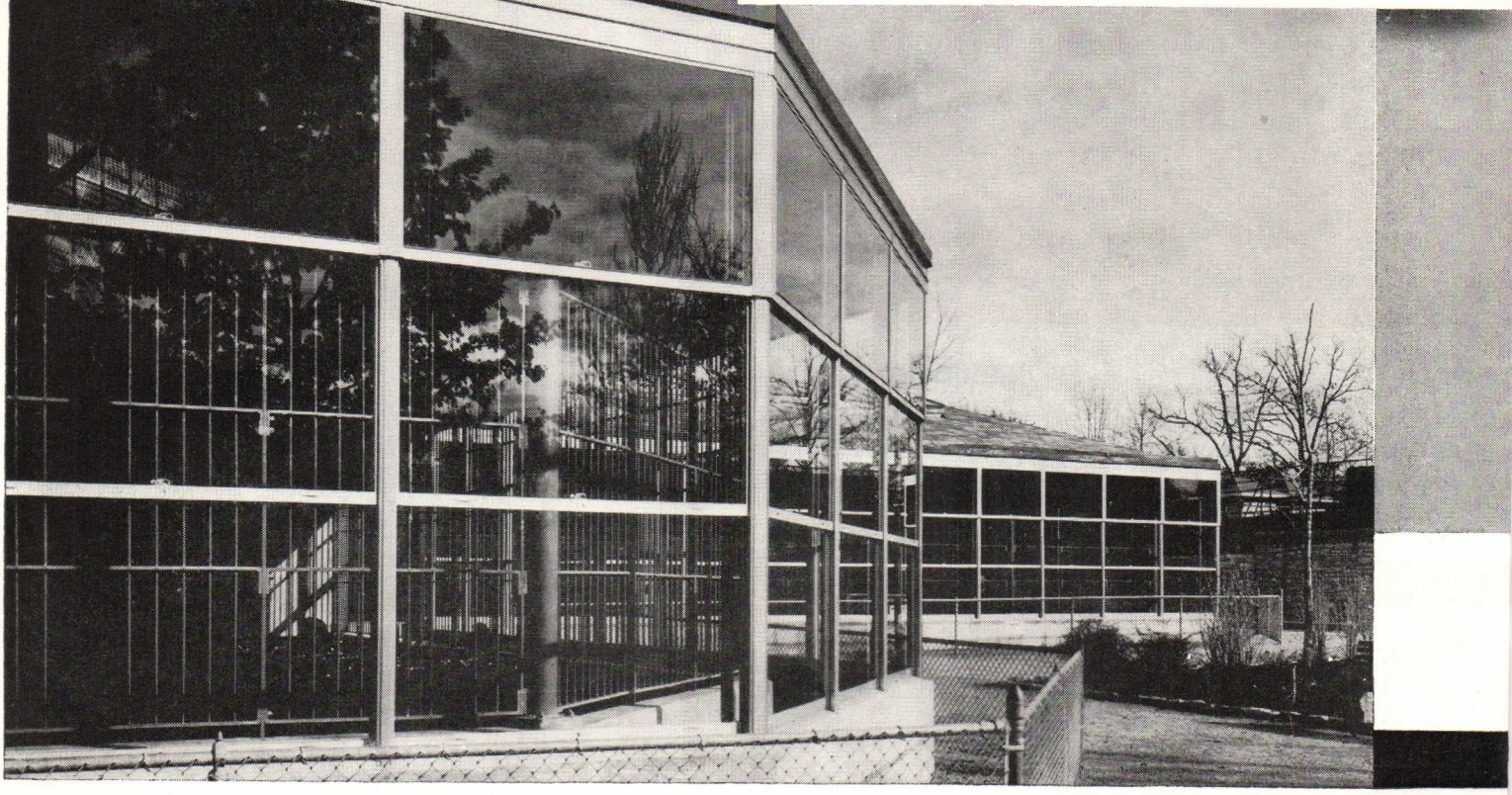
How *Glass* is being used to

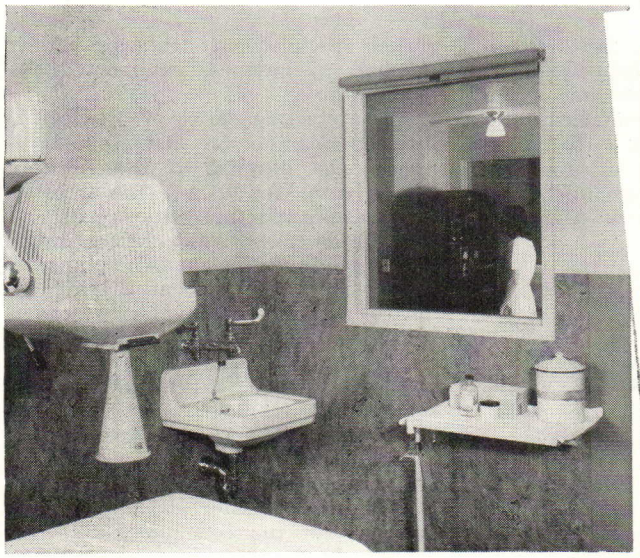
"THE MATERIAL of a thousand uses"—that's how someone referred to Pittsburgh Corning Glass Blocks. And for good reasons! They combine modern good looks with exceptional versatility. They transmit daylight generously. They preserve privacy. They aid in temperature control. And they can be used to create striking decorative effects. Architect: Henry Slaby, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



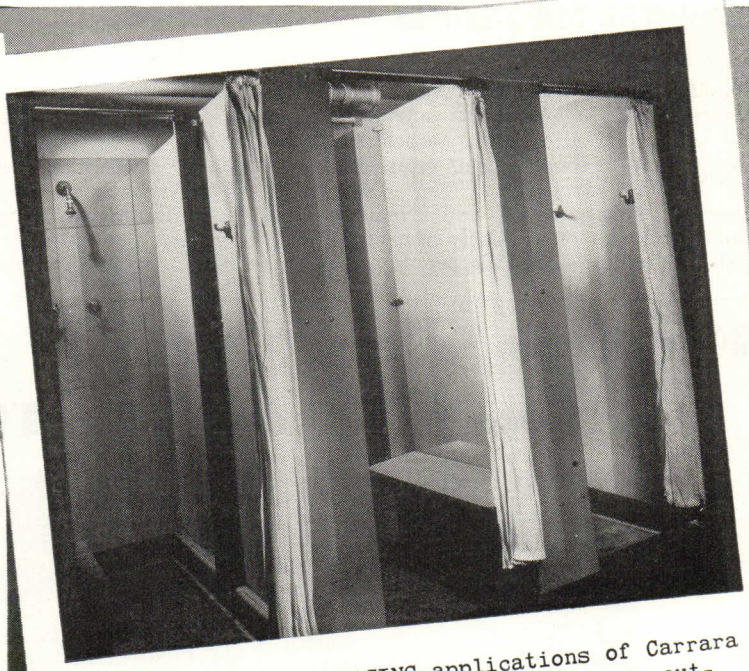
PITTSBURGH POLISHED PLATE GLASS in this unusual cage at the St. Louis Zoo provides visitors with perfect vision of the interior. Wherever accurate vision is important, you can be sure of satisfaction by specifying Plate Glass. And if it's Pittsburgh Plate Glass you can be sure it's the finest made. Architect: J. E. Wallace.



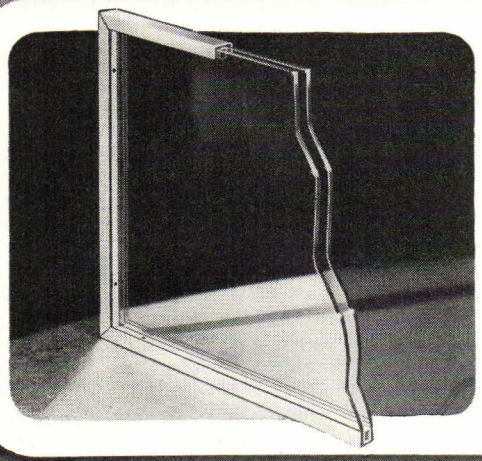
advantage in Public Buildings



PITTSBURGH X-RAY LEAD PLATE GLASS offers protection against continuous exposure to X-rays. It also allows clear vision of equipment and the patient. This glass which may be used both for interior and exterior glazing has a lead content of approximately 61% and a lead equivalent value of .32 as determined by the National Bureau of Standards. Architects: Coolidge, Shepley, Bullfinch & Abbott, Boston, Mass.



THE CONSTANTLY INCREASING applications of Carrara Structural Glass are indicative of its many outstanding qualities. This exceptionally good-looking structural glass is impervious to moisture, chemicals and to pencil marks. It will not fade or stain or absorb odors. It doesn't check, craze or warp. Has no lippage at joints. And it can be cleaned in a jiffy with nothing more than a damp cloth. There are ten pleasing colors of Carrara Glass to choose from. Architect: Press C. Dowler, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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HOSPITAL MAGAZINES

By JOHN RANNELLS

The *Modern Hospital*, biggest and most general, and *Hospitals*, the journal of the American Hospital Association, always contain something of interest to the hospital architect. The others, *Hospital Management* and *Hospital Topics*, are almost entirely concerned with the business and the people in it.

Hospital plans are published much more fully in the architectural magazines, but for an understanding of the relations of hospital to community and staff to hospital, we must go to magazines containing articles by everyone concerned — architect, administrator, technician, specialist, nurse. And articles on special departments are here in number: techniques, equipment, economics, etc.

An interesting series of articles* in *Modern Hospital* for last August describes the hospital of the future—fifty years in the future. The architect and consultant actually drew plans, and, as well, described what changes might take place in equipment. The plans are sober enough—just about the appearance of a good job today, but 'way overboard on total floor space (and cost) per bed. As the administrator wisely pointed out in his article, even though the hospital of 1998 may be budgeted by the community, the administrator will have to convince the public of the validity of the costs of medical care.

The administrator was concerned mostly with the community—the age changes in the population which determine the health problems—the increase in preventive medicine and the increasing role of health centers and outpatient departments—not forgetting that masonry buildings last a long time and that we shall probably have most of our present hospitals with us fifty years hence.

The nurse was interested in the increasing value of the professional nurse and the need for the best training and organization. The nurse is already charged with much that was formerly done by the doctor, and the trend continues.

The doctor foresees more doctors' offices located in the hospitals, with the hospitals functioning more as health and medical centers, organizing the medical profession to safeguard the health of the whole community.

The economist points out that the proportion of government hospitals has been increasing and that the integration of all hospitals into a general public health program with group payment of costs has gained favor. Compulsory health preservation, to reduce the "overhead cost" of a well-run society, is a fresh way to look at it.

The whole series emphasizes the present changing trends rather than it does any one "Hospital of the Future." Yet cutting loose and making long-range predictions seems to be the way to see just which of our present practices are progressive.

Planning for equipment in hospitals is pretty well taken care of by the man-

(Continued on page 112)

*"The Hospital Design," Alfred L. Aydelott and Basil C. MacLean, M. D.; "The Hospital Administrator," Edwin L. Crosby, M. D.; "The Hospital and the House," Janet M. Geister, R. N.; "The Hospital and the Physician," Edward L. Bortz, M. D.; "The Hospital Economy," C. Rufus Rorem, Ph. D.

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Stran-Steel framing is a simplified, efficient framing system. It requires only a few basic members and fittings. Joists, studs and purlins are delivered precision *pre-cut* and *pre-punched* to job requirements; thus time-consuming cutting on the site will be eliminated.

Either self-threading screws or welding can be used for rapid assembly. And collateral materials are attached simply by nailing them to the patented nailing groove, exclusive with Stran-Steel framing.

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Reviews

(Continued from page 110)

ufacturers. Two manuals at hand are: *Planning the Hospital Laundry* by U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation, New York, and *Planning the Medical Photographic Department* by Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Both are excellently written and illustrated. The laundry layouts show complete departments. Of course no such layouts can be used "cold", but they do give background for tackling a new problem.

Frank Lloyd Wright's opinions on hospital design are sketched in an interview in *Modern Hospital,* September 1948. Wright deplores specialization and standardization as the natural enemies of creative design. He maintains that most hospitals are diabolically planned for the convenience of doctors and nurses with but slight regard for the patients. He proposes to reverse such planning and would eliminate the institutional atmosphere by decentralization. It would be most costly, of course, but money does not faze Wright; where the extra doctors and nurses would come from is another matter. Perhaps, if he actually did the prodigious research in hospital functions and procedures which he would have to undertake before actually designing a hospital, his plans would not be so far out of line with current progressive practice in which the smaller hospitals are integrated with the large medical center in an over-all health program. In a vague way, he did forecast such a solution some years ago in his plans for "Broadacre City."

BOOKS

THE 26 LETTERS

Oscar Ogg. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y., 1948. 254 pp., illus. $3.50

Today's writer who may be crushed or enraged when readers fail to comprehend his prose (or specification sheets) may well reflect upon the great progress in graphic communication since the cave days of his ancestors. Deftly recounted and beautifully illustrated by a distinguished calligrapher and designer, this history of the evolution of our alphabet from crudest signs and symbols compels interest.

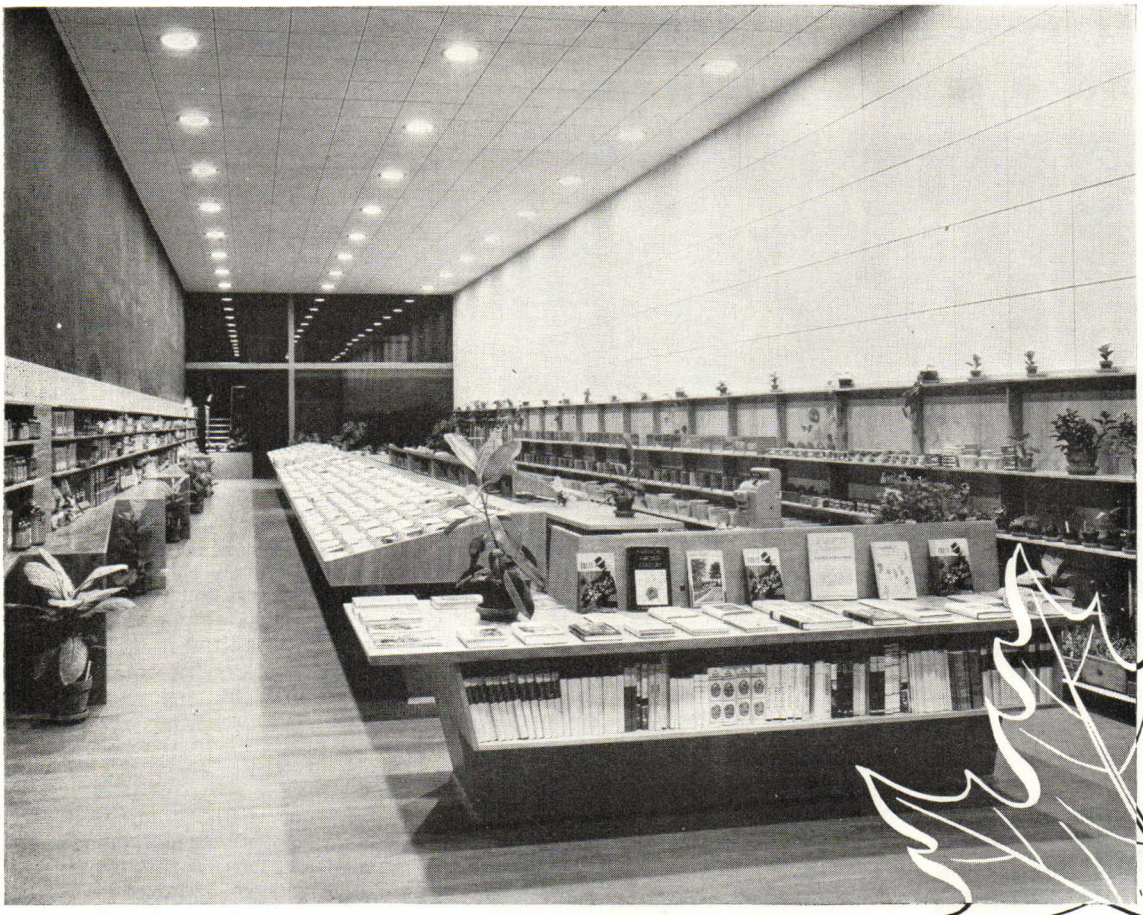
It becomes clear that the very form of our letters is an heritage from the days of picture-writing on monuments of the ancients. The examples offered—particularly the heroic alphabet from Emperor Trajan's column, cut about 113 A.D.—will gratify those who design inscriptions and titles. To read the book through is to enjoy a clear-cut miniature of Western history. C. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

American Association of School Administrators, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., 1949. 514 pp., illus. $4.00

This 27th yearbook of the A.A.S.A. contains much information of value to architects even though written for educators. It discusses the importance of broad-scale community planning for the school plant. Present experience and ideas of planning for educational features of a building are reviewed. Current information on various technical aspects of construction and equipment is summarized and some of the major financial considerations are outlined. *American School Buildings* calls atten-

(Continued on page 114)



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Architect:
Raphael S. Soriano,
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truly modern, *truly* economical, *truly* resilient

Surely, everyone concerned, from you and your client down to the carpenter-contractor's apprentice, will be glad to forget all about the "compromise" floors laid so numerously during the years of shortage.

You'll agree, it's mighty good news that good Northern Hard Maple Flooring is back now, in abundance!

It's available now for every job where your experience dictates its use . . . "First Grade" for the critical uses—"Second Grade" or "Second Grade or Better" on jobs where natural tone variations of the wood are acceptable —"Third Grade" where serviceability must be matched by maximum economy. *All* **MFMA**-graded and trademarked—your assurance of strict standards of soundness.

Specify Northern Hard Maple, Birch or Beech, for every purpose that calls for the most enduring and desirable of wood floors—smooth, lifetime-lasting, bright and cheerful, easy to finish, to re-finish, to care for.

For catalog data on **MFMA** Northern Hard Maple, Birch and Beech Flooring, see Sweet's, Arch. 13/g/6—Eng., 4/5/22. Write for latest listing of all the many **MFMA**-approved floor finishing products and processes.

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FLOOR WITH *NORTHERN* HARD MAPLE
BEECH AND BIRCH

Reviews

(Continued from page 112)

tion to some of the much-needed answers in school-plant research. There is also a valuable check list of planning steps. J.H. LIVINGSTONE

SCHOOL PLANNING

Proceedings, Conference on School Building Problems in Ohio. *The Bureau of Educational Research, The College of Education, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1948. 40 pp., $1.00*

This pamphlet reads like the outline of a good book on school planning. Included in the report of the proceedings are discussions of the following topics: "The Place of Educational Planning in a School Building Program"; "Trends in Building Materials, Design, and Cost"; "Selection and Employment of the Architect, and the General Provisions of His Contract"; "Financing School Plant Construction"; "The Rehabilitation of Old Buildings and Equipment." Typical of most condensations, this booklet leaves one a bit frustrated; instinctively you want to know all that was said. J. H. L.

FILMS

THE STORY OF A HOUSE

Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit 11, Mich., technicolor sound film. Information on bookings available from Briggs Manufacturing Co.

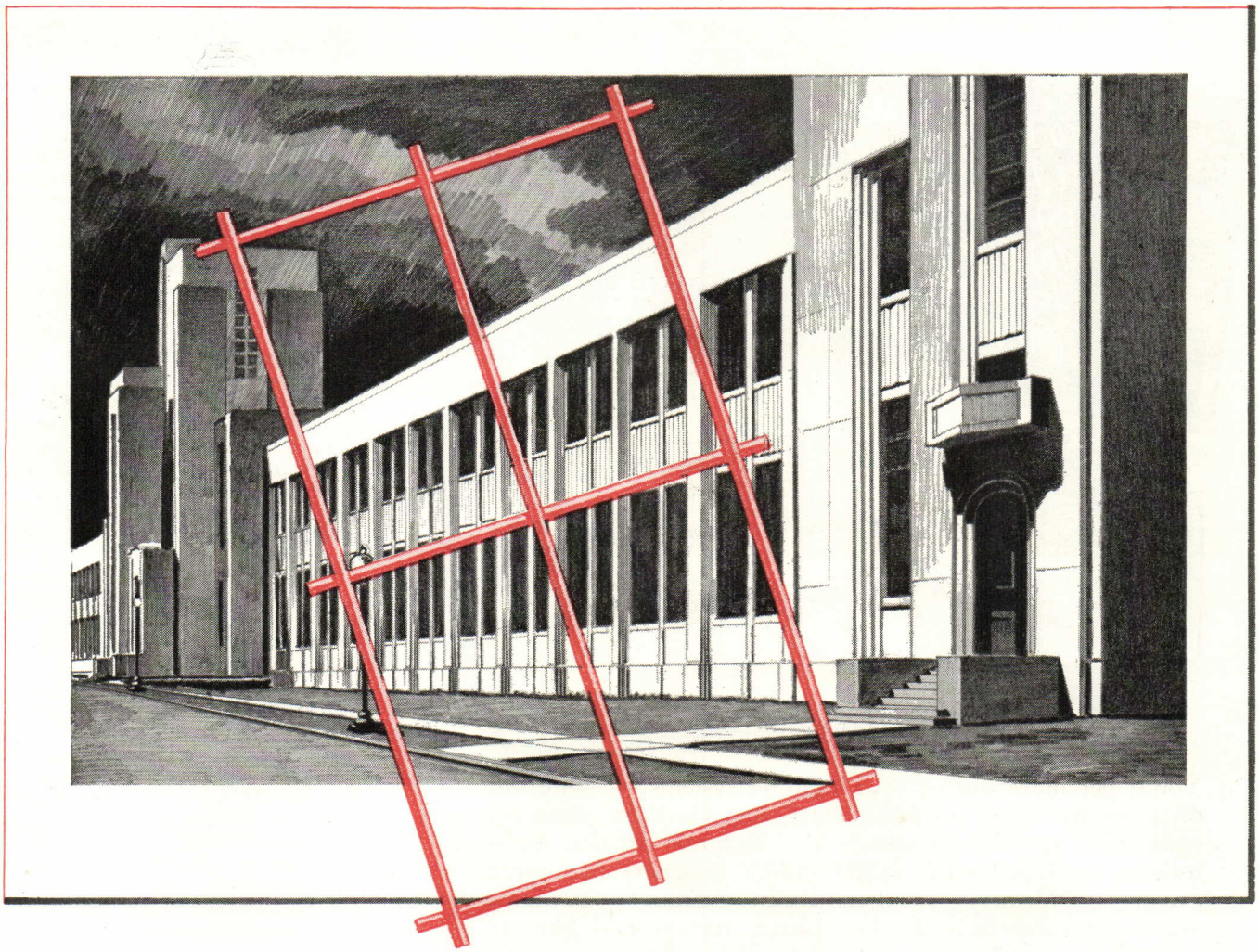
To emphasize the importance of budgeting to include furniture, decorating, appliances, and equipment in a new home, a family is shown in the various steps of planning and building its home. The 30-minute film, a study of the problems confronting anyone planning to build and furnish in 1949, was produced by Sarra, Inc., with *Better Homes and Gardens* providing the technical direction. M.W.K.

BLACK MAGIC

An Edward Small Production, released through United Artists, starring Orson Welles and Nancy Guild.

Based on *Cagliostro,* from *Memoirs of a Physician* by Alexandre Dumas, this

(Continued on page 116)



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We do not produce pre-cast concrete units. When you are figuring on using them, you can get complete information from nearby pre-casting companies—and be sure to specify the use of American Welded Wire Fabric reinforcement.

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Every type of concrete construction needs

AMERICAN WELDED WIRE FABRIC
reinforcement

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Reviews

(Continued from page 114)

first American film to come out of Rome since *Ben Hur* may find interest among nostalgic architects and designers for the historical landmarks in which many of the scenes were photographed. Most of the interiors were shot in the Royal Quirinale Palace, home of kings and popes of Italy and now the presidential residence. The camera might have moved more slowly and at greater length over the Gardens of the Villa D'Este, the fourth century Church of Saints Nereus and Achilleus, the Piazza D' Spagna with its staircase leading to the Church of Trinita Dei Monti, the Palace La Sapienza, the Gobelin tapestries, and the roccoco and baroque elegance of palace walls. M.W.K.

NOTICES

EXAMINATION

The Milwaukee City Service Commission has announced an EXAMINATION FOR THE POSITION OF ARCHITECT IV. Examination will consist entirely of an appraisal of the applicant's experience and professional record as determined from a questionnaire. Duties of the position include taking charge of architectural work required for public buildings, bridges, and public works projects; developing designs for major projects; supervising work of assistants. For further details, see JOBS AND MEN in this issue.

APPOINTMENTS

PHILIP C. JOHNSON has been appointed director of the Museum of Modern Art's new Department of Architecture and Design, recently formed to combine the former departments of Architecture and Industrial Design. EDGAR KAUFMANN, JR. will serve as advisor to the director and as research associate; PETER BLAKE is the department's Curator.

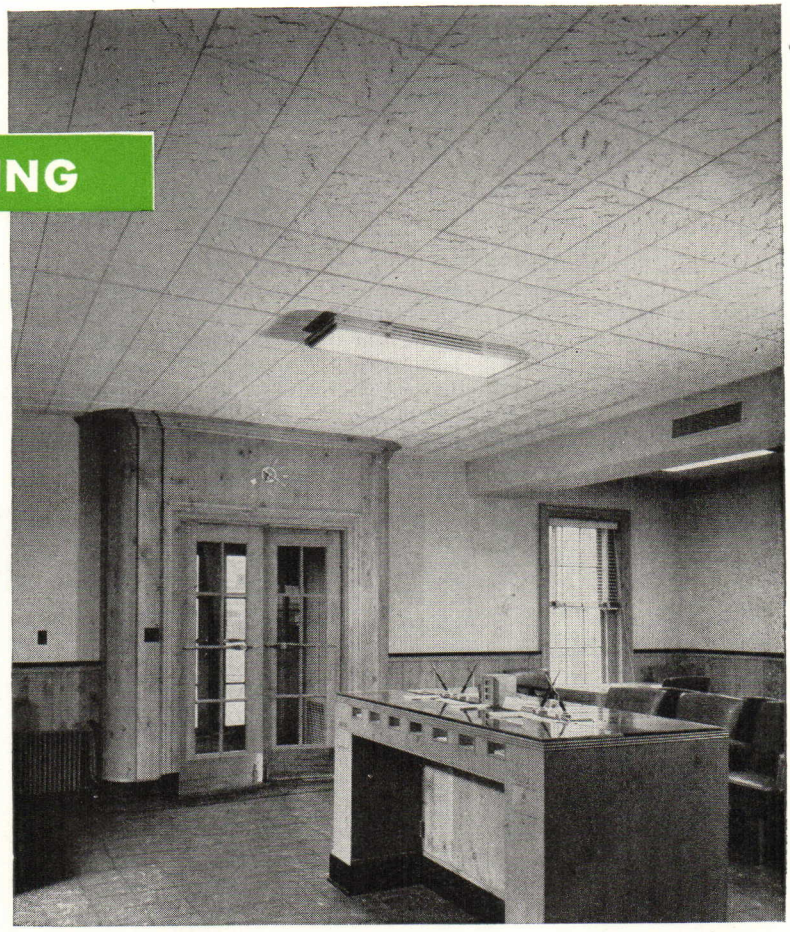
WALLACE S. MACKENZIE has been named president-treasurer of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Architects and Engineers, 243 W. Congress, Detroit 26, Mich.

CHANGE IN FIRM NAME

The firm name of J. O. Reinecke, 720 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., has been changed to J. O. REINECKE & ASSOCIATES with the elevation of John W. Hauser, G. Harold Hart, Joseph A. Hill, and Jack B. Knight to Associate.

SOUND CONDITIONING

WHICH MATERIAL WOULD YOU SELECT?



ARCHITECT: WILLIAM E. HUBER

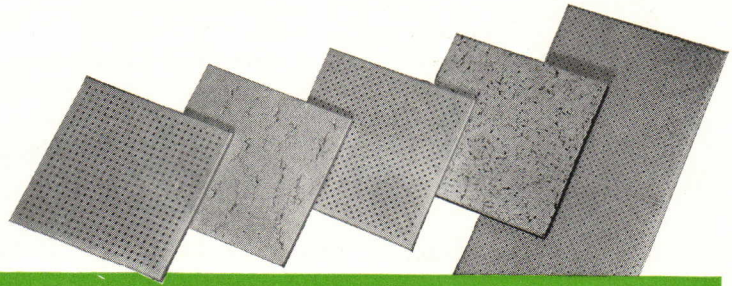
Lumber yard office, built in 1904, is being remodeled into a branch bank. Client wants modern acoustical efficiency. Material to be specified must fit period styling of bank's interior. Age of building frame makes fire-resistance a specially important requirement.

Here's what the architect decided:

Several products would meet most of the requirements. A metal pan ceiling, such as Armstrong's Arrestone, would provide very high efficiency noise control and incombustibility. Armstrong's Cushiontone could be provided with a fire-resistant paint finish and would offer a high degree of efficiency. But the ceiling ideally suited to the job was Armstrong's Travertone because of the unusual beauty of its white, fissured surface. Made of mineral wool, it is incombustible. And it stops up to 70% of the noise that strikes its surface.

Other advantages offered by Travertone were its heat insulating value, its 79% light reflection factor, its easy maintenance, and its moderate cost installed. Light in weight, it could be applied directly to the existing ceiling plaster, by means of an adhesive.

Whether the most important requirement in your plans is beauty, low cost, incombustibility, moisture-resistance, or maximum efficiency, there's an Armstrong's acoustical material that meets it fully. For complete details, see Sweet's file, Section 11a, or write direct to Armstrong Cork Company, 1405 Stevens Street, Lancaster, Pa.



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low-cost	*beautiful*	*incombustible*	*moisture-resistant*	*efficient*
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It's the Law

By BERNARD TOMSON

The necessity for immediate revision of the A.I.A. contract forms is underscored when the architect's responsibility for negligence is considered. A consideration of his potential legal liability added to the hazards of court litigation points up the necessity for contracts which will protect the architect as much as possible.

The liability of an architect for negligence has been considered in these columns in relation to the types of architectural liability insurance which are available (January issue) and to the architect's liability for underestimation of costs (February issue). This discussion relates to the liability of an architect for negligence in general.

The liability of an architect for malpractice does not differ essentially from that of a lawyer or physician. A State Supreme Court made this comparison in the following words:

"The responsibility resting on an architect is essentially the same as that which rests upon the lawyer to his client, or upon the physician to his patient, or which rests upon any one to another where such person pretends to possess some skill and ability in some special employment, and offers his services to the public on account of his fitness to act in the line of business for which he may be employed. The undertaking of an architect implies that he possesses skill and ability, including taste sufficient to enable him to perform the required services at least ordinarily and reasonably well, and that he will exercise and apply in the given case his skill and ability, his judgment and taste, reasonably and without neglect. But the undertaking does not imply or warrant a satisfactory result. It will be enough that any failure shall not be by the fault of the architect."

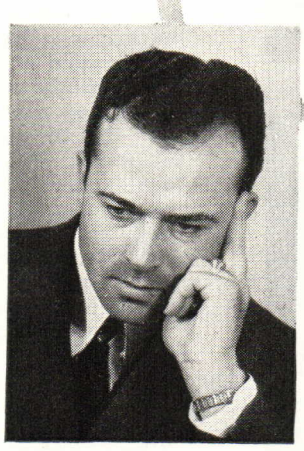
The legal yardstick which measures adequacy of the architect's performance, therefore, is based upon a determination as to whether the architect possessed and exercised that degree of skill and care which should be reasonably possessed and exercised in the profession. This determination is not made by architects but usually by a jury of twelve "good men and true." Thus, a judgment that an architect has been guilty of malpractice may, in the last analysis, depend almost as much upon the skill of the attorney representing him as upon the skill which he exercised in the performance of those acts which are claimed to have been negligently done.

•

It may be claimed that an architect was negligent in (1) the preparation of drawings, specifications, and plans; or (2) in supervising construction where it is his duty under the contract in force so to do. The consequences of negligent performance on the part of the architect may take the form of physically defective construction or a structure of depreciated value due to an impairment in utility or in appearance.

In deciding whether an architect was negligent in preparing plans and specifications, important factors to be con-

(Continued on page 120)



Worrying About Wiring?

You can end your worries over building wire. And that goes for industrial building wire, wire for homes, institutions, and any other type of building. Your worries end when you begin to investigate wiring insulated with VINYLITE Brand Plastic!

First, aging is no problem with such insulation. So time-defying is it that its age cannot be predicted beyond saying that it will last for many, many years in actual service! Many factories and office buildings being erected today, or re-wired, can look forward to almost indefinite life for their electrical insulation.

Phenomenally long life is just one advantage of VINYLITE Brand Plastic insulation. Small diameter is another. Wires and cables protected with such insulation occupy less space—accommodate themselves to congested circuits, awkward corners, complicated wiring diagrams and intricate assemblies. They come in many colors. They weigh less than other types.

If you are engaged in building, remodeling or rewiring residential or business buildings of any type, take full advantage of these remarkable properties! Be sure your technical assistants are thoroughly "up" on VINYLITE Brand Plastic insulation. Write Department **DZ-58** and ask for a technical representative (available to industrial organizations) to call and discuss your wire and cable problems.

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It's the Law

(Continued from page 120)

third party for the damages suffered. However, where an owner mantains a defective structure and a third person is injured, the architect will not be liable, on the theory that it is the negligence of the owner in maintaining a defective structure which caused the injury, rather than the negligence of the architect.

The penalty for malpractice is loss of compensation for work performed and liability for damages caused by the negligence. It is an implied term of every contract between architect and owner that the architect will perform his duties thereunder with reasonable skill; therefore, negligent performance is a breach of the contract, and the owner is relieved of his obligation to compensate the architect for services rendered. The measure of damages utilized to determine the architect's responsibility for his negligence is the difference between the value of the structure as designed and constructed and the value it would have had, if the architect had not been negligent in all or part of his work. Where the defects in the building are not structural, the cost of correcting the defects which have been caused by the architect's negligence may be used in determining the difference between the value of the building as constructed, and the value which it would have had if it had been constructed properly. Where, however, the cost of correction is unreasonably out of proportion to the injuries suffered by the owner, the cost of repair may not be used as a measure. Consequently, where, due to the architect's negligence, a building has been constructed different from the one desired by the owner but of no less value than the one desired, the owner has suffered (and may recover) only nominal damages.

The area of an architect's potential liability is large. Failure to possess and exercise reasonable skill may not only make him liable in damages to the owner, but he will be responsible for injuries suffered by third persons where the causal relationship between the negligence and the injury is established. The nature and adequacy of the architect's performance is a factual question dependent upon the circumstances of each situation. In litigation, the jury is the judge of facts and the architect must, therefore, convince the jury that in the performance of his professional duties he has acted with reasonable skill and diligence. It is, of course, obvious that the greater the care and attention on the part of the architect, the safer he will be from unfounded claims of malpractice and from adjudication, by laymen, of negligence. The

(Continued on page 124)

How you can use the

FLEUR·O·LIER INDEX SYSTEM*

Whether you make, sell, specify or buy fluorescent lighting equipment, The Fleur-O-Lier Index System will make your job easier. For the Index System provides a simple, usable method for rating and classifying fluorescent fixtures on the basis of their illuminating performance.

How the specifier benefits...

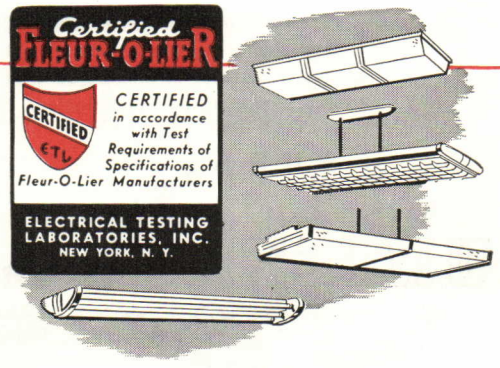
The Fleur-O-Lier Index System supplies a concise, exact formula for expressing desired illuminating characteristics. The specifier can dictate desired light distribution, degrees of shielding, brightness and method of mounting. His specification is simple and precise. It's easy to write—and easy for the purchaser to follow.

How the buyer benefits...

Fleur-O-Lier fixtures are carefully examined by Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., and assigned a rating under the Index System. All the buyer need do is select fixtures that meet the specifier's Index System number. Then with the photometric test data and the coefficients of utilization provided with all Fleur-O-Lier fixtures, he has complete information to make an intelligent purchase of fixtures that meet the specifications and perform efficiently.

**To get complete information on this easy way to specify and buy fixtures, write for free booklet, "The Fleur-O-Lier Index System".*

This label is attached to every FLEUR-O-LIER luminaire. It certifies that a similar fixture has been examined by Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., and found to conform to specifications. This label is your assurance of excellence in mechanical and electrical construction and in performance. It means that Certified Ballasts and Starters are used and that the requirements of the National Electrical Code have been met.



FLEUR·O·LIER

Manufacturers

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Fleur-O-Lier is not the name of an individual manufacturer, but of a group of fixtures made by leading manufacturers. Participation in the Fleur-O-Lier program is open to any manufacturer who complies with Fleur-O-Lier requirements.

It's the Law

(Continued from page 122)

extent of the architect's possible liability should make all the more clear the necessity of the architect to be provided with contract forms which will protect him as far as possible against avoidable liability and which will contain proper clauses referring his legal disputes to an arbitration tribunal of experts in the field.

NOTICES

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, has announced the following fellowships and scholarships for 1949-1950: THEOPHILUS PARSONS CHANDLER FELLOWSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE, two $1200 fellowships for advanced study; ALBERT KAHN SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE, providing a maximum of $1100 towards tuition and expenses for one year of graduate study; ALBERT KAHN SCHOLARSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE, awarding $300 towards tuition for undergraduate study; and UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS, two graduate tuition scholarships.

Applications for all fellowships and scholarships except the Albert Kahn Scholarship in Architecture must be made by letter to the Dean of the School of Fine Arts not later than May 14, accompanied by three letters of recommendation from practicing architects or teachers of architecture. Applications for the Albert Kahn Scholarship in Architecture should be sent to Dr. Arnold K. Henry, Dean of Student Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships of the University.

CONVENTION

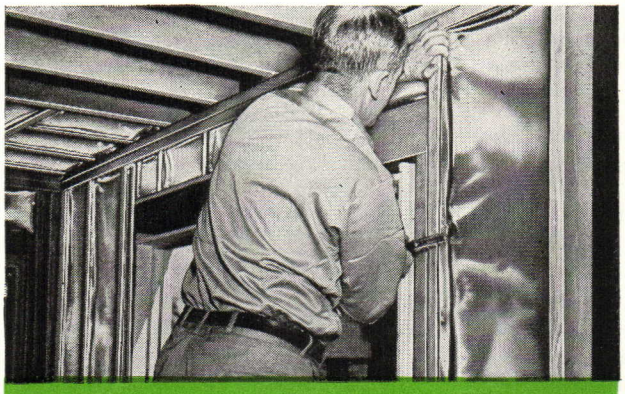
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION will hold its 1949 convention June 20-24 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Highlights of the five-day session will include presentation of the Lamme Medal and the Westinghouse Award for meritorious achievement in the teaching profession, and the reading of approximately 150 papers on instrumentation for engineering research, education in the field of atomic energy, secondary school developments, and selective service problems. Complete details may be obtained from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which will coordinate its 125th anniversary with the A.S.E.E. convention.

(Continued on page 126)

for visible beauty ...for insulation unseen

Aluminum Statue of Eros, by Sir Alfred Gilbert, in Piccadilly Circus, London. Erected 1893.

aluminum



Aluminum was pure ornamentation in 1893. Today, its *usefulness* is virtually unlimited. As an insulating material, for instance, aluminum offers almost exclusive ability to reflect radiant heat, and assures exceptional freedom from condensation. These were prime reasons why Reynolds Reflective Insulation was specified for the 312-family Redfield Village Development in Metuchen, N. J.

In addition, Reynolds Reflective Insulation is light in weight, odorless and embodies aluminum's rustproof permanence. It makes a fast, clean, economical installation that *stays in place.* It meets F.H.A. requirements. (Redfield Village Specification: Reynolds Reflective Insulation, Type B, foil laminated to both sides of tough Kraft paper. Bowed between studs, providing two air spaces, sidewall conductance is 0.13. Between floor joists over unheated area, overall coefficient is 0.10.)

Reynolds, whose entry into aluminum production started the industry toward its present expansion, is developing both the design and the functional qualities of this material. New embossing facilities have created unusually attractive surface textures in Reynolds *Lifetime* Aluminum Roofing and Siding, Gutters and Downspouts. Reynolds Aluminum Windows offer superior engineering features in all residential casement, fixed and picture types. Reynolds also offers a variety of Architectural Shapes. For descriptive literature in A.I.A. file form, please write:

Reynolds Metals Company,
Building Products Division,
Louisville 1, Ky., offices in 32 principal cities.

REYNOLDS *Lifetime* ALUMINUM

IF YOU SEE RUST YOU KNOW IT'S NOT ALUMINUM

REYNOLDS METALS

REYNOLDS *Lifetime* ALUMINUM BUILDING PRODUCTS

Redfield Village, Metuchen, N. J.
Architect: Erwin Gerber • Insulation engineers and contractors: The Fireproof Products Co., Inc., New York. Exterior walls and crawl spaces insulated with Reynolds Reflective Insulation.

Notices

(Continued from page 124)

AWARDS

The names of 220 winners have been announced by the judges of the MERIT AWARD COMPETITION OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION, sponsored by the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. Winners of Gold Seal $100 awards in the Architects and Consulting Engineers Classification are: *J. L. Phillips*, Birmingham, Ala., for Bank; *Ernest C. Hinck, Jr.*, Montclair, N. J., for Office; and *Paul E. Keys*, Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., with *Hymen Rosenberg*, Pittsburgh, Pa., for Jewelry Store.

Those winning Merit Award with Distinction in the Architects and Consulting Engineers category are: *Howard M. Sharp*, Snyder, N. Y., for High School; *Willard W. Thompson*, Thompson Engineering Co., Milton, Mass., for Library Reading Room; *F. D. Wyatt* and *William H. Miller*, Chicago Park District, Chicago, Ill., for Industrial Lighting; and *Robert E. Bennett*, Bennett & Bennett, Pasadena, Calif., for Stadium.

In addition, Merit Awards were presented to 14 architects and consulting engineers.

The American Academy in Rome has announced the award of 12 ROME PRIZE FELLOWSHIPS for one year each, beginning October 1, 1949. Winners of architectural fellowships are *Spero Paul Daltas*, St. Paul, Minn., and *Henri V. Jova*, Newburgh, N. Y. Daltas, who received his B.A. in architecture from University of Minnesota in 1943 and his M.A. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1948, is at present connected with the firm of Carl Koch & Associates, Belmont, Mass. Jova is a teaching assistant in design at the College of Architecture, Cornell University, and will receive his B.A. from Cornell in June. The two architectural fellowships were won in a competition held by the Academy among seven finalists.

Winners in other fields are as follows: *Peter Abate*, sculptor, Brookline, Mass.; *Stephen Greene*, painter, New York, N. Y.; *Mitchell Siporin*, painter, New York, N. Y.; *George E. Patton*, landscape architect, Franklin, N. C.; *James S. Ackerman*, for research in history of art.

Fellowships in classical studies were granted to *Dr. Lucy T. Shoe, Dr. Otto J. Brendel, Dr. Emeline H. Hill, Freeman W. Adams*, and *Smith Palmer Bovie*.

The total estimated value of each

(Continued on page 128)

Close-up of the Empire Savings facade shows effective use of bronze against background of black Italian marble. Heavy outer doors are made of cast panels framed in Anaconda Extruded Bronze. Grille above is fabricated from red brass sheet, rod and tubes. The street windows, presenting dioramas of the Old West, are also framed in Anaconda Bronze.

•

Private office partitions at Empire Savings are formed of glass panels supported by Architectural Bronze frames.

PHOTOS BY SOUNDSTILLS, DENVER.

THE OLD WEST GOES MODERN ...IN TIMELESS

Bronze

SCENES OF THE WEST in its wild and wooly days provide the motif for the ultra modern decor of Denver's new Empire Savings Building.

Architect for the new home of the Empire Savings Building and Loan Association is Roger J. Musick, of Denver. Architectural bronze work was fabricated by the William G. Zimmerman Ornamental Iron Works, also of Denver.

Except for the bronze castings and other materials for color contrast, Mr. Zimmerman employed Anaconda Alloys exclusively—extruded architectural bronze shapes, red brass rod, sheet and tube.

In adding this work to his long list of artistic achievements, Mr. Zimmerman reaffirms his confidence in the uniformity of Anaconda Architectural Bronze in color, texture and physical properties.

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SITUATIONS OPEN

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER—experienced in working drawings and details for schools, churches, apartments and residential work in contemporary design. Office located in Harrisburg, Pa. Permanent connection for man who can qualify. State qualifications, references and salary required. Box 202, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

WANTED—top architectural designer, renderer, draftsman of ability, by long-established central western office. Modern designer with background of historical architecture. University graduate, European travel and study, or training at American Academy of Rome. Good background, initiative, diplomatic, pleasing personality. Prospective future partnership. Furnish complete information, references. Box 206, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

WANTED — good architectural designer-draftsman, someone who has had several years' experience in good offices after graduation from college. Position to be in one of the larger southern offices. Submit samples of recent work and give full particulars as to education and experience, with monthly salary desired. All replies will be treated strictly confidential. Box 209, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

WANTED—architectural draftsman and architectural superintendent. Draftsman experienced in working drawings and details on high class work. State training, experience and salary expected. Architectural superintendent experienced in school building and institutional construction. State previous experience and salary expected. Neild and Somdal, Architects, 318 Texas Eastern Building, Shreveport, La.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER-DRAFTSMAN — experienced on contemporary residential construction. Permanent position for young man with design ability. Must have at least 5 years experience. Emil A. Schmidlin, Architect, 586 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

SEVERAL INSTRUCTORS—in architectural design and related courses will be needed at schools of architecture. Those interested in a career in the teaching profession should apply to Professor Paul Weigel, Chairman of the Committee on Employment for the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

ARCHITECT—to have charge of municipal work. Salary $6,000 per annum. Must be not over 50 years of age with ten years of architect experience and eligible for registration as a professional architect in Wisconsin. Civil Service position with membership in a sound pension system. Write for application and questionnaire relating to training and experience to City Service Commission, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—experienced Architectural Draftsman, capable of developing working drawings and details in small eastern office in N. Y. State having general practice including schools. Permanent position for right man. Box 219, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

WANTED—architectural draftsman and designer with at least 10 years' rounded experience, capable of handling projects from sketches on through completion. Excellent opportunity. Location, Connecticut city. Box 215, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

Advertising Rates

Standard charge for each unit is Five Dollars, with a maximum of 50 words. In counting words, your complete address (any address) counts as five words, a box number as three words. Two units may be purchased for ten dollars, with a maximum of 100 words. Check or money order should accompany advertisement and be mailed to Jobs and Men, c/o Progressive Architecture, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Insertions will be accepted not later than the 1st of the month preceding publication. Box number replies should be addressed as noted above with the box number placed in lower left hand corner of envelope.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN—of job captain ability who can handle and supervise all phases of working drawings and details in a well established office designing many types and sizes of buildings in both traditional and modern. Give age, experience, salary desired and when available. Tinsley, Higgins & Lighter, Liberty Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER-DELINEATOR—thoroughly experienced and good technician. Contemporary work in progressive office. Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Long-term employment assured. Give complete qualifications in reply, including examples of work. Box 218, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

WANTED—graduate engineer with extensive experience in supervising first, second and third class building construction and having a good knowledge of road and utility work. Must be thoroughly capable of supervising field engineers in a program spending several million dollars. Full management of office records and reports also part of duties. Excellent remuneration to qualified man. State age, experience and qualifications in reply. Box 220, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ARCHITECT—age 30, B.A. & B. Arch. New York registration. Fully experienced and competent in contemporary design, working drawings and details. Past work includes: hospitals, hotels, banks, office buildings, shops, theatres, schools, apartment houses, city planning, light industrial buildings, warehouses, military installations, and teaching architectural design; several positions at squad boss level; four years in Latin America (work in Spanish, metric system, thorough knowledge of local construction techniques). Excellent references. Desires position leading to associateship with firm doing good modern work in South or West. Box 217, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

HOUSING PLANNER—Fifteen years' experience exclusively in large scale project design and construction, from social surveys through site selection, comparison dwelling types, preliminary designs, estimates, rent calculations, final drawings, specifications. Accustomed to directing staff and advising architects. Illinois architectural registration. Age 44. Available now. Address: Planner, Suite 1332, 33 North LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN — capable — desires permanent position with well established architectural firm in Los Angeles. Experienced in making complete working drawings and details for schools, hospitals, apartments and public buildings. Have many years of experience with prominent New York architects doing highest type of contemporary architecture. Box 221, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER COLOR PERSPECTIVES—layout and rendering. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire for price. Franklin O. Koch, Sr., 215 Latrobe St., Peoria 6, Ill.

ARCHITECT-ARTIST AND DELINEATOR—of long experience, offers services for free-lance architectural renderings and perspectives; bird's-eye-views of real estate developments, city-planning projects, engineering structures, highways and bridges. Instruction in Perspective and Rendering. Theodore A. De Postels, A.I.A., 644 Riverside Drive, New York 31, N. Y., Audubon 3-1677.

COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL RENDERING—service offered according to the architects' requirements for all types and styles of structures in any medium. Write to Rendu, PSNA Bldg., 400 North Third Street, Room 200, Harrisburg, Pa.

ESTABLISHED — architectural and structural engineers desire to contact producer or manufacturer as sales, estimating or construction representatives in Ohio and/or West Virginia. Registered engineers with an excellent engineering and sales background. Edw. F. Simes & Co., 870 S. Remington Road, Columbus 9, Ohio.

WANTED—by specification writer. Free lance specification writing for architectural and structural work for all types of private and public buildings. Thoroughly experienced in government work. Located in Washington, D. C., Box 216, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT—licensed, located New York City. Twenty years' experience in design of steel, reinforced concrete and timber, including foundations, for buildings and industrial structures, offers competent free lance engineering services. Inquiries invited. Box 222, PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE.

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NOW as never before, America stands at a cross-roads. One road is the way of easy promises by which we hope to arrive in the Never-never land of abundance for all and hardship for none.

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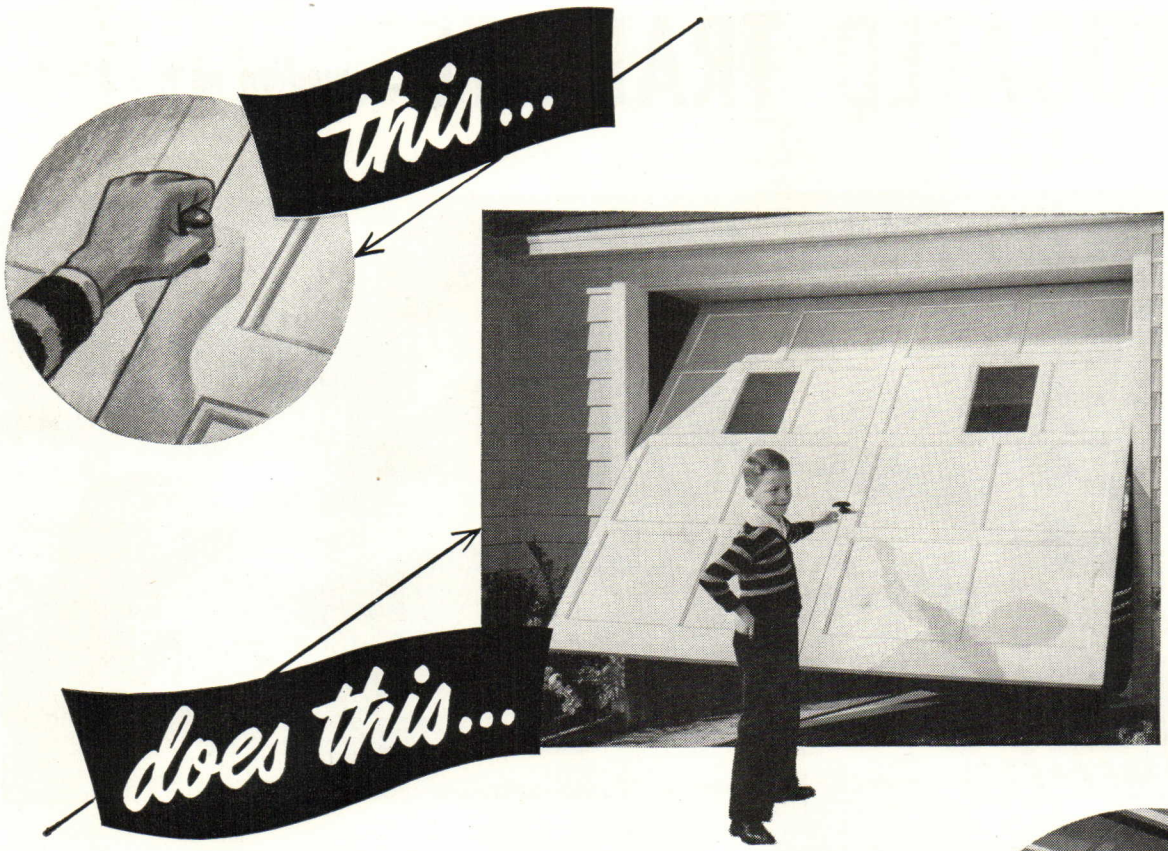

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No strong muscles needed to open a Curtis Overmatic garage door. One turn of the handle—and the door glides up and over. Anyone who can open a house or car door can open the Curtis Overmatic—and a slight pull closes it from outside or inside.

In the Overmatic, Curtis answers the problem of providing a truly modern overhead garage door at *moderate cost!* The Overmatic fits an opening 8′x7′, providing ample clearance for any style car. It comes as a complete unit with all hardware, ready to install.

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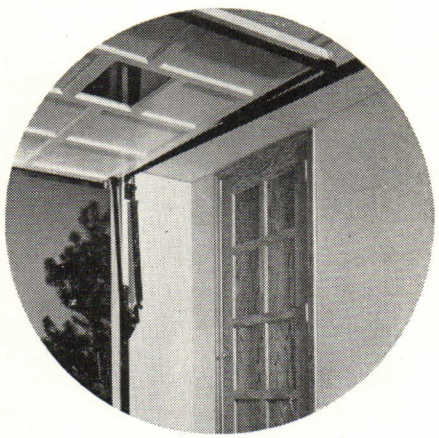
The door panels in the lightweight Overmatic are made of Curtis Prespine—a superior new wood product manufactured exclusively by Curtis. Prespine Panels will resist heavy impact blows—won't mar or scratch readily . . . won't splinter or chip. Prespine has superior bending strength, withstands warping, shrinking and swelling and it provides an excellent bond for paint or stain.



Inside view of Overmatic garage door when "it's up and over." Only 2 inches of overhead clearance required—far less than needed by most overhead doors. Note simplicity of operating hardware. Overmatic can be installed within 3½ inches of house door in side wall.

1866 CURTIS WOODWORK

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Curtis Companies Service Bureau
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Gentlemen:
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Address.....

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I am ( ) Architect ( ) Contractor ( ) Prospective Home Builder ( ) Student
(Please check above)

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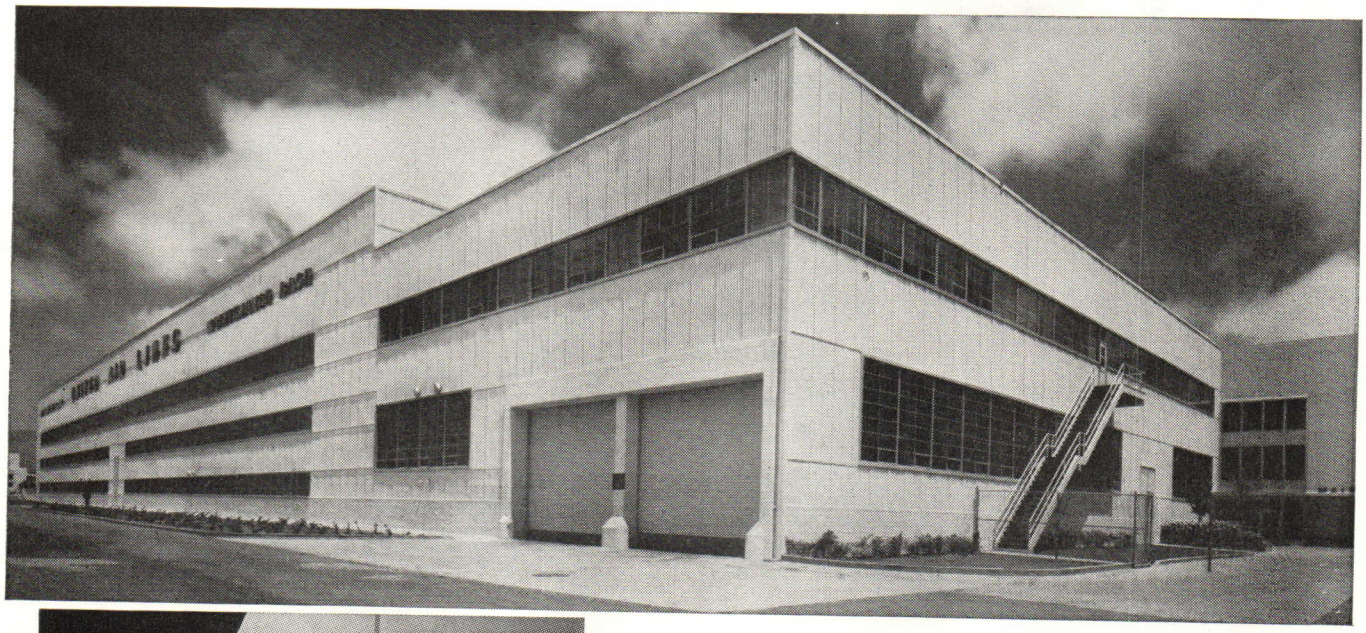

Notice *how the strength-building corrugations of Transite are utilized as an element of streamlined design in this United Airlines maintenance base at San Francisco.*

New United Airlines maintenance base can overhaul 11 big planes simultaneously. But there'll be no maintenance needed for the exterior walls of this huge new building! . . . They're Corrugated Transite.

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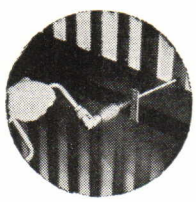
That's why Johns-Manville Corrugated Transite contributes so much to the modern look as well as the efficient construction of this gigantic airline base.

The tough Transite sheets are easily applied . . . cover large areas quickly because of their size . . . and can be salvaged if alterations become necessary.

In short, they build *fast* and they're built to *last*. Can be used on new or remodeled structures, as sidewalls or roofs.

For further details write for brochure. Johns-Manville, Box 290, New York 16, N. Y.



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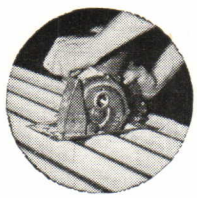

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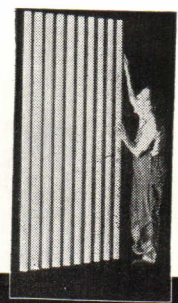
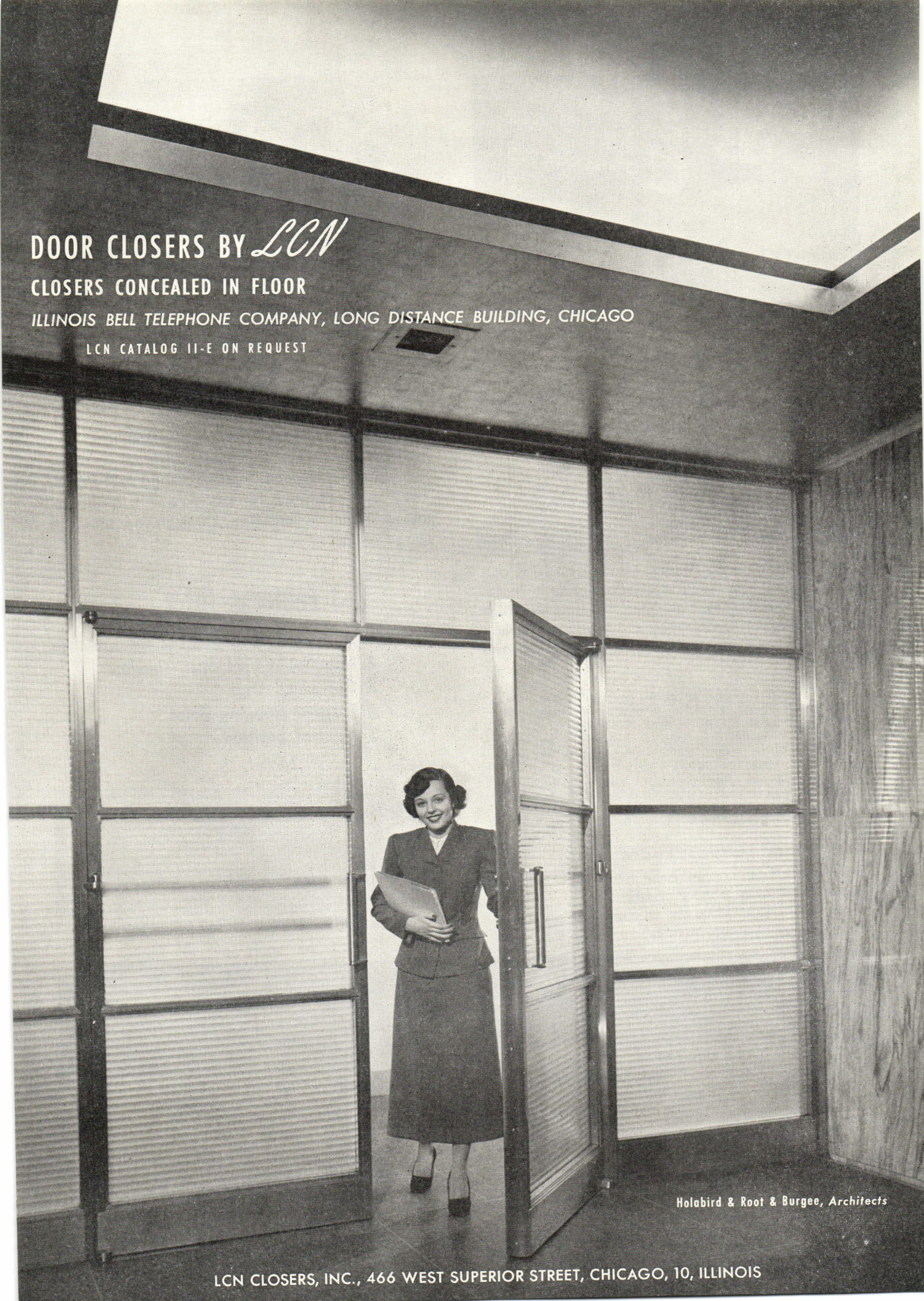
EASY TO DRILL

EASY TO NAIL TO WOOD



Johns-Manville *Asbestos* **CORRUGATED TRANSITE**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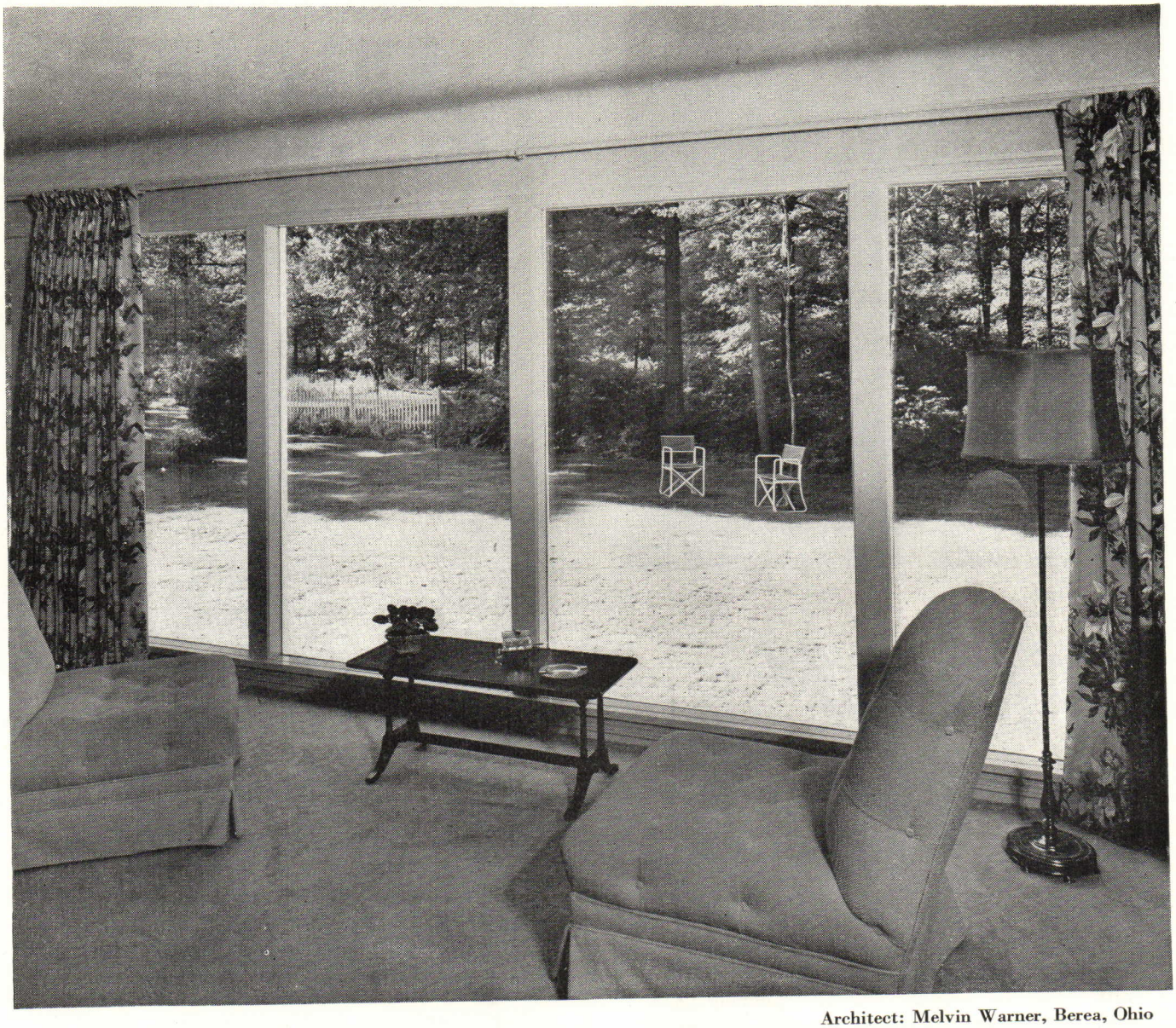

Architect: Melvin Warner, Berea, Ohio

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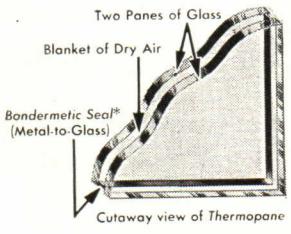

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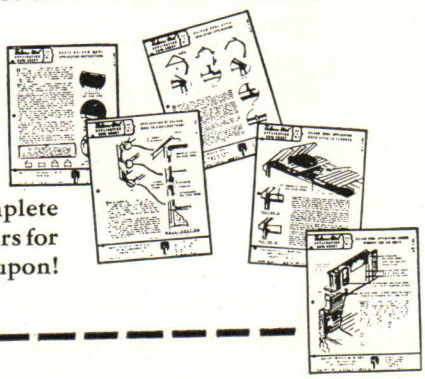

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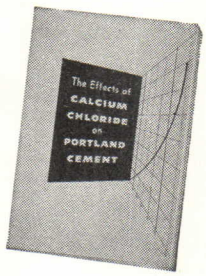

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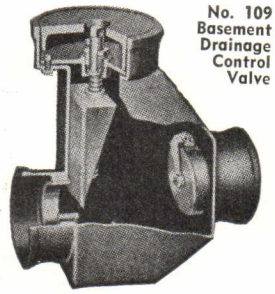

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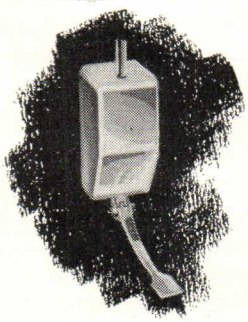

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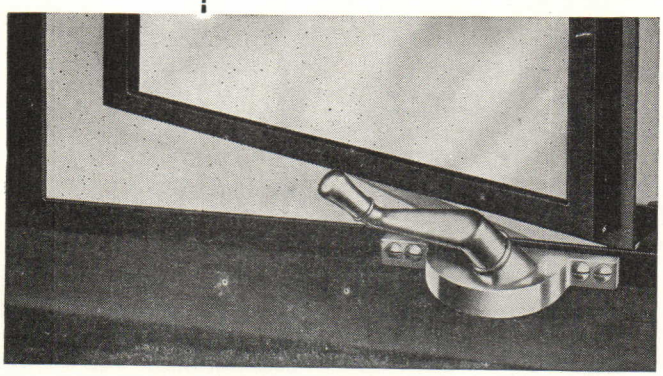

No. 4703AF *Internal* Gear Operator for Metal Casements

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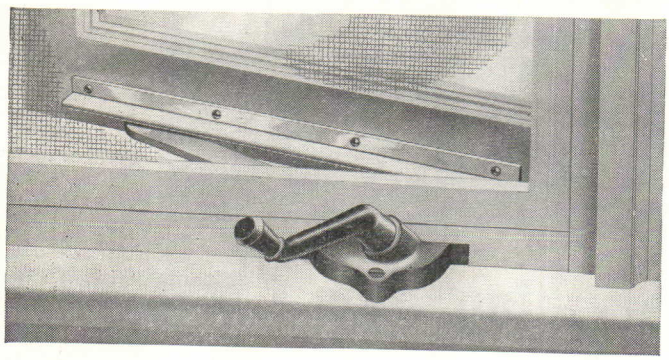

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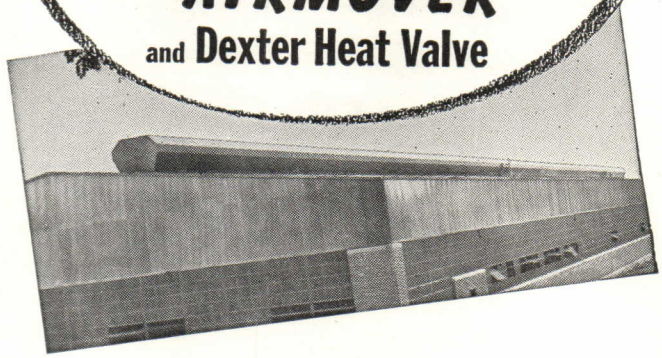

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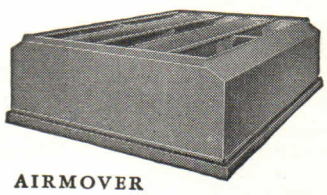

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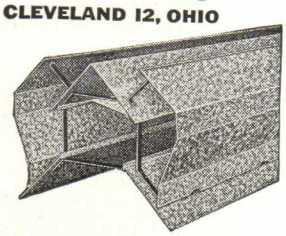

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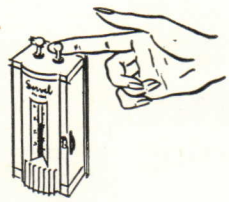

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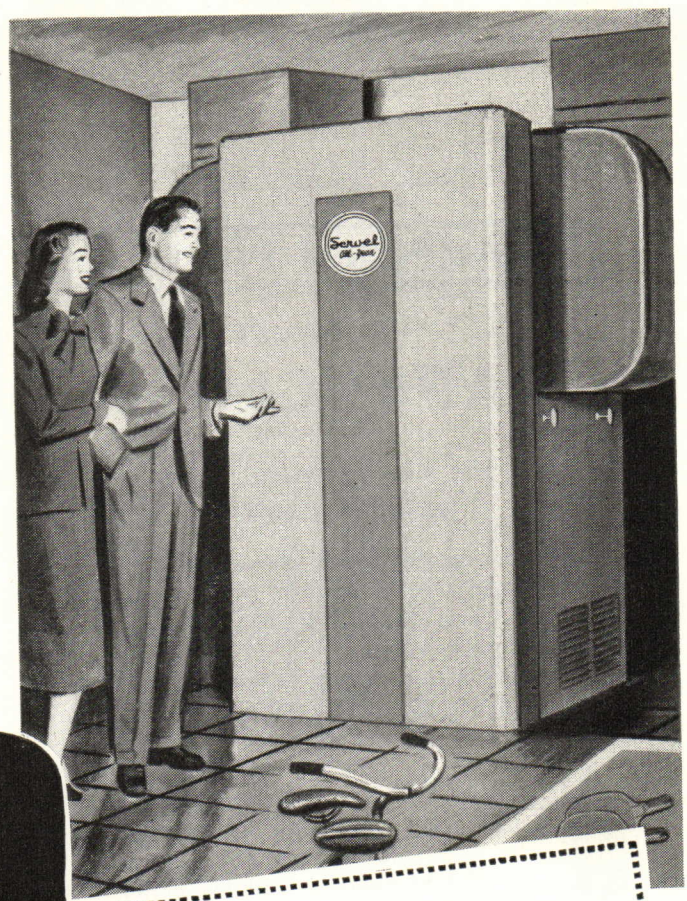

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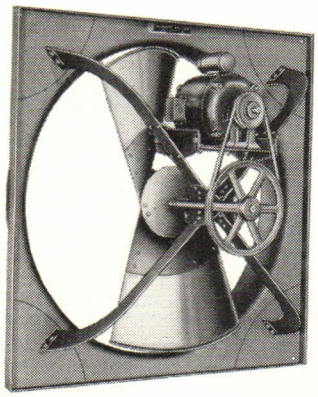

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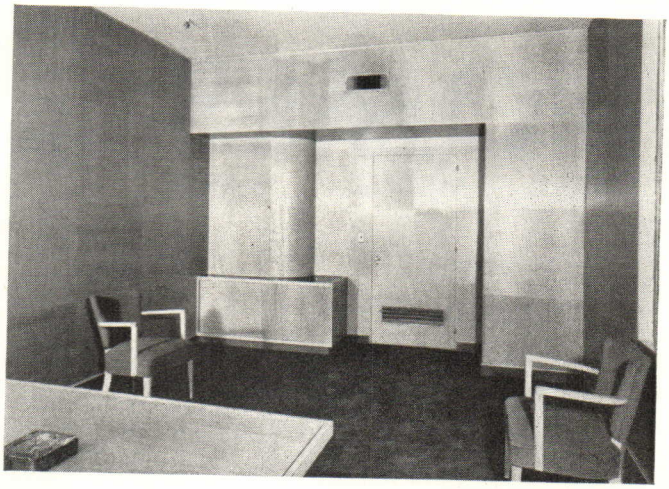

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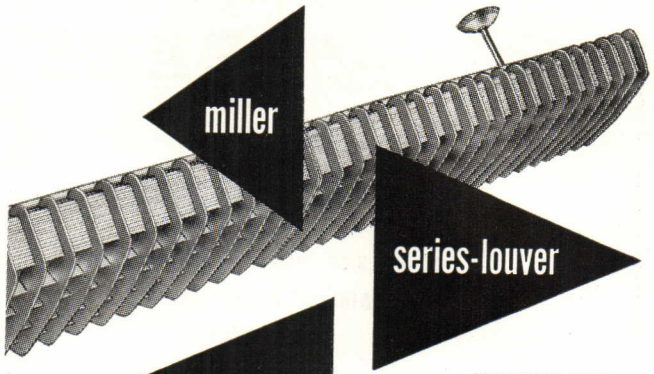

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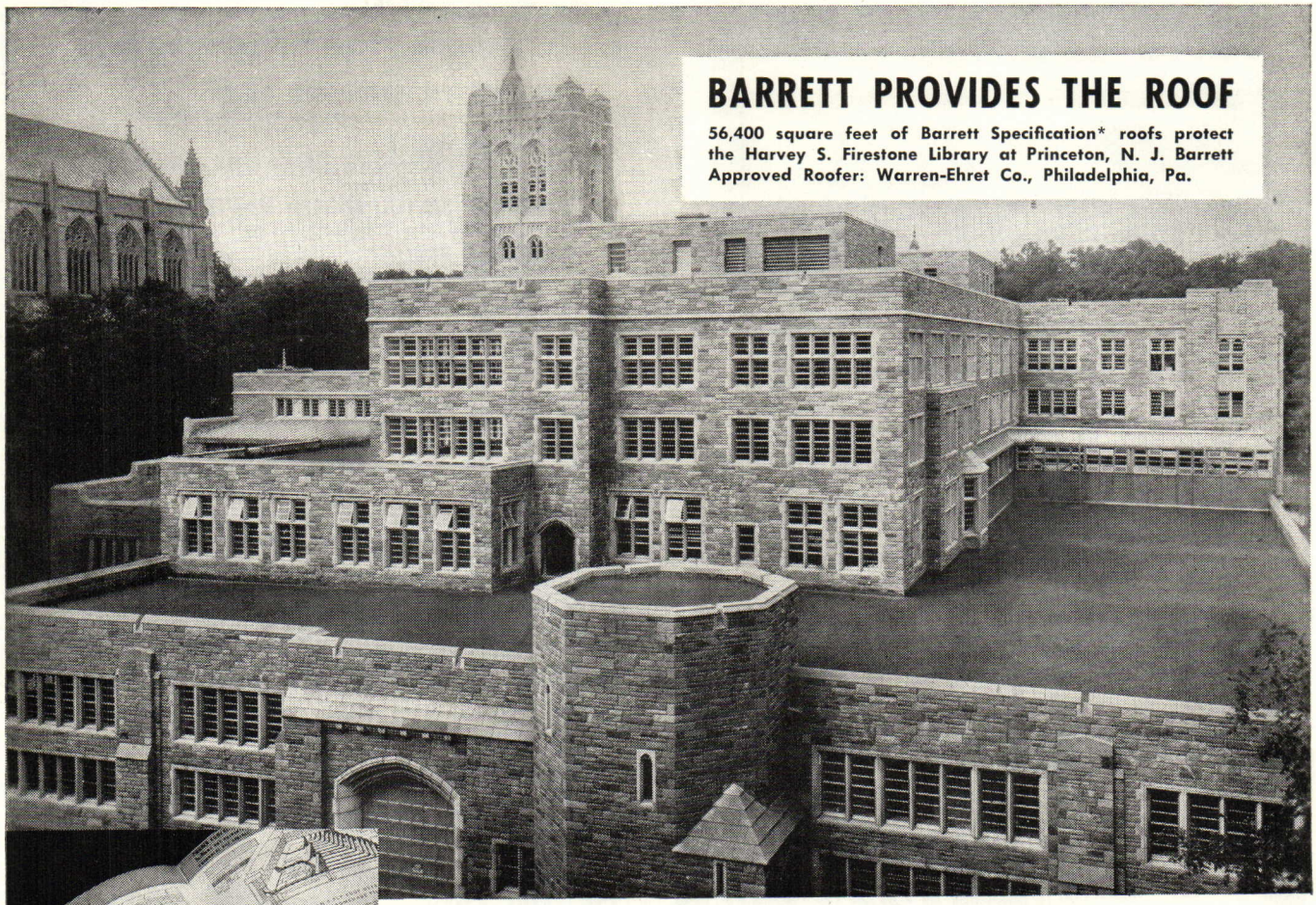

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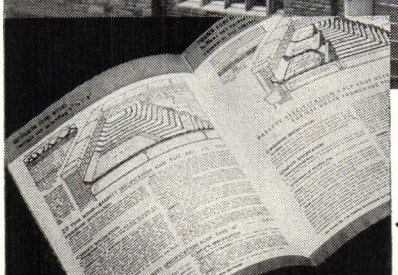
56,400 square feet of Barrett Specification* roofs protect the Harvey S. Firestone Library at Princeton, N. J. Barrett Approved Roofer: Warren-Ehret Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



The Harvey S. Firestone Library at Princeton, N. J., will house the University's priceless collections of books and manuscripts. Barrett Specification* roofs were the natural choice—not only because they take Fire Underwriters' Class "A" rating, but also because they are the toughest, longest-wearing, best value, built-up roofs that can be built. Bonded for periods up to 20 years, they're built to outlast the term of their guaranty by many years.

1. Barrett Specification* roofs are applied by Barrett Approved Roofers according to rigid Barrett specifications developed through years of successful roofing experience.

2. They are built up of alternate layers of finest grade coal-tar pitch and felt. Barrett* pitch, the *life-blood* of the roof, is impervious to water and unexcelled as a waterproofing agent.

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Barrett Specification Roofs *

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ARCHITECT: SCHMIDT, GARDEN & ERICKSON, CHICAGO, ILL.—ELEC. CONTRACTOR: LANGSTADT'S, INC., NEENAH, WIS.

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It is *this* Edwards' experience that didn't appear in the specifications . . .

Yet it is an *integral* part of the safe, efficient signal system operation assured in so many institutions like the new Theda Clark Memorial Hospital (above) at Neenah, Wisconsin.

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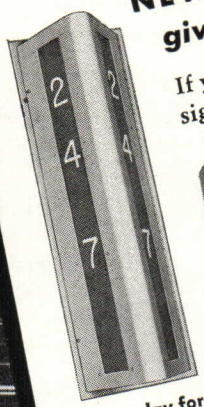
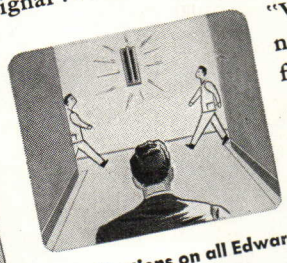


If you can see the annunciator, you can see the signal . . . it's as simple as that with this new Edwards' inverted "V" design. Flashing numerals can be seen front, left and right. At all times visibility is sharp and clean, without any haze or cross-lighting.



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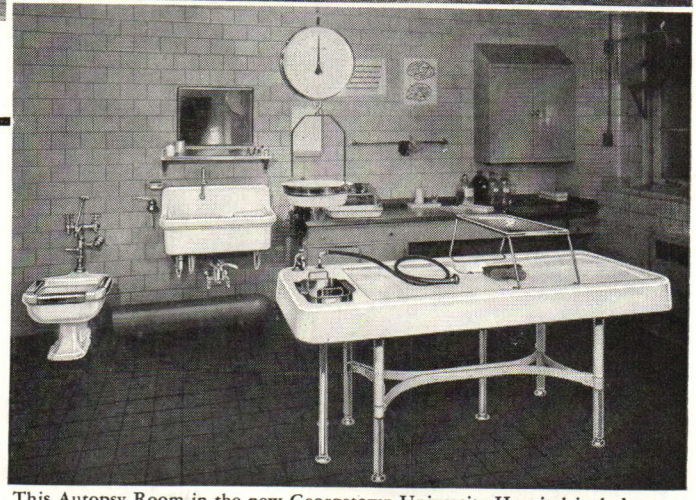

This Autopsy Room in the new Georgetown University Hospital includes genuine vitreous china **ALL-SERVICE SINK** with drain shelf and knee-action mixing valve. **AUTOPSY TABLE** is made of acid-resisting enameled cast iron and has two slab drains, intergral sink basin. **ARCO MULTIFIN CONVECTOR,** at right, heats air as it passes between the convector's light, non-ferrous fins. With an **AMERICAN ENCLOSURE,** it makes an attractive, space-saving installation.

A Utility Room in the new Georgetown University Hospital featuring **SERVICE SINK** of sturdy cast iron, finished with acid-resisting enamel. Also shown is **CLINIC SERVICE SINK** of genuine vitreous china with quiet, thorough syphon jet flushing action.

Look for this AMERICAN-Standard HEATING · PLUMBING *Mark of Merit*

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Product Report . . . . . May, 1949

A. S. Bennett & Associates, a New York research organization, has just completed a nationwide study to learn how building products get into buildings. In this and subsequent issues, we will discuss the study, giving details and comments about the 24 classes of products which were investigated. By observing the ways in which representative architectural firms specify products, you will have a better idea of how nearly your own operations are geared to those of your contemporaries.

FACTORS IN SPECIFYING EXTERIOR WALL SURFACING

Ninety percent of the buildings investigated by the Bennett organization in a quest for information on the type of exterior wall surfacing finally used in construction were of an industrial nature. As a result, only two of the buildings investigated used wood surfacing: one was shingle, the other plywood.

However, masonry was used on 29 buildings, structural glass on one, and non-ferrous metal (aluminum) on the other. The preponderance of masonry construction was concentrated in brick and stone, while concrete, terra cotta and stucco came in for one or two installations each.

The respondents were asked, "What factors governed selection of this particular type of exterior wall surfacing," and the answers fell into three particular channels: a). Appearance b). Ease and cost of maintenance, and c). Cost of material. Running a close fourth was cost of construction. Appearance was well out in front, indicating that the architectural firms first thought of this factor in selecting the type of surfacing to be used. After this was decided, they

(Continued next page)

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(Continued from preceding page)

went to various cost factors, construction and maintenance factors, etc.

As for the selection of a particular *brand* of surfacing, results were scattered, with appearance responsible for the selection of the greatest number of brands. Even here however, results were not too conclusive, for not more than 60% could give any reason for selection of a particular brand.

In the selection of an exterior wall surfacing, the architectural firm went into conference with the client in 75% of the cases. In the remainder of the cases, it was either taken for granted that the surfacing would be a certain type of material, or else the architectural firm merely used its own judgement, and selected the material it thought most suitable for the job at hand.

Decisions on the type of exterior wall surfacing are made at about the time the job is begun—the majority of decisions coming during preliminary drawings. *All* decisions on type of surfacing were made before entering the final stages of design. Brand decisions were more scattered, and in some cases were not made until during construction.

While not representing a mathematical cross-section of the architectural profession, these specifying procedures are typical of the material involved, and remain standard throughout the profession.

Hampton Village Medical Center, St. Louis, Mo., equipped with beautiful, low-cost Fenestra Steel Residence Casements. Builder Vollmar writes that Fenestra Casements solved a special problem—sash installation *after* brickwork had been completed. He added that maintenance of this sturdy sash is practically nil and that the owners were very pleased with the ease of operation. *Architect:* Preston J. Bradshaw, St. Louis. *Contractor:* Theodore M. Vollmar, St. Louis.

No Wonder Fenestra Casements win the approval of architect, builder and owner.

Slender muntins help carry out the flowing horizontal lines of today's architecture. Perhaps that's why so many architects are specifying Fenestra* Steel Residence Casements for distinctive new buildings.

Add to that the ease with which Fenestra Casements are installed—as single units or as whole walls of combined units—and you have one of the reasons for Fenestra's popularity with builders.

Owners like the ease of operation . . . the simple twirl of a Roto-Adjuster that swings casement leaves out to sweep in passing breezes. Fenestra Casements never stick or warp or swell, because they're steel. They are washed, screened, storm-sashed from *inside.*

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*®

P/A P.S.

I HOPE THAT A GOODLY NUMBER OF YOU ARE PLANNING TO SUBMIT ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION FOR THE U.S. JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING. It's an interesting program for a real building, with a substantial amount of prize money. It's the way many of us have been urging that important buildings be designed—by giving the younger men a chance to compete for commissions on the basis of quality of design—with the argument rubbed in a little bit in this case by the fact that *only* younger men can compete in this one. Entries must be mailed by midnight, May 16, to Jedd Reisner, the Professional Advisor.

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I'M A LITTLE SMUG ABOUT OUR EDITORIAL JUDGMENT, having traveled around the state of Texas before, during, and after the A.I.A. Convention. Of the really fine things that have been done recently in that area, we either have published or will publish most. We had felt from a distance that the firm of Fehr & Granger in Austin, for example, was doing an outstanding job — and they are. Look for their little gem of a church in our July issue. In Houston I was not disappointed in the work of MacKie & Kamrath—their own office, which we published last December, is one of the outstanding jobs in town, and their huge conception of a synagogue was the talk of the delegates who got around to look at current architecture. Goleman & Rolfe's St. Theresa school stands up very well (November 1948 P/A). Donald Barthelme's school and chapel, which we will publish, attracted everyone who saw it.

As for the most publicized recent Houston building, we've decided to let one of the other magazines publish the Shamrock Hotel. Frank Lloyd Wright said that he appreciated the significance of part of the name of this huge creation, but he wondered where the *rock* came in.

●

DO YOU WANT SOME ADDITIONAL QUOTES FROM THE SAGE OF TALIESIN? At a small, very intimate press conference during the Convention, these gems were set before us. If they seem tarnished in spots, it's due to the Texas atmosphere.

"Skyscrapers are the badges of success in the capitalist fraternity."

"The international trend in architecture, as in anything else, is vicious. Absolutely fascist."

"We are the only hope in the world—we who profess democracy. Were we to work it out we would be the saviours of the world. To become this, though, we must practice what we preach . . . we shouldn't be scaring everybody stiff and rattling our own sabers."

"My education came from making mistakes."

"I have come to have less and less faith in the expert. We are the world's expert experts . . . and I'm afraid we're going to expert ourselves into oblivion."

●

I DON'T KNOW WHO WROTE THE CITATION which went with Wright's Gold Medal, but whoever it was deserves congratulations for a fine job. It's published in the April A.I.A. *Journal.* I can't say the same thing for the many Fellowship citations, however. With few exceptions they are wordy and redundant. If advancement to Fellowship in the Institute really means that a man has done an outstandingly able job in his profession—a job that places him in a higher professional rank than his colleagues—then it should be possible to say so simply, clearly, and factually. Frankly, I don't know what these phrases, picked at random from the citations, mean:

"He has maintained in these designs high architectural standards."

"His work is in no sense imitative of what is known as the 'Modern Style' . . ."

". . . he kept alive the high traditions of the Institute."

". . . great ability in creating and maintaining a progressive quality in design reflecting the best principles of contemporary thought."

Maybe the Jury of Fellows needs an editor.

●

MY ONLY REGRET ABOUT THE CONVENTION IS THAT THERE WASN'T TIME TO SEE ALL OF THE GOOD PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE. The halls and corridors and meeting rooms were full of delegates from all parts of the country whom I'd have liked to talk with for more than a few minutes, but one could take in only so many of private gatherings (even working at it most of the night), and the general receptions were so large that they were almost ineffective.

It was a good Convention, and the Houston architects deserve congratulations for their arrangements. As we report on page 18 in more detail, there were contests and controversies, the outcome of which didn't please everyone, but I think without exception (well, almost no exceptions) the delegates were glad that there *were* contests, indicating growth and increased activity and the desire for even more life in the Institute.

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I KNOW THAT THE SO-CALLED "YOUNGER PROGRESSIVE" GROUP DIDN'T FEEL AT ALL LICKED when their candidates for office lost, but rather went away feeling that the move toward a healthy, democratic, live organization was well under way. As one elderly delegate remarked to another, as they left the meeting hall just ahead of one of our self-appointed reporters, "We'll have to watch these roughnecks for at least the next three years."

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MOST OF THE EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES DURING THE CONVENTION CAN'T BE REPORTED. For instance, one of the architectural journalists did a bit of extramural painting with a catsup bottle late one night in the coffee shop. Rumors that he was in the pay of P/A at the time, while passing from one magazine to another, are unfounded.

●

THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY PERSONNEL SHIFTS IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURAL JOURNALISM recently that Ezra Stoller, the photographer, just called me and asked, "Are you still there?" Indeed I am, and very happy, thank you.

●

WE ARE DELIGHTED TO HEAR THAT GREGORY AIN HAS APPLIED FOR AND RECEIVED THE POST OF POET BOREATE to the Southern California Chapter of the A.I.A. We look for great things from him, in light of his application which points out that "poetry, I grieve to say, is lacking in the A.I.A."

He goes on to outline his program as follows:

I'll lay my cards right on the table
And outline why I think I'm able
To fill the bill, and to deliver
Lyrics to make your liver quiver:

ONE . . . I can pun on how to dun, and show how creditors to shun.

TWO . . . It is true that even you need views of news in brighter hues. I'll preach with speech as fresh as dew and this will never frighten you.

THREE . . . You will see that ART, to me, is something not beyond the sea; I'll show beauty as the duty of each Institute recruitee.

FOUR . . . What's more, the chores that bore others do not make me sore; I'll report on kitchen floors as well as on much nobler lore.

FIVE . . . I thrive (I'm still alive) thru FHA and danker dive. Even the L.A. Building Dept. has not yet made me feel inept.

SIX . . . I'll fix you tricks how to collecture fees and debts in architecture.

Thomas H. Creighton