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MAY 1948
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MAY 1948
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32° below zero

in this multi-story Radiant Heating installation with

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... It includes residential, educational, office, and church areas in the one structure.

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McClure-Kelly Company,
Heating Contractors
Vol. 103 • No. 5

May 1948

SMALL HOUSES, UNLIMITED

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A NEW APPRECIATION OF “GREENE AND GREENE”

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING . Technical News and Research

DESIGN AND SITE FABRICATION ECONOMIES COORDINATED IN SMALL HOUSE TEST PROGRAM

By James T. Lendrum

ROOF TRUSSES RECOMMENDED FOR THE SMALL HOUSE

Excerpts from a Report, “Wood Roof Trusses for the Small House,” by the Technical Staff, HFA

PRODUCTS . . . for Better Building

MANUFACTURERS’ LITERATURE

TIME-SAVER STANDARDS

Uniform Plumbing Code for Housing. Sponsored by Housing and Home Finance Agency

THE RECORD REPORTS . . . News from the Field

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COVER: Photo by Kenneth McVey from Western Ways (see page 126)
CERTAINLY men responsible for flush valve operating efficiency in buildings of all types are well qualified to recognize outstanding features of flush valve construction. Talk to such men, as this survey did, and you'll find the overwhelming majority prefer flush valves that are adjustable.

Previous surveys among architects and plumbing contractors told the same story. All down the line—among those who specify, those who install, and those who use flush valves—the verdict is almost unanimously in favor of the adjustable feature.

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**Watrous Adjustable Flush Valves**

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THE RECORD REPORTS

Extend Title VI to 1949, Improve FHA Aid to Home Ownership, Urges Joint Housing Committee; Census Bureau Predicts Trend toward Apartments

Of top Congressional importance to construction, now that the European Recovery Program has cleared the legislative chambers, are the recommendations of the House and Senate's Joint Committee on Housing, whose tenure ends May 15.

Generally, the Committee suggests prompt enactment of comprehensive housing legislation with emphasis on expanding housing services of private enterprise.

For short-term needs, it goes along on extension to April, 1949, of Title VI mortgage insurance provisions of the National Housing Act but with revision of the "necessary current cost" formula and with stress on rental housing. (Temporary extension of this title was approved by Congress late in March pending the Senate's consideration in April of longer-term continuance.)

The Committee also proposes extension of loan insurance for prefabrication of houses and broadening the terms to cover financing from the time a house is completed in the factory until it is erected on the site.

Long-Term Program Urged

From the long-term standpoint, the Committee advises improved FHA aid to home ownership, particularly for families of modest income. The program, it says, should include 95 per cent loans, 30 year maturity, 4 per cent interest, and mortgages not to exceed $6000.

It proposes similar moves on rental housing — 90 per cent loan, 40 year maturity, 4 per cent interest, and, on veterans' cooperatives, insurance for 95 per cent.

Federal aid to local communities is suggested to help them clear their slums and blighted areas and make redevelopment possible. A five-year program under HHFA should provide $1 billion in loans and $500 million in subsidy commitments. This, be it noted, should be "wholly distinct and separate from the low-rent public-housing program." Aid should be by capital grant on a two-to-one matching basis.

Other Proposals Made

Low-rent public housing also is proposed — 500,000 units over the next five years with increased local responsibility and assurance that tenancy is held to low-income families.

Other points made by the Joint Committee on Housing include: (1) letting RFC finance acquisition of plants, machinery and equipment to be used in connection with production for large-scale housing projects; (2) transfer from RFC to HHFA of the secondary home mortgage market; (3) joint Commerce Department and HHFA studies of housing materials requirements and present production capacity; (4) vigorous prosecution by Justice Department and FTC of trade restraints in the production and distribution of building materials; (5) authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans and grants in connection with rural housing aid; (6) authority for technical housing research within HHFA.

Inflation Talk Rises

While Congress was considering European recovery legislation, President Truman asked for temporary military draft and universal military training. This, along with other factors, brought renewed inflation talk among government economists. Cited were: (1) increased military expenditures; (2) tax reduction; (3) the fact that through ERP the surplus of exports over imports would mount; (4) the steel price rise; and (5) union demands for higher wages, which would increase both costs and consumer demand.

All this was bound to affect housing, the experts agreed, though they said different things about just how. High military expenditures over the long term, it appeared, might entail some government construction. Officials thought that it would, although no construction programs were reported in process. Even in the absence of direct government construction, additions to the military budget could require some industrial construction.

On the remaining inflation points, officials tended divided into the usual schools. Some continued to expect a collapse of the building boom, using the arguments of a year ago which proved false then but might be confirmed now. Others, on the contrary, expect more inflation to shift the demand for housing without greatly affecting volume. Countless studies show that inflation enriches some, impoverishes others, which would suggest houses at fancy prices.

ERP by itself is not expected to do much to the industry directly. Building materials are not being sent in volume.

Rent Control Boards Added

In its extension of rent control, Congress put authority in the hands of local advisory boards but in such a way that rescreening of membership by the Housing Expediter became necessary to make sure that specifications under the new Act were met. If recommendations of the local boards are not approved by the Expediter within a specified time, the

(Continued on page 10)
a major advance

CELOTEX INTRODUCES A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF CONSTRUCTION FOR PANELIZED DESIGN

with construction details like this...

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PARTITION AT WALL POST

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cases go before an Emergency Court of Appeals for review. President Truman accepted the legislation with the comment that it was not strong enough to afford sufficient protection but was better than no control at all.

Housing Census Cleared

Senator Taft is sponsor of the bill, which got a Senate OK before it went to the House late in March, to provide for a housing census in connection with the general population count each 10 years. The first check would come in 1950, would include the number of dwelling units as well as of dwelling structures, and would show the geographical distribution. Under the terms of the bill, data would be gathered on characteristics of the housing, including utilities and equipment.

Need for the tabulation now is stressed because of the tremendous geographical shifting of population since 1940 and because of the current heavy need of housing.

(Continued on page 16)

BUILDING NOTES

Aluminum Rolling Mill

More than six and a quarter million pounds of aluminum are being used in the construction of the new Davenport (Iowa) sheet and plate rolling mill of the Aluminum Company of America.

The giant plant, extending for nearly a mile along the banks of the Mississippi River, is basically an all-aluminum project, with the exception of 25,000 tons of structural steel framework which is painted with aluminum paint. More than three miles of aluminum insu-

lated wall panels, weighing over a million pounds, compose the bulk of the exterior surface of the project. The remainder consists of nearly 500,000 sq. ft. of aluminum window sash, and part of the plant's 400-odd aluminum doors. The aluminum roof, sprawling over 47 acres, contains nearly three million pounds of the metal.

The spectacular display of the use of aluminum in the industrial field also includes 227 all-aluminum ventilators dotting the roof, and a four-mile-long aluminum chain-link fence surrounding

(Continued on page 12)

NEWS FROM CANADA

By John Caulfield Smith

First building of its type financed under Canada's National Housing Act offers two rooms for $16 a month or three for $21, is fireproof, of hollow wall construction

Low Rentals Made Possible


Like many other communities, Burlington had its ingenuity taxed to provide shelter for low income families. It took a decidedly original approach in solving the problem. Inspired by Mr. Hughes Cleaver, local member of Parliament, the town council, leading citizens, service clubs and veterans' organi-

zation joined hands to form the Burlington Housing Corporation. A limited dividend company, it utilized the provisions of Canada's National Housing Act to erect the Brant Court Apartments.

When the plans for the building were prepared in 1946 the cost was estimated at $32,000. Though construction took over a year and a half, and during that time material prices and labor rates skyrocketed, the estimate was exceeded by only $1500. The Burlington Housing Corporation raised 10 per cent of the capital required, and borrowed the remaining 90 per cent from the Dominion Government at 3 per cent interest.

To keep rentals at the lowest possible level, directors of the Corporation serve without remuneration. No return of the Corporation's equity principal is contemplated, and earnings on its investment are foregone. (The NHA permits limited dividend housing companies maximum earnings of 5 per cent per annum). Construction was carried out by sub-contract, and many contractors took little or no profit. Operations were supervised by a retired business man with construction experience, and the town council cooperated by fixing the annual property taxes at a low $100.

While these contributions from public and private sources helped achieve rock bottom rentals, an even more important factor was the length of amortization period allowed. In the case of the Brant Court Apartments it is 47 years. At the end of this time, ownership of the project will be turned over to the town of Burlington and rentals can be further reduced.

The two-room, $16 a month suites consist of a good-sized combination living-bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. The three-room, $21 a month suites consist of a living room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Dining space is provided in each living room, and kitchens also serve as laundries. Only old age pensioners, widows receiving a mother's allowance, and veterans on partial pension qualify as tenants.

Architecturally speaking, the Brant Court Apartments are modern Georgian. The plan ensures maximum privacy for each suite without wasting a square inch of area. There are three suites on the first and second floors, and two suites and a boiler room in the basement. Exterior walls are hollow in construction, consisting of 4-in. brick, 2-in. air space, and 8-in. cinder block plastered on the inside. Floors are reinforced concrete slabs finished in mastic tile.

(Continued on page 174)
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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 10)

the grounds and buildings. Aluminum has been used, however, only where it possesses "definite advantages over other materials in weight, cost, physical properties, ease of erection, maintenance, or one of several other factors," according to Thomas D. Jolly, Alcoa's vice president in charge of engineering and purchases. "As an example, a five-man crew can lay the prefabricated aluminum roof at a rate of 5000 sq. ft. per day, and eight men can erect a bay of aluminum exterior wall surface 20 ft. long by 12 ft. high in two hours."

Also included in the Davenport project are 112 aluminum precision-built homes being erected near the plant for sale to employees. The 3-bedroom houses utilize load-carrying insulated aluminum panels, aluminum windows, screens, partitions, thresholds and interior trim.

Doctors' office building in Hartford has own laboratory, direct access to hospital

Medical Building

Now being erected in Hartford, Conn., by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., is a Medical Building which will contain suites of offices for about 90 doctors. Situated north of the new Hartford Hospital building, it will connect directly with the hospital on its first four floors.

The main part of the building will have eight floors, the first devoted to commercial use—a prescription druggist, florist shop, barber shop, etc.

The building will contain a laboratory, managed as a private enterprise but closely affiliated with the hospital pathological department. Architects are Moore & Salsbury.

Trade Mart Nears Completion

Scheduled for opening on July 1 is the $1.5 million International Trade Mart in New Orleans, converted from a 50-

(Continued on page 14)
Why be a weightlifter?

Briggs bathtubs are only \( \frac{1}{3} \) as heavy!

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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 12)

International Trade Mart, New Orleans, is nearing completion for July 1st opening

year-old mill-type building into a streamlined market place for the interchange of goods between the Mississippi Valley, Latin America and the world. Architect for the project is Rathbone DeBuys; Godat and Heft are consulting engineers.

The building stands virtually on stilts, three rows of square sawmill piles sunk 6 ft. below street level, filled in with brick bat and topped with heavy plank and masonry step-footing, forming the foundation. Under the entire ground floor columns not more than 15 ft. apart are driven 7 ft. below street level.

On the outside, above the foundation, are cast iron columns shaped like horse-shoes around heavy timber topped by girders, with the actual brick construction beginning 20 ft. above street level. Surrounding the cast iron columns are brick pilasters, covered with cast stone, with glass block on the outside of the brick wall between the pilasters. The corner of the building has been rounded with a steel grillage to permit curved tile construction.

CATHOLIC BUILDING CONVENTION, EXPOSITION

The first National Catholic Building Convention and Exposition will be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, June 30 through July 3. Sponsored by the Business and Industry Foundation of the college of St. Joseph's of Indiana, the meeting is expected to draw about 5000 pastors, religious superiors and college officials from all parts of the country. The program will present outstanding authorities from the fields of architecture and engineering, construction and remodeling, equipment, furnishing and decorating, in a series of general and panel sessions. All types of Catholic structures will be discussed: churches, schools, convents, rectories, recreation centers, college buildings, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged or infirm, and cemetery structures.
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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 10)

Trend to Apartments Noted

A Census Bureau forecast of population changes through 1947 points to a gradual but definite trend to apartment houses. The average size of families over the long pull tends downward. This in itself makes the full-size, single-story houses less interesting and more troublesome. Assumption that the average age of the population will go up means a smaller proportion of families that must have backyard play space for children, that must have indoor play space, that must have separate bedrooms for growing offspring of opposite sex. The older people need no backyards, no rooms dedicated to noisy destruction with toy tool chests, painting sets, etc.

"The expected changes in the number of persons joining the labor force and in the number of marriages will have an impact," says the report, "on the demand for housing, for it is at the time of these events in particular that the younger generation leaves the parental roof and establishes families in its turn. Because buildings are relatively permanent, the number of new families is not the demographic factor of primary importance in the housing situation, but rather the net change in the number of families (the new families minus those disbanded). The number of persons of the age to form new families in a given year depends primarily on the annual number of births 18 to 25 years earlier, but the number of persons of the age at which established families come to an end depends primarily on the number of births many years earlier."

Nor does the change in the composition of the population affect only housing construction. Cities grow more slowly. Demand for new water, sewer, school facilities and utilities goes upward at a slower pace. Communities can’t go into debt to create new utilities with the old assurance that a rising population will spread the cost through the years.

Housing Needs Estimated

The Congressional Joint Committee adds its conclusions to previous ones on housing volume needed in the years just ahead. Census Bureau figures indicate that at least 15,500,000 non-farm units will be needed between now and the end of 1960. This would call for an annual average of not less than 1,285,000, says the Committee, but with farm housing added it is clear that for many years 1,500,000 houses should be built annually in the United States.

Commenting more specifically on (Continued on page 18)
where hotels use Non-Slip Floors

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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 16)

farm housing, the joint group states that "some of the nation's worst housing is to be found in rural areas." Census reports show about twice as much farm housing as non-farm housing needs repair. Overcrowding is also more marked, the Committee points out, in farm housing areas than in non-farm housing and the proportion is about double that of non-farm housing. Estimates of the magnitude of the housing job to be done in this field range between 200,000 and 300,000 units a year for at least a decade.

War Housing Removal Slowed

HHFA Administrator Raymond M. Foley tells of investigating the extent of occupancy of war housing to learn whether removal could be speeded up. In view of the high occupancy rate he advises Congress to retain removal provisions as flexible as those now effective. If certain types of temporary housing are acceptable in the local community and should be used to fulfill an extended need, it would be desirable, he says, to free that housing from the necessity of annual federal surveys. He supports legislation to allow continued use for certain needs if the local community requests.

Loan Rule Changed

FHA has made a change in regulations on property improvement loans which requires a cash down payment of 10 per cent of the proposed improvement. This became effective April 20. In estimating the "cost," trade-in allowances are not deductible; the value of work or materials provided by the borrower himself are not to be included.

This type of loan has been widely used, FHA reports. More than 7½ million have been made during the dozen or more years of its operation. Improvements under the program have reached more than $2½ billion.

ON THE CALENDAR

Through May: Exhibition, "Furniture of Today," Rhode Island School of Design Museum, Providence, R. I. (See page 166.)

May 2-15: Combined Arts Festival, featuring the Gimbel Pennsylvania Art Collection and an exhibition of about 50 drawings by George Biddle, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

May 20-21: Annual Spring Meeting of The Society of the Plastics Industry, featuring merchandising, technical and business sessions, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 21-June 12: Exhibition of about

(Continued on page 20)
LOOK INSIDE AND SEE HOW
Salter Feather-Touch
VALVE CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVES
FEATHER SOFT CLOSING

1. Precision machined, polished, and plated stem.
2. One piece retainer barrel and cap.
3. Patented "O" rings of special synthetic rubber, which seal with Feather-Touch softness at any position of the polished stem. Rings are impervious to heat and cold, neither are they affected by the chemical action of any liquid, thus they will last for years.

In this new Feather-Touch valve, Salter engineers have perfected an amazingly simple valve. It's a removable barrel type with no complicated working parts...just a stem and outer barrel or bushing which also serves as the cap. Conventional metal valve seats and washers have been entirely eliminated. Its finger-tip Feather-Touch opening and closing action is achieved by the hydraulic piston action of the stem sliding through two precision "O" rings. Working surfaces of these parts are precision finished to 3 thousandths of an inch tolerance and the stem is polished and plated to achieve the ultimate in smoothness. The above features make a valve which has operated on laboratory tests equal to over twenty years of drip-proof service. Write today for a catalog and start specifying Salter Prestige Feather-Touch fixtures. Your clients will appreciate their finger-tip, no-drip operation.

H.B. Salter MFG. CO.

PRESTIGE Feather-Touch FIXTURES
10 Ninth Street, Marysville, Ohio

and division THE GLAUBER BRASS MFG. CO., Kinsman, Ohio
Riveted for Safety

Bowstring Trusses by MESKER STEEL

Riveting in truss fabrication means positive security and above all simplicity in the finer phases of steel construction.

The Bowstring Truss, a truly original Mesker development, provides greater strength and flexibility to meet every requirement of industrial or commercial construction, wherever clear floor space is required.

The Mesker Bowstring Truss design eliminates columns. Greater floor space and the resulting finer appearances are but another feature of Mesker design. Mesker in truss fabrication, means safety, means better and standardized construction.

Mesker Steel prefabricated products are superior in every field — a true fact you expect from one of the oldest fabricators in the country.

WRITE TODAY FOR CATALOG AND FREE DESIGN INFORMATION

GEO. I. MESKER STEEL CORP. EVANSVILLE 8, INDIANA

THE RECORD REPORTS
(Continued from page 18)

80 original drawings and renderings and several models of prize-winning and other designs entered in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition for a Mississippi waterfront memorial at St. Louis, Architectural League of New York, 115 E. 40th St., New York City.


June 12–22: Construction Industries Home and Building Exposition of Southern California, Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif.

June 15–17: 2nd Short Course in Hot Water and Steam Heating, sponsored jointly by The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers and the University of Illinois, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Ill. (See page 164.)


June 30–July 3: National Catholic Building Convention and Exposition, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill. (See page 14.)

July 6–10: 2nd International Store Modernization Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

July 21–23: Summer Convention, American Society of Civil Engineers, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

COLLEGE BUILDING NEEDS ARE TREMENDOUS

American colleges and universities need an additional $265 million sq. ft. of building space to accommodate the enrollments anticipated by 1950, according to a study prepared by Ernest V. Hollis and Associates for the Veterans Educational Facilities Program of the U.S. Office of Education, FSA.

This represents an increase of 78 per cent over the present 341,550,000 sq. ft., and is approximately equivalent to 133 Empire State. or 76 Pentagon Buildings, the report states. At 1948 prices, the report estimates, "the additional space would cost approximately $2,650,000. With land, equipment, and miscellaneous costs added, the total would exceed $3,500,000,000. In addition, provision must be made for obsolescence and accumulated during the war, for the customary loss of buildings by calamities, for higher educational standards, and for the plant needs of new institutions. These capital costs added to the preceding estimates would be $5,000,000,000."

What the report does not show is how the colleges are to finance this tremendous
(Continued on page 156)
“hundred, one... two... three... four...”

Jim Doakes counts Convectors
(He no longer counts sheep)—
And he finds it so easy
To drift into sleep.

The heavy, old-fashioned radiators Jim used to install got him down. He couldn’t relax at night.

But he wised up... went Nesbitt... switched to the trimlined Model U Convector. That dog-tired feeling? It’s gone. Nesbitt Convectors course agreeably through his mind as he does his evening chores.

So easy to handle... so light! They come in a protective carton ready for quick free-standing or semi-recessed installation on a two-pipe steam or hot water system (forced or gravity); the heating element doesn’t even have to be removed from the casing.

The dressy furniture-steel cabinet pleases the eye. The curved-top grille not only gives the unit a classier look; it increases the heating capacity.

Boy, are the customers happy. Even, dependable, convected heat... smooth operation... fuel dollars saved. Folks tell other folks. Jim keeps getting new orders to fill from the 20 stock sizes carried by his wholesaler. He makes a nice profit, too.

Now Jim falls pleasantly to sleep each night—counting all the Nesbitt Convectors he’s installed.

Nesbitt Model U Convectors are mass produced in 20 stock sizes—20" and 24" heights, and 20" to 64" lengths; capacities from 18.5 to 71 E.D.R. One cabinet, for free-standing or semi-recessed applications. Prime coated in gray. One heating element, for two-pipe steam or forced or gravity hot water. One style headers, for practically all connections. The time- and money-saving convectors, in protective packages. In stock at your wholesalers. Send for Publication 252.

Nesbitt Convectors
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH PLUMBING AND HEATING WHOLESALERS

A product of JOHN J. NESBITT, INC., State Road and Rhawn Street, Philadelphia 36, Pa.

MAY 1948
Insure Lighting Satisfaction
with a FRINK PLAN-O-LITE

Here's how you can be sure your proposed lighting installation will give you the utmost in efficient performance. Before you buy a single fixture, get a Frink PLAN-O-LITE.

A PLAN-O-LITE is a lighting layout, custom-designed by Frink to meet your specific needs. There is no extra charge for this unique Frink service. And it guarantees that your job is engineered for complete lighting satisfaction.

Let Frink show you how to achieve planned lighting efficiency at standard-fixture cost. Send for a sample packet of PLAN-O-LITE layouts and photos of the resulting installations. Just fill out the coupon and mail it today.
ways to protect a building —with one insulation

1—PROTECTION FROM HEAT AND COLD
Ferro-Therm Steel Insulation reflects 90–95% of all radiant heat. During the winter, it reflects heat into the building, saving up to 25% in fuel; during the summer it reflects heat away from the building, reducing inside temperatures 10° to 12°.

2—PROTECTION FROM MOISTURE
Ferro-Therm does not absorb moisture, and thereby reduces the danger of rot to framing members.

3—PROTECTION OF A FIRE BARRIER
As it is all-steel, Ferro-Therm envelops the structure with an effective fire barrier.

4—PROTECTION FROM DETERIORATION
Because Ferro-Therm is stapled securely in place, and because it is made of steel, it will not deteriorate, and gives lasting insulation value.

Get the 4-way protection of reflective steel insulation in cold storage and fur storage plants, all-weather rooms, warehouses, locker plants, test chambers, multiple dwellings, and prefabricated construction. Let Ferro-Therm give lasting insulation — and the protection of steel — to every building you plan. Mail the coupon now for details.

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Ferro-Therm Division • Dept. AR5 • 30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, New York

Please send me without obligation, complete information on Ferro-Therm Steel Insulation — ☐ commercial; ☐ residential.

Name ____________________________________________
Firm ____________________________________________
Street ___________________________________________
City ___________________________ State ____________
**Do You Know This Flooring?**

*Is it really different from linoleum?*

Yes, decidedly. Linotile® is a much firmer, denser flooring material than linoleum. It has a resistance to indentation of more than 200 pounds per square inch—almost three times greater than linoleum. Although Linotile is made in tile form from a linoleum-type composition, it should not be confused with linoleum cut up into squares. Linotile is considered and handled as a resilient tile flooring in every step of manufacture and, in its finished form, has highly individual characteristics impossible to offer in roll form resilient flooring.

*Why does it have such high resistance to indentation?*

Linotile’s exceptional resistance to indentation is due to the method of manufacture. It is achieved partly by passing the mix through the calender rolls at a slower speed and at a greater pressure than is used for linoleum. This results in a more compressed flooring material. But the factor which contributes most to this characteristic is the curing process. Linotile is cured for a period approximately three times as long as for linoleum of equal gauge.
**Does anyone but Armstrong make it?**

No, Linotile is an exclusive Armstrong product. It was developed in 1914 by the Armstrong Cork Company as a top-quality flooring and is considered the original tile form oleo-resinous resilient flooring.

**How many sizes and colors?**

Linotile is a true custom flooring material since it is not generally carried in stock at the flooring contractor's warehouse. It is stocked in 36" x 36" sheets at the factory and cut to order for each individual job. Linotile is cut in squares of 2", 3", 4", 6", 8", 9", and 12" sizes. It is also available in rectangular tiles in 3" x 6", 3" x 12", 4" x 16", 6" x 12", 6" x 18", 9" x 18", 12" x 24", 12" x 36", and 18" x 36" sizes. Linotile is available for immediate delivery in ten attractive marbleized colors including red, brown, tan, blue, green, yellow, gray, and black. Recently, all Linotile patterns were restyled to accentuate the graining and to brighten the colors.

**What about wear?**

Linotile ranks extremely high among the long-wearing resilient flooring materials. Observations made of actual installations and impartial laboratory tests show that Linotile has exceptional resistance to wear and abrasion caused by heavy foot traffic. Linotile will not crumble or dust under heavy traffic loads. The colors wear evenly since they go all the way through the material.

**What about cost?**

Linotile is slightly higher in price than linoleum of comparable gauge and about equal in price to rubber tile. The cost of Linotile is generally considered to be moderate when judged by the service it gives and its minimum maintenance requirements. The wide variety of sizes that are available makes it possible to obtain minimum installation costs for even complicated designs, because little time is required for on-the-job cutting.

**What limitations does it have?**

Linotile should not be installed over concrete subfloors in direct contact with the ground because of the alkaline moisture found in such floors. Linotile is recommended as a flooring on all well-ventilated suspended subfloors, wood or concrete, in commercial, monumental and public buildings, schools, and hospitals as well as in residences and small shops. Because of its resistance to indentation and its extra wearing qualities, Linotile is also well suited as a flooring for lobbies, corridors, and offices. Architects wishing samples, literature, and specifications for the installation of Linotile are invited to write any Armstrong district office or directly to the Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Division, 2405 State Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
### Construction Cost Indexes

#### New York

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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#### Percent Increase over 1939

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### Cost Comparisons

The index numbers shown are for combined material and labor costs. The indexes for each separate type of construction relate to the United States average for 1926-29 for that particular type — considered 100.

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

- Index for city A = 110
- Index for city B = 95

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

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

\[
\frac{110 - 95}{95} = 0.158
\]

Conversely: costs in B are approximately 14 per cent lower than in A.

\[
\frac{110 - 95}{110} = 0.136
\]

Cost comparisons cannot be made between different types of construction because the index numbers for each type relate to a different U. S. average for 1926-29.

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

These index numbers will appear whenever changes are significant.
WITH COPPER TUBES,

you subtract installation time...

add years of rust-free service

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

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

Anaconda Copper Water Tubes, Types K and L, together with solder-type fittings are supplied by wholesale distributors from coast to coast. Further information will be found in Sweet's, 1948, A-26-1.

Anaconda Copper Tubes

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Subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Company
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New Toronto, Ont.
A NEW JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson Among the Arts. By Eleanor Berman. New York 16 (15 E. 40th St.), Philosophical Library, 1947. 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 in. xxiii + 306 pp. illus. $3.75.

The growing body of literature on Thomas Jefferson has received a welcome addition in this volume by Dr. Berman. Written as a doctor’s thesis, the essay is annotated and factual in true scholarly fashion, with no wanderings from the straight and narrow paths of truth to gain readability. Despite this, the book is an interesting one.

As Horace M. Kallen comments in his introduction, “... never heretofore has there been any attempt to bring together and collate our third president’s remarks on each of the arts, to view them in their relation to each other, and to interpret them in the light of what Jefferson has had to say about the sense of beauty or other esthetic categories, such as the sublime; or about the role of fine art in the life and labors of a people.” This collating is what Dr. Berman has undertaken, the remarks stemming almost entirely from Jefferson’s letters.

The arts included are painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, music and rhetoric, each of which is given a separate chapter.

The quotations used by Dr. Berman are all more or less familiar, but they have been selected with considerable skill, and presented in such a way as to create a definite picture. The reader thus can follow along with Dr. Berman as she presents the conclusions she has drawn from her study.

“"That Jefferson had no philosophy of art, any more than he had a philosophy, in the professional sense,” the author concludes, “goes without saying. His writings do not contain a body of knowl-

edge about art organized into a clearly constructed, formal system. ... To Jefferson art was an integral part of life. He looked upon life’s daily round with the eye of a humanist and an empiricist. ... Spokesman for the vitality and courage that informed the Revolutionaries of his country and age, Jefferson desired to make man’s life on this earth as abundant as possible — and from the very beginning saw clearly the role that art could play in this abundance. ... Art, science, education and statecraft were to him all alike weapons in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of humanity. Jefferson’s faith in the innate goodness and ultimate perfectability of man never wavered. With the vision of an artist and the faith of a lover of people, he saw freedom as the first step towards happiness — and art as one of the first steps towards freedom.”

HOUSE OR HOME?

Houses for Family Living. By Frederick Gutheim. New York 16 (10 E. 40th St.), The Woman’s Foundation, Inc., 1948. 8 by 8 in. 52 pp. illus. 35 cents.

What should the home be like physically if it is to serve its purpose creditably? Late in 1946 the Woman’s Foundation assembled the Conference on Housing for Family Living at Rye, N.Y., in an effort to answer that question. The findings of the 52 experts assembled — architects, builders, housing officials, home economists, medical and health authorities, psychologists, child welfare experts, social workers and the like — form the basis of this booklet. (For a still further development see Mr. Gutheim’s article on pages 118-121 of this issue.)

“The houses in which our families live,” says Mr. Gutheim, “it goes almost without saying, are obsolete. Either they were built in years past with quite a different kind of family living in mind, or they are being built today with scant appreciation of the values in family living that increasing numbers of people consider most important.” What is needed is a house which will somehow meet the changing requirements of a family which goes through four distinct periods: the early, childless years; the crowded years of babies and playpens; the peak years of adolescent energy overflowing every room; and the later years when the family once again has shrunk to an intimate partnership. Mr. Gutheim and the experts have not attempted to design this versatile house. All they have done — and it is a big step in the right direction — is make a study of the needs and an analysis of what should be done next. “Progress,” they conclude, “lies in two directions. We need to know more about family living requirements. We need to apply right now what we already know.”

HOUSE ETIQUETTE


This new edition of a volume first published in 1930 has been modernized right up to the lastest electric below-the-sink garbage disposer and the Westinghouse Precipitron air-purifier, but it remains from cover to cover filled with the personality of Emily Post, author of ETIQUETTE. Gracious and charming, it frowns with discreet disapproval at the all-I-want-is-a-roof-over-my-head school. "The house which is to be your home," it says firmly, "... should unmistakably suggest you.

A good many people, including many architects, will shudder at the pages of illustrations, every one of which is of a nice Colonial house with flowers and vines, chintz and four-posters. The accompanying captions are even more gracious than the photographs: "A sweet house," "A room of supreme personality and charm," "Entrance to a house of charm," "A gentleman’s room of formality and distinction," “Couldn’t be prettier.” But Mrs. Post, of course, is not writing for the architect or the lover of the modern house. The vast majority of her readers will be earnest young homemakers whose taste runs to chintz anyway; they will like both photos and captions, and they will find a great deal of useful information in the text.

Basically, underneath the sweetness and charm which frosts it like a birthday cake, this is a sound and wholesome volume. Into its close to 500 pages it crams a short history of architecture, a résumé of domestic architecture in this country, chapters on building and re-

Steve R. 28
For Sheathing: Insulite (Bildrite) Sheathing builds stronger walls... provides more than twice the bracing strength of wood sheathing horizontally applied. It also builds better weather-tight walls because it insulates as it builds!

For Plaster Base: Insulite Sealed Lok-Joint Lath is a strong, rigid plaster base with insulating value as a bonus. Combined with Insulite (Bildrite) Sheathing, it controls vapor... guards against harmful condensation within the walls.

Specify double-duty Insulite.
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A BETTER FLOOR FOR ENGINEER TO DESIGN,
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MACOMBER INCORPORATED
CANTON, OHIO

STANDARDIZED STEEL BUILDING PRODUCTS

REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 28) modeling, and detailed discussions of color and furnishing. Even the inevitable mortgage explanation is included. Words of wisdom crop up again and again: "The first requirement of architectural beauty is suitability to situation... The second requirement is suitability to purpose..." Or again, "The architect, who is alone responsible for the success of the building, must be in sole control of the job."

No one would expect Emily Post to like the glass walls, flat roof and open plan of the so-called "modern" house, but even so it comes as a shock to find her thinking on the subject so badly out of date. This reviewer would most earnestly recommend for future editions of The Personality of a House a careful wording of the chapter entitled "The House of Today." It is too bad to spoil the soundness of the book as a whole with paragraphs such as this: "Until a short while ago, The House of Today was seemingly going to be Modernistic. But it is now quite certain that extremely radical ideas are losing their appeal, and that while many new ideas are welcomed, they are accepted only in part by most of our leading architects, who in greater and greater measure are returning to Classic Principles."

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Here are two volumes which the home owner will cherish. The first, by two editors of The American Home, is arranged dictionary-style and carefully cross referenced; building terms are defined; structural details are described and illustrated; maintenance and repair instructions are clearly phrased and in many cases illustrated. Some 1100 items are included, ranging in length from two-line definitions to several-page articles on subjects such as solar heating.

Mr. Crouse's volume, on the other hand, is a manual, with separate chapters on carpentry, painting, masonry, plumbing, etc. Unusual chapters are those on the construction of attic rooms, enlarging the house by building on of a wing, and the building of a garage. Another is the one on prefabricated houses. The book is fully illustrated, even to such details as how to hold and use a saw, and is indexed.
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MAY 1948
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SEE CONDENSED LISTINGS IN SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL FILE

HART & HEGEMAN DIVISION

THE ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U.S.A.
NOW! Again available

PC VUE Glass Blocks

(A MODULAR PRODUCT)

Transparent Glass Blocks, again in production, allow limited vision, provide effective insulation.

PC VUE Glass Blocks had already won wide acceptance when war halted their production. They were developed by Pittsburgh Corning Corporation at the request of architects, engineers and designers who wanted a “glass block you can see through.”

The PC VUE Glass Block is made of transparent, fire polished glass, with smooth surfaces inside and out. It admits plenty of clear daylight, allows sufficient general vision of what goes on outside to prevent the “shut-in” feeling. PC VUE Glass Blocks can be installed alone in large lighting panels or can be used in combination with regular block patterns, to provide vision areas of desired size and location.

Like the other PC Glass Blocks, the VUE Block contains a partial vacuum, a dead air space that gives it twice the insulating value of ordinary single-light glass. So heat transmission is retarded—even through large opening panels—easing the load on air conditioning equipment and reducing heating costs.

When you are planning new buildings or remodeling projects, be sure you have all the latest information on PC VUE Glass Blocks. Just send in the coupon and we’ll mail you free copies of new booklets on PC Glass Blocks. Pittsburgh Corning Corporation also makes PC Foamglas Insulation.

PC GLASS BLOCKS
...the mark of a modern building

PITTSBURGH CORNING

Distributed by PITTSBURGH GLASS BLOCK COMPANY
by W. P. Fuller & Co. on the Pacific Coast and by Hobbs Glass Ltd. in Canada

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SEE OUR INSERTS IN SWEET’S CATALOGS.

Pittsburgh Corning Corporation
Room 631-N, 322 Duquesne Way
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Please send along my free copies of your new books on the use of PC Glass Blocks for industrial and commercial buildings. It is understood that I incur no obligation.

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MAY 1948
Heat, Ventilate and Air-Condition with...

MULTI-VENT

The Only Air Diffusion System You Can't Feel Can't Hear Can't See

MULTI-VENT is the only air diffusion system you can't feel because only Multi-Vent's exclusively patented total displacement valve and large perforated distribution plate can provide the very low velocity and widespread air delivery necessary to completely eliminate drafts and the subtle, annoying sensations of draft, i.e., uneven room temperatures.

MULTI-VENT is an air diffusion system you can't hear, because Multi-Vent's recommended duct velocities and air volume requirements are so low that no audible friction noise is generated by the entering air. In addition, the sound absorption qualities of the perforated distribution plates actually reduces the noise level in any room.

MULTI-VENT is the only air diffusion system you can't see, because only Multi-Vent can be completely concealed above the square perforated pans in a metal acoustical ceiling. Multi-Vent panels can also be lined up with the creases in fiber acoustical ceilings for almost complete concealment. In all other types of installation, with exposed or concealed ducts, Multi-Vent panels are less conspicuous than diffusers of any other make.

MULTI-VENT, moreover, is by far the most effective and efficient air diffuser on the market today! Accurate tests show that Multi-Vent's low velocity air delivery makes possible the use of much higher diffusion temperature differences without affecting the room occupants' comfort. This in turn greatly reduces the air volume usually required to take care of a given load... thereby not only making possible substantial reductions in the tonnage of the basic air conditioning equipment, but also adding greatly to the comfort factor. The result is truly superb comfort. No drafts...no sound of rushing air...no protruding ventilating fixtures. Write for Bulletin for complete information and specifications.

SIMPLE TO INSTALL • QUICK TO BALANCE • EASY TO CLEAN

THE PYLE-NATIONAL COMPANY

MULTI-VENT DIVISION—1375 WEST 37th STREET, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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CERTIFIED BALLASTS
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You safeguard your reputation when your fixtures are equipped with Certified Ballasts.

Fixtures with Certified Ballasts assure you and your customers of these advantages...

- Rated light output
- Quiet operation
- Full lamp life
- Trouble-free performance

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- Built to rigid specifications
- Tested and checked regularly by impartial Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc.

Certified Ballasts are used in all Fleur-O-Lier fixtures, in RLM Certified Equipment and in Certified Lamps with circline tubes.

CERTIFIED BALLAST MANUFACTURERS
Makers of Certified Ballasts for Fluorescent Lighting

2116 KEITH BLDG., CLEVELAND 15, OHIO
Renovating old showers? Making new installations? Then you'll want to investigate this new Speakman combination... the last word in shower development.

_The Anystream Shower Head_ gives the bather the kind of shower he likes best. A flick of the lever and you have tingling needles or gentle Spring rain... or anywhere in-between! In addition to the adjustable spray, Anystream offers these additional features: self-cleaning in the flood spray position, water savings up to 58%, and ease of installation.

_The Sentinel Balanced Pressure Shower Mixing Valve_ ends the danger and annoyance of abrupt changes in water temperature due to "down-the-line" water stealing. The bather sets the temperature where he likes it... and the temperature stays there! The Sentinel Valve's temperature control is achieved without thermostats, rockers, or other gadgets likely to get out of order! It's all done with a miraculous f-l-o-a-t-i-n-g Sentinel piston that automatically balances and compensates for water pressure variations.

The Anystream and Sentinel shower combination is ideal for any kind of shower installation... in homes, apartments, hotels, schools, institutions. Send for free literature describing these remarkable shower fixtures.

"Established in 1869"

SPEAKMAN SHOWERS AND FIXTURES
SPEAKMAN COMPANY, WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
Last winter’s heating headaches have not been forgotten. Plant managers everywhere are fed up with *paying* for heat but not *getting* it. That’s why, in drawing up plans for renovations or new construction, it’s worth making doubly sure that your clients will have economical heat *where they want it*.

Thermolier’s 12 points of superiority make it first choice for efficient, trouble-free service … guarantee full value from fuel dollars. Moreover, your clients will immediately recognize that you’ve specified the best because they’re presold through continuous, aggressive Grinnell advertising in the industrial publications.

You’ll find the whole story on Thermolier detailed in Catalog 6-E in Sweet’s Architectural Files. Grinnell Company, Inc., Providence 1, R.I.
**QUESTION:** What is the best way to determine locations of expansion joints in sheet copper construction?

**ANSWER:** Use the chart on page 28 in Revere's Manual of Sheet Copper Construction*

*A chart which makes it easy for you to determine the correct gauge copper for any gutter lining as well as the maximum distance that may safely be used between an expansion joint and a fixed point is one of the important results of Revere's extensive sheet copper research program. This chart and simple instructions for using it are on pages 28-29 in Revere's 96-page manual of sheet copper construction.*

This booklet is filled with new facts which enable you to design or install gutter linings, flashings and roofs that give extra years of service. It is complete with charts, illustrations and detailed information so arranged that you can read and apply final figures that insure the finest sheet copper construction.

This book has been widely distributed to architects and sheet metal contractors, and in all probability it is in your office files. Be sure to refer to it. If you do not have a copy, write for one now on your office letterhead.

For further information or assistance with the design or installation of sheet copper, the Revere Technical Advisory Service, Architectural, will be glad to help you.

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Sales Offices in Principal Cities, Distributors Everywhere.

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"Research Solves Problems of Stress Failures in Sheet Copper Construction."
6 common conditions

where

*WOLMANIZED

PRESSURE TREATED

LUMBER

protects against

DECAY and

TERMITES

1. Ground moisture and rain held in joints etc., of outdoor structures.

2. Wood used in or near the ground open to attack by termites.

3. Wherever moisture is condensed because of concrete or masonry.

4. Where steam and vapor from industrial processes are prevalent.

5. Walls, floors, ceilings subject to condensation from refrigeration.

6. Wood exposed to moisture in artificially humidified buildings.

LASTS FOR DECADES

You give your clients extra value when you specify lumber whose resistance to wood-decay and termites gives it 3 to 5 times the life of ordinary wood.

Actual service records, available to you, demonstrate that "Wolmanized" pressure-treated lumber gives just such performance.

Owners quickly recognize your interest in better building when you point out the lasting protection so easily available with Wolmanized lumber.

This lumber is pressure-treated with salts that are toxic to decay fungi and termites. Wolmanized lumber is clean, odorless, paintable and non-corrosive to metals.

Best of all, the extra cost of Wolmanized lumber is always less than the cost of labor alone in replacing failing, untreated wood.

For further information and copies of actual service records, write today to American Lumber & Treating Company.

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Jacksonville 2, Fla. 719 Graham Bldg.
Los Angeles 15 112 West 9th St.
San Francisco 5 604 Mission Street

MAY 1948
York V/W Compressors are so constructed that all parts which may be subjected to wear can be removed easily for inspection or replacement. Hence, it may truly be said that York V/W Compressors for air conditioning and refrigeration applications, as units, will never wear out.

Cylinder liners, for example, may be readily removed and replaced... after long efficient service. Liners are centrifugally cast of nickel iron and honed to a mirror finish. Drilled ports provide for suction and unloading.

The cylinder liner is but one of the many exclusive design features of the York V/W Compressor and is representative of the thoroughness of York engineering throughout its complete line of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

York Corporation, York, Penna.

York's Engineering Assistance backs up York's Outstanding Equipment

Experience and practical technical assistance unequalled elsewhere are available to you as a York customer... wherever you may be.

In the Midwest District, for example, Manager Edwards located in St. Louis, assisted by twelve York-trained sales engineers, is at the service of York customers in this district. The highly practical, up-to-the-minute assistance and advice of these gentlemen are available to you at all times, whether you are planning, purchasing, installing or operating refrigeration or air conditioning systems or equipment.

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York Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

HEADQUARTERS FOR MECHANICAL COOLING SINCE 1885
Economical, effective modernization of Palais Royal Department Store, Shreveport, La., protected by positive reinforcing of Pittsburgh Steeltex for Stucco.

The sleek, modern appearance of the Palais Royal Department Store at Shreveport, La., is more than skin deep. Back of it is the strength of Pittsburgh Steeltex Reinforcing for Stucco. This combination of welded wire fabric and a double ply backing guards against moisture penetration and minimizes stucco cracking—helps reduce maintenance costs.

On this job, 4" structural steel channels were first attached horizontally to the old structure. Then 3/4" prong channels were installed vertically on 16" centers to support the Steeltex. Next, Steeltex in rolls 49" wide and 110 1/2" long (50 sq. yds. each) was attached horizontally to the pronged channels. Three coats of stucco were applied to the Steeltex. The result—the owners are delighted.

Pittsburgh Steeltex for Stucco has proven equally successful on other large projects and small jobs as well. It is especially designed as base to receive and hold wet stucco and to furnish proper reinforcement through embedding of welded wire fabric in stucco. The square mesh provides resistances to strains from any direction. Steeltex is made of galvanized, cold-drawn steel wire, spot-welded on 2" centers. This fabric is attached to the double-ply waterproof backing by crimped stitch wires. The absorbent face of the backing develops a suction bond with wet stucco. The waterproof side assists in proper setting and curing and prevents moisture penetration.

There are many applications for Steeltex for Stucco—all of them will prove to your advantage in modernizing small and large buildings and in new construction too. For more information on how Pittsburgh Steeltex can be used to give you strong reinforcing for economical construction, write for your copy of our technical bulletin DS 131. Address Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, 3232 Grant Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.
Overhead Door Closers

Cost Less
(1) Originally, and
(2) to Maintain
than Floor Type Door Closers

Why...?

They are Much Simpler to Install

Even if overhead door closers did not work better (which they do) than floor type closers, they would still be a better "buy" as (1) they cost less installed and (2) they last longer and cost much less to maintain.

Consider installation. On-the-job work is so expensive these days no careful architect will pass up a chance to keep it down.

No Cutting of Floors

To install a floor type closer a recess must be prepared in the floor, by setting a form while the floor is poured or by chipping out the concrete after the rough floor is in. Often the exact location is uncertain, and beams and conduits sometimes interfere. All this increases costs.

No Expensive Thresholds

If a threshold is used with a floor type closer it must be of the box type or one specially cut and drilled to take the closer, both expensive. With the overhead closer a simple narrow extruded threshold can be used, at a substantial saving.

No Separate Door Holders or Other Extra Hardware Required

As most types of LCN Overhead Concealed Closers may be had with built-in shock absorbers and hold-open features as parts of the closers themselves, there is no need for separate door holding or shock absorbing devices — another saving.

Maintenance is Much Less

The location of an overhead door closer makes for lower maintenance costs in two ways: (1) it is up and away from the floor dirt and scrub water which over the years send floor type closers to the repair shop too frequently, and (2) its power is usually applied farther out from the hinge than that of a floor closer, resulting in less strain, longer life.

We are Not Prejudiced

In drawing these comparisons we are positively not prejudiced. We make LCN floor type closers in three series, and believe them the finest of their kind. But they always have to work under inherent handicaps, and we recommend them only when overhead concealed closers cannot be used.

Send for Latest Information

The LCN catalog 11-a is really a handbook of good door control, showing applications of 10 types of concealed closers, principles of operation, getting needed leverage, types of exposed closers, etc. We'll gladly send you a copy. Address LCN Closers, Inc., 466 W. Superior St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Overhead and Floor Type Concealed and Surface Type Door Closers
This new acoustical material resists fire—reduces noise 65%!

Armstrong's new fireproof acoustical tile, Travertone, offers real sound control. Armstrong's Travertone is named for its resemblance to beautiful Travertine marble. Its outstanding acoustical value is a result of its evenly fissured surface. A ceiling of Travertone actually absorbs as much as 65% of the sound that strikes its surface.

Armstrong's Travertone is made of incombustible mineral wool, so it meets all building code requirements for fire resistance. Travertone makes rooms brighter because its surface, painted white at the factory, reflects light without glare.

It's easy to clean, when necessary, with a vacuum cleaner or ordinary wallpaper cleaner. And Travertone can be repainted with no loss of acoustical efficiency.

It's easy to install this new material. The 12" tiles are put up quickly over any level surface. They can be either cemented in place or suspended mechanically.

Rooms that are sound conditioned with Travertone have the extra value of added insulation, too. Ask your acoustical contractor for full information and a sample of Travertone or write direct to Armstrong Cork Company, Acoustical Dept.

2405 Stevens St. Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong’s Travertone: Sound Absorption Coefficients at Various Frequencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Coefficients at Cycles Tested</th>
<th>Noise Reduction Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
<td>128 256 512 1024 2048 4096</td>
<td>.12 .27 .72 .79 .76 77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Travertone is a trade-mark for which registration is pending.

ARMSTRONG'S ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS

CUSHIONTONE® - TRAVERTONE - ARRESTONE® - CORKOUSTIC®
Today, in their bathrooms, new home owners want the luxury of modern design in shower cabinets combined with utility and real durability. Now Tiletone, and only Tiletone, offers a shower cabinet that really graces any bathroom no matter how luxurious. It is Model 75. Here is a shower cabinet that is constructed to hold up better—is durable. Made of aluminum alloy, it is non-rusting and is protected by a Bonderized baked enamel finish. Model 75 has a new improved terrazzo receptor—shoulder height shower head, is lighter, yet rigid... solid! So it's easier to handle, easier to install.

Model 75 Tiletone Shower Cabinet

Tiletone Company • 2323 Wayne Avenue • Chicago 14, Illinois
Let’s look BEHIND

THE PAINT before specifying

Before specifying any paint for concrete, stucco or masonry, look behind the paint itself. Has it a successful service record? Behind Medusa Portland Cement Paint you will find a 56 year old cement manufacturing company. This concern originated White Portland Cement (the base of all cement paints) just 41 years ago. For 28 of these years they have been manufacturing and selling Medusa Portland Cement Paint made with that white cement. We don’t sell all of the cement paint being used today—but we do produce and sell the Quality Cement Paint in eight colors, black and white. And we protect its quality by using only the finest materials and workmanship, then packing the paint in metal containers—not paper, not cardboard.

Knowing Medusa Paint’s background you can safely specify it for decorating and weather sealing concrete, stucco or masonry. Properly applied, on exteriors or interiors, it gives a colorful, washable, weather sealing cement-like finish. For painting concrete floors, specify the new rubber base Medusa Floor Coating. It bounces off the wear of scuffling feet—eliminates dusting—resists water, alkalies and cleaning compounds.

Fill out the coupon below and let us send you a free copy of the booklet, “Painting Concrete, Stucco and Masonry,” also information on Medusa Rubber base Coating.

MEDUSA PRODUCTS DIVISION
of MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
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Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of the booklet, “Painting Concrete, Stucco and Masonry” also folder on Floor Coating.

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City ...... State

Also made by Medusa Products Division of Canada, Ltd., Paris, Ontario

MAY 1948 67
FOR ANY MULTI-ROOM AIR CONDITIONING JOB

Personal Weather Control

HOT WEATHER—cold weather—tenants can be comfortable in any multi-story building that has a G-E Personal Weather Control system.

This modern air conditioning system can be custom-tailored to your architect's design. Units can be hidden in the wall with only intake and discharge grilles visible. Every part of the G-E unit, including the cleanable metal filters can be serviced from the front.

Only filtered air passes through the coils... which means lower costs for coil maintenance. Fresh air can be introduced through a central plant, a zone plant or simple wall or window openings. Water coils can be used for heating in winter as well as cooling in summer.

Your local General Electric air conditioning expert will be glad to work with your architect and engineer to provide the system that's just right for your building.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
Better Air Conditioning
Protection For Life

Just a century ago, a crusading young doctor named Semmelweis proved that *immaculate cleanliness* was needed to check dreaded childbed fever.

Since then, hospitals have sought better means of sanitation.

And when you specify equipment made of Monel® you are helping them in their fight against disease and infection. For Monel equipment—

*Is Easy To Keep Sterile; there are no cracks or pinholes to harbor microbes*
*Stays Bright, is always rustless*
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*Is Tougher and stronger than structural steel*

Monel surfaces remain mirror-bright, mirror-smooth with minimum attention. Germs and dirt find no tiny crevices to hide in. Cleaning is fast... easy... complete.

In Monel, metallurgy has kept pace with medicine's search for cleanliness. Here, in one bright metal, is the lifetime protection hospitals seek.

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You give lasting satisfaction when you specify Monel for sterilizers or for equipment in kitchens, laundries and other departments where an enduring metal is needed.

The following booklets can aid your selection. Send for your free file copies.

**For Sterilizing Equipment** — "Aiding Aseptic Therapy with Monel"
**For Kitchen Equipment** — "Standard Kitchen and Cafeteria Equipment in Monel"
**For Laundry Equipment** — "For Efficiency in the Laundry"

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
67 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
For use over concrete

...IT'S BRUCE BLOCK FLOORS!

This hardwood flooring is designed for modern construction

Bruce Blocks provide a beautiful hardwood flooring that is practical and economical to install over concrete slab floor construction. They offer, in addition, certain unique advantages not found in other types of flooring.

Installation of the blocks is simple. They are laid in mastic directly over the concrete, as illustrated at left. No clips, screeds or wood subfloor are used. A Bruce Block Floor is a durable floor and will last the lifetime of the ordinary building. Thus it’s far more economical than a floor that is easily damaged and must be replaced every few years. With its cushion of mastic, this modern hardwood floor is quiet and resilient underfoot. It's easy to keep clean and beautiful, too. Another plus value is the distinctive patterned design which adds beauty to any interior.

The demand for Bruce Blocks exceeds present production. Specify this flooring on projects being planned now for future construction. See our Catalog in Sweets.

E. L. BRUCE CO., MEMPHIS, TENN. - WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF HARDWOOD FLOORS

Bruce Block

HARDWOOD FLOORS
For insulating
Cold Air Ducts or
Plumbing Pipes

Balsam-Wool application
around windows and air ducts
— Balsam-Wool Data Sheet
Sec. C, No. 1.

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gives Better Protection

What is the modern way to protect plumbing pipes placed in outside walls? What is a more effective way of insulating cold air ducts? Balsam-Wool Sealed Insulation has the answers. You'll find them in Balsam-Wool Application Data Sheets—a comprehensive collection of data you'll want for your files.

Prepared by qualified architects, the 32 Balsam-Wool Data Sheets provide hard-to-get facts on insulation application problems. A complete set is yours for the asking—mail the coupon!

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St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Please send me a set of Balsam-Wool Application Data Sheets.

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Address: ________________________________

City: __________________ State: ________

MAY 1948

BALSAM-WOOL • Products of Weyerhaeuser • NU-WOOD
why Okonite continues to use

UP-RIVER FINE PARA RUBBER

for cable insulation

For obtaining rubber insulation of the highest dependability, Okonite researchers and independent authorities, too, remain convinced that only the highest grade natural rubber provides all the needed factors. That’s why, in spite of its premium price, Up-river Fine Para rubber is still used by Okonite for insulating wires and cables.

Its long life is proved. Service records over the years establish this beyond question. It possesses greater uniformity, and accumulated data show it gives better aging qualities than plantation or any other type of rubber.

Okonite cannot afford to endanger its customers’ best interests by sacrificing the known value of Up-river Fine Para rubber for the lower-cost synthetic rubbers which have no extended service record. Experience has shown that accelerated aging tests, however promising, are not a sound basis for judging the life of products having different components.

Published evidence demonstrates that synthetic rubbers — no matter how well compounded — give inferior results in 2 or more of the following essential characteristics: elongation, tensile strength, insulation resistance, power factor, effect of moisture on electrical properties, consistent and stable electrical values.

Find out more about the steps Okonite engineers are taking to build true value into cables. The selection of rubber is only one of many described in Research Publication AR101. Address The Okonite Company, Passaic, N. J.

OKONITE insulated wires and cables
THE BEST CABLE IS YOUR BEST POLICY

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
New! Versatile!

RICHMOND Gas Boiler

...for Steam, Vapor or Hot Water Heating!

1. Designed for either steam, vapor or hot water heating. The same cast iron sections work for all three systems. Simply select the trim to fit the job.

2. The built-in domestic hot water coil (optional) saves on storage, floor space and installation.

Versatile in capacity, too!
With the new Richmond Gas Boilers capacity is no longer a problem. They are available in thirty-one (31) sizes ranging from 315 to 13,000 sq. ft., of equivalent direct steam radiation.

The sturdy streamline construction and the brilliant white enamel jacket add powerful sales appeal.

Full details about this popular gas boiler upon request.

Clip and mail coupon today

RICHMOND RADIATOR COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
Enamel Cast Iron Ware • Vitreous China • Perma-Glass • Gas Boilers
Oil and Gas Winter Air Conditioners • Gas Gravity Furnaces • Radiators

MAY 1948
These terrazzo floors in Rockefeller Center have been made permanently non-slip (even on wet days) by the use of Alundum Aggregate. The hard, tough grains of aluminum oxide abrasive of which Alundum Aggregate is made not only make terrazzo floors, stairs and ramps permanently non-slip but also permanently wear-resistant. In the proper proportion it imparts exceptional strength to terrazzo preventing excessive wear in places where traffic is heaviest. Because of the varied colors available, interesting effects can be produced with the marble or granite selected. For complete information and specifications see our catalog in Sweets (Sa and SE).

HENRY HOHAUSER,

prominent Miami Architect,

puts out the

WELCOME MAT

for

CASTELL

THE DRAWING PENCIL OF THE MASTERS

America's Modern Masters—men who are responsible for the country's creative progress—are delighted with the return of CASTELL after a wartime lapse of 8 years. "Well do I remember their fine quality and unvarying uniformity of tone," writes Mr. Hohausser, "I'm delighted that CASTELL is again available."

For generations, CASTELL users have been distinguished by one characteristic. They were happy to pay a few pennies' premium for the privilege of working with the

WORLD'S FINEST DRAWING PENCIL acknowledged the world's "standard" of quality.

18 controlled tones of black, milled according to the secret micrometric process of the 187-year-old House of A. W. Faber.

Still sold at the old pre-war price of 15¢ each... less in quantity.

Henry Hohausser & Associates are known as one of the originators of modern architectural design in the Miami area, having done approximately $22,000,000 in construction during the past 15 years. This comprised some 60 hotels, 476 apartments, 212 residences and 131 commercial structures.

MAY 1948
Facts you should know about a brand new material

A totally new kind of building material is ready for you now: precision-produced Kaiser Aluminum clapboard Siding and Roofing. Along with permanent, flawless beauty, this tough aluminum siding and roofing assures long lasting economy—maximum strength.

IT COSTS NO MORE than conventional materials. In fact, it actually saves on construction costs. Here's how: Pre-punched nail holes speed work. It requires fewer nails, less paint (because it absorbs none) and no underlying wood sheathing. And it can be worked easily with ordinary wood tools.

SAVES YOUR CLIENTS money, too! Besides lasting for generations, it will never need ordinary maintenance. For this light, strong metal can't rust, warp, rot or crack. Can't be weakened by knots, splits or sawing scars. Can't be damaged by rats or termites, either, and resists fire.

BECAUSE it comes from the mill already prime-painted, it offers a smooth, firm base for superb paint finishes of any color. Paint lasts longer, too, with less danger of cracking, peeling or blistering. And colors stay alive longer, for aluminum doesn't soak up paint-fading moisture. Notice how all nails are completely and forever hidden!

IT IS SUPPLIED in standard lengths of 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. Siding is 6¼" wide, .030" thick. 1143 base feet weighs 580 lbs., will give 1000 square feet of wall coverage. Roofing has an exposed width of 8½", is .025" thick. Siding shipped in boxes containing 200 base square feet. Shipping weight approximately 106 lbs.

ONLY KAISER ALUMINUM clapboard Siding and Roofing has a curved surface. When each piece is nailed down by its lower edge, the pre-formed curve produces a tension which results in a rigid, weather-tight joint. It eliminates wrinkles and sheen, produces deep shadow lines.

BECAUSE it comes from the mill already prime-painted, it offers a smooth, firm base for superb paint finishes of any color. Paint lasts longer, too, with less danger of cracking, peeling or blistering. And colors stay alive longer, for aluminum doesn't soak up paint-fading moisture. Notice how all nails are completely and forever hidden!

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KAISER ALUMINUM clapboard Roofing has the same basic design and beauty. It has a pre-curved surface which makes a weather-tight joint when nailed down. As with the Siding, no underlying wood sheathing is needed—so it is both a structural material and a waterproof roofing material! And it can be applied at a lower cost than shingles!

Kaiser Aluminum clapboard Siding and Roofing is the logical successor to all other exterior building materials. Nothing else can match its combination of sheer beauty, long life and lasting economy!

You can't afford to pass up all these advantages. Learn more about them! Phone, wire, or write today for free folder packed with detailed information.

Kaiser Aluminum SIDING AND ROOFING
a Permanente Metals product

SOLD BY PERMANENTE PRODUCTS COMPANY, KAISER BLDG., OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA . . . WITH OFFICES IN:
Atlanta • Boston • Buffalo • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Detroit • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles
Milwaukee • Minneapolis • New York • Oakland • Philadelphia • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Spokane • St. Louis • Wichita

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
The New
ARCHITECT’S DESIGN
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EVERYONE is thinking about houses these days — from the G.I. who needs one and is thinking about what he wants and how to get it — to the family that has one and is thinking how lucky they are to have what they have (even though they’d like to have a better one). Movie goers are being treated to the humorous side of building a custom-made house and are seeing themselves as potential Blandings. And they will be wiser Blandings for their vicarious experience — perhaps they will even listen to their architects’ warnings and admonitions.

And no magazine neglects the house as a major topic. The "home" magazines are enjoying peak circulation and avid readership. Of books for home-builders there is no end, a constant stream of new and better books giving more and sounder advice to those who would build. It is gratifying to find that the best of these books are either written or edited by architects or at least are full of illustrations of the works of our most imaginative and intelligent architects. Lecture courses in house planning, largely given by practicing architects and sponsored by colleges and universities, are enjoying unprecedented attendance and eager attention. Behind all this, research, however hit-and-miss at the moment, is going on to determine family needs and desires and how to meet them in better ways. Foundations, associations, universities, manufacturers, individuals and even governments are busy searching for better solutions to the problem.

All this augurs well for the rapid development of the new advanced domestic architecture and for the widespread acceptance of greater freedom of plan and design, of new ideas, new materials, new techniques — not only in the house itself but in the community plan, the neighborhood environment and facilities. Large scale developers will inevitably, if belatedly, take advantage of this growing popular acceptance so that the home-buyer as well as the home-builder will enjoy the advantages of the new freedom in modern architecture.

We must look, therefore, for an increasing and continuing demand for architectural services in the house field. And the architect alert to the potentials must be prepared to retain his established leadership in design, not only by providing pace-setting innovations in custom-designed houses, but in service to both the large-scale builder and the small-budget individual home-builder as well. More thought and ingenuity must be given to ways and means of reaching directly this larger market, whether by standard-plans and limited-service or some other yet-to-be-developed scheme. The opportunity for better houses, unlimited, is in the lap of the profession. How best can it be capitalized?

* See pages 118, 141 and 146.

KENNETH K. STONEWELL
EDITOR
WHAT BUILDINGS ARE BEAUTIFUL?

An Address Delivered at the Ann Arbor Conference on Esthetic Evaluation, University of Michigan, April 3, 1948

By Joseph Hudnut

When I was very young — four years old as I remember it — I heard my mother say that she had engaged a perfectly beautiful laundress and, being by endowment curious of feminine charm, I hid behind the kitchen sink to have my first look at beauty. My first look and my first disenchantment. The face of my mother’s laundress was as yellow-red as the soap which she exercised upon my jumpers and stockings and her figure was, like that of her tub, round, stable, and very wide.

My mother had spoken in a metaphor, inaccessible to my understanding. She had used the word beauty to signify not an attribute of the laundress but a quality of workmanship for which the laundress, irrespective of her appearance, had become an embodiment. That which was called beautiful was neither the laundress nor the objects of her laundring, but the performance to which these were machine and medium, a performance made express and visible in the comforting, crisp cleanliness of linens, pajamas, towels, and pillow-cases. The work which was done was well done; the task and the processes were perfectly mastered; the end was attained completely and without excess; and my mother, perceiving this unity of intention, method and product, cast over all of these the aureole of beauty.

In my mind the basket of my mother’s laundress, thus filled with the magical effects of the art of laundring, stands as type and symbol of all that wilderness of beauty which is identified in our minds with skill in making or doing: the beauty entangled with our delight and surprise and wonder at man’s ingenuity and invention — with the release which a fragment of perfection brings into our imperfect world.

In the basket of my mother’s laundress, awaiting my tardy recognition, lay the silver salt-cellar made by Benvenuto Cellini and the cadenza coloratura of Lily Pons, the twenty-inning triple-bagger of Ted Williams and the sonnet that Keats composed for Fanny Brawne, the exquisitely-timed bomb that burst above the roofs of Hiroshima. In that basket lay the splendor and ever-new adventure of Fifth Avenue: the sapphires in the window at Tiffany’s, the black and gold chocolates at Rose-Marie’s, the subtle bathing dresses at Bonwit-Teller’s, and at Brentano’s the gem-encrusted missal from the cloister of S. Benoit-sur-Loire. The Lincoln cabriolet, custom-made and sleek and driven by a smart chauffeur, lay there — and the hat of the delicate lady who rode within. The gilded Sherman and his fragile angel was there, and the Lady of the Fountain who takes her eternal bath under the thousand eyes of the Plaza Hotel; and in that basket lay also the marble façade of the New York Public Library, all garlanded with Gallic imageries, innumerable of moulding, console and plump baluster, of nymph-filled spandrel and foliated keystone, jubilant of chaste goddess, stern lion and leaves of the lush acanthus.

To the majority of men living in our mechanized world such beauty, immediate and virginal, returns all that could be asked of architecture. Architecture, except as it exists in history, consists of buildings built of fine materials, sound in techniques and brave in ornament and invention. The architect exists as supercraftsman and jeweler, scenic artist and pleasure-merchant. He is a beautiful architect
whose storehouse is most completely stuffed with precedents, styles, decorative amenities, and the amusing novelties which are mistaken for genius.

The rôle is a pleasant and rewarding one; to refuse it would be to extinguish our profession; nor is there any morality or logic of design which demands of us so inhuman a sacrifice. It happens, nevertheless, that there are other measures of beauty. One of these measures is that afforded by form.

The New York Public Library is not, as I have hinted, one great confusion of ornamental episodes. Anyone who looks even hurriedly at the New York Public Library can hardly fail to be aware of an order in the disposition of its parts. A central pavilion pierced with deep arches anchors the building to the fine terrace on which it stands; from this pavilion two peristyles march equal distances right and left and end in identical little temples; and the chiseled ornament dances across the surfaces in rhythmical patterns. The intention of the architect was clearly so to relate all of these that taken together they would present a unity; and if we are persuaded of that unity, finding it complete and without adventitious parts or discordances, it may happen that we will find in such unity a mode of beauty.

Form is a name which we give to a unity thus apprehended among a variety of elements. The Sistine Madonna carries her child at the center of Raphael’s canvas; the curtains part, right and left, to admit her to our earth; the sky on all sides gives her an increase of radiance; the saints kneel at either side; and even the angels worship in a symmetry. So Lincoln, seated in his temple, framed by systems of peristyles, steps, reflecting basin and disciplined foliage, is made an element in a pattern whose beauty, surely, transcends even as it includes the beauty of Doric column carefully copied from the Parthenon and of marble block set exquisitely on marble block.

We do not need to be told that color and sound, idea and image, constructed form and space exist not singly but in combination, but our attention is not always centered upon their relationships. There is an art, sometimes called architecture, which consists in conceiving, developing and establishing such relationships. The apprehension of that art carries us into a realm of beauty which may be conceived as apart from the nearer landscapes of craftsmanship. Until we have become interested in form — until that interest controls our perceptions of buildings and our thoughts about them — we will know very little about buildings. We must see buildings, as we see pictures, as networks of relationships: of relationships in three dimensions "occupying space and with space around," in which stone and steel, mass and space, line, color and light are brought together and fused.

That way of seeing demands obviously some expectancy of a beauty to be unfolded and the firmness of attention which such an expectancy might sustain. Relationships do not leap into our vision as do color, light and technical dexterities; they do not force themselves upon eyes that are focused upon the processes of art; nor are they accessible to the passive mind indolent of new knowledge and experience. You have to care about relationships to see them; you must search them out, establish them in the mind, hold them there as you might hold the invisible structures of mathematics.

Not everyone will take the trouble thus to acquaint himself with form. We are too preoccupied with technologies, with ways and means, with promises of comfort, to bother about this alien etiquette of architecture. We deny ourselves the beauty of form, being absorbed in those practical matters which make true judgments of value impracticable.

I think that this explains in part our dislike of Renaissance architecture, which
WHAT BUILDINGS ARE BEAUTIFUL?

rests upon contemplation and scholarship, which takes for granted a process of learning, which yields its secrets only to minds disciplined to discrimination and expectant of subtleties.

Sanmichele addressed his façades to that aristocratic mode of seeing. He assumes that you will look beyond his bold and original outlines to the harmonies into which these are divided, to the nice adjustment of void and solid, the musical progressions of window, arch and column, the contrast of rusticated basement against the elegance of classical peristyles, the enrichment and accent of his careful ornament. Our impatient vision will not stay for this beauty. The Empire State Building can be taken in without time or effort: taken in, swallowed, and digested in twenty seconds.

Form demands a principle, and its principle must be operative within an area defined by a habit of seeing and understanding. Each of the great traditions of architecture arrived at such a synthesis. Each has its plan of organization and its peculiar components of form selected from the complex totalities of buildings. Each arrived at its ideal of form as much by exclusion and repression as by emphasis and development. The large effects of the Baroque, for example, are paid for by some deficiencies in the treatment of surfaces and materials — this theater could not attain its splendor by an architect too solicitous of refinements in proportion and the perfect control of line; nor could the Renaissance architect guard his serenity and elegance in the presence of cataracts of light falling over undulating walls.

Our standards of excellence will inevitably change with our interests, with the character and range of those elements of buildings which arrest our vision. We cannot see the Renaissance except as abstraction made up of a limited range of elements selected from the debris of Rome: all the more so when we use it as appliqué and mask. To know it we must learn it, as we learn a foreign language. This is not to say that form must comprise all the elements of a building; on the contrary, it cannot be explained except in its relation to the fact of selection — to the mind which selects, arranges, accentuates, represses, and distorts.

No art offers the form-giver so wide a range of selection and combination as architecture. Space, for example, except as space may be represented in painting and in the theater, is the exclusive possession of architecture: space which may be confined and shaped, channeled through nave and aisles, gathered together in crystalline patterns, or made to flow upward into sunny domes. Space may be static, heavy and oppressive, as it is under the Roman Pantheon or filled with splendor as it is at Amiens. Structure also is our peculiar province: only the forms of architecture may comprise the effort of columns to sustain a pediment, the thrust of arches against walls and abutments, the weight of a dome, the energy of a steel frame. The thousand arches which in the Colosseum lifted the populace of Rome above the oval arena may exist in the mind as elements of pattern as distinct as the arcaded façades which hide them from our view, and the vaults which hold the dome of Michelangelo over the grave of St. Peter enter into and sustain the grandeur of the whole, not by their shapes and proportions merely, but by the tremendous energies arrested within them. Form in architecture includes these living forces; includes also the light which plays over and reveals visible shapes of buildings, the colors, textures and ornaments which enrich these shapes, the sculptures and paintings, the metal grills, wood carvings, and useful objects which stand against them; and form in architecture may also include the
terraces and walled areas upon which buildings stand, the gardens which surround
them, the squares and streets laid out before them, and the city into which their
rhythms extend. The Washington Monument includes the reflecting basin, the
Mall and the distant Capitol; the Salute is a water-lily which draws its life from
the blue sea of Venice; and the dome of St. Paul is an equestrian statue pedestalized
on the red-brick roofs of London.

The beauty which is identified with technical skill — the beauty of materials,
of crafts, of the textures, colors and ornaments which are the products of skill —
provokes a universal and constant admiration; the beauty of form must be sus-
tained by fashion, by knowledge, and by a disciplined vision. That is a circum-
stance equally annoying to the academician in search of standards and to the
esthetic speculator in search of truth, but it is a circumstance very fundamental
in the experience of beauty. We have to open the stubborn eyes of our students
before they will discover a beauty of form in the art of China or Africa, nor is there
any pioneer in the long art of architecture who did not need his apologist and
interpreter.

Fortunately there is still a third mode of beauty in architecture — one not
irrelevant either to technical excellence or to form, and yet not inseparable from
these in the mind. People who are unaware of methods and materials in buildings
and indifferent to form may nevertheless have feelings about them. A church,
covered with lichen and set among ancient trees and tombstones, may awaken a
sense of melancholy (in the presence of most of our churches it is hard to have any
other feeling), and a great chimney embraced by sloping roofs and dormer win-
dows may remind us of the security and loyalties of our home. We say that the
church expresses melancholy, meaning that it conveys to us the melanchoaly of
those who built it or perhaps the intention of the builders to evoke that sentiment
in us. The Washington Monument expresses the character of Washington, the
Taj Mahal expresses the splendor and mysteries of India, and the Chicago Opera
House expresses the decadence of operatic art. Often we find such expressions
beautiful. They afford us a beauty which may be and often appears to be quite
apart from the experience of form or from a recognition of skill in construction
and ornament.

Such beauty has its origin in associations — and may I remind my readers
that associations are quite as legitimate a road for art as they are for science? We
think in associations, and associations are as inescapable to sentiment as they
are to thought. The open hearth confirms so persuasively the idea of home as to
be mandatory in the art of the most audacious of fundamentalists. The dome on
the state capitol is — or was — as direct an avenue for whatever sentiment may
be appropriate to representative government. No honest-to-goodness American
would for a moment trust his money to a bank whose temple is unprefaced by four-
columns of unmembezzlable granite; and for my part I shall always refuse to admit
the worth of any Raphael unless I must climb at least forty marble steps to reach
it.

These are symbols which we cannot divorce from our judgments of buildings
— nor should we wish to do so. (Without them there would be little architecture
between the Mississippi River and the frontier of California.) Nor should we
desire to escape those more subtle associations which, through habit or careless
use of metaphor, have become inherent in the abstract forms of geometry. The
horizontal plane, we say, expresses calm; the vertical line, aspiration; the hemi-
sphere, universality. Each of these contains a little story — a story told in the
language of architecture.
WHAT BUILDINGS ARE BEAUTIFUL?

Count me a Victorian, if you will, but I confess that I like a story in everything: in church and skyscraper and suburban house; in the Temple at Sunium and the quaint Asphalt Manufacturing Plant of the Borough of Manhattan, in the chairs of Alvar Aalto and the sculptures of Alexander Calder, in sunset, sea and parallelogram. The artist has every right to speak to us in symbols, and this would be a dull world if he did not do so.

Symbols, nevertheless, are not the only resource of the architectural storyteller. There is a more direct — and I think more moving — way in which buildings may address us. They may speak to us in patterns shaped by the life they are meant to shelter, by the uses to which they are put, and in that way tell us stories of a unique and changing world for which no symbols have yet crystallized. They may tell us stories about ourselves; stories charged with truth and made the more eloquent by that sweet ornament.

Fifty years ago, in a city spellbound by the World’s Columbian Exposition, Louis Sullivan made a famous pronouncement which ever since that time has thus directed the eyes of architects from symbol to realism. *Form follows function.* The form of a building must be appropriate to its purpose: the form of a building should tell the story of its life, of its inward activities and outward affiliations. Whatever idea may be the generator of a building — the idea of government, of manufacture, of the family — imposes upon buildings relationships peculiar to itself and these relationships clearly established are the deepest source of architectural character.

The principle had been known to the Egyptians, was the basis of architecture in Greece and Rome, was creed and principle of practice among the cathedral builders, cardinal in the art of Michelangelo and Mansart, accepted and followed in the prim buildings of our colonial ancestors. It had been formulated, moreover, in the writings of a dozen essayists and was in the XVIII Century a familiar basis of architectural criticism. But words, like buildings, have little force and often little meaning, apart from the persons who speak them and the circumstances under which they are spoken. That which gave wings to the words of Sullivan was the excesses of eclecticism which oppressed his time. The White City, innocent enough as pageant and scenic architecture, shone like a flame behind his words, and above the roofs of our cities a thousand skyscrapers lifted their tortured heads to din the golden aphorism into our ears. We were ready for that reminder, having already arrived at an ethical concept which identified the useful with the good. The name of Louis Sullivan became a guide for our seeing, a measuring rod for our judgments.

We perceive since then that it is idea which makes a building modern: modern, I mean, in expression no less than in techniques and use. When we build for modern ideas — for democracy, for evolution and progress, for science as the tool of the spirit, for man as integral to social complex, and for the human relationships which these engender — these become, through the strange alchemies of the mind, factors of beauty in our buildings. We understand them as the content of a new architecture. They give meanings to our buildings; they capture the imagination of those who live in a present world more surely than those buildings which have ceased development and which contain only the ideas of the past.

It is through the active force of ideas that our buildings proceed toward modernity. Structural integrity, clarity in organization, the new type of plan, our
million mechanizations, functionalism and constructionism, the esthetique specific to steel — these are consequences, not causes. These are the outward evidences of an inward ferment. Describe them, measure them, argue about them, if you will — and about the genius to whom they are material and aspiration — but you will not learn from these the secret of modern expression.

If our houses break through their prim Colonial molds and open their hearts to sunshine and to nature, that is not because M. Le Corbusier discovered a lyricism in plate glass or Mr. Wright the euphony of flowing space, but because these changes were imperative to changing demands and understandings in family life and to a new candor and freedom in the art of living together. That is an art which we have practiced from very ancient times; an art which indeed created family itself, oldest of human institutions; and which created and is creating the house, constant of theme, innumerable of appearances. The engendering force was not the functions of shelter but the functions of the home, to which wood and stone and glass are outward clothing and expression.

That which is true of the house is true of every building planned for human use: for school and hospital, church and university, court house, city hall, and the buildings of commerce. Our schoolhouses throw down their classical walls not because classical walls are illogical to steel construction but because classical walls are an embarrassment to those new arrangements in plan and space which are demanded by that democratic service which is rebuilding, not the schoolhouse merely, but the school. It is for that reason that our hospitals, libraries and universities forget their ancient symmetries. For that reason our court houses and capitolts overthrow their heavy domes; and our giant factories slowly recognize the humanity they shelter beside their machines.

Our buildings are live creatures and submit impatiently to the imprisonments of our traditions. They are growing creatures, changing constantly with changes of purpose and method, and they change also with our reassessments of relationship and responsibility in the structure of society. They change with economic change, with the rise and fall of political doctrines, with the standards, rituals and conventions of social behavior, and with our knowledge of right and wrong. Our architecture receives all these, the multiplex currents of our civilization: receives and channels them and is molded by them.

Our buildings are beautiful when they take part in that drama. Our buildings are beautiful when they are plastic to new circumstance, however uncongenial to antique forms; when they are organic to our present life, whatever its conflicts and inconsistencies; when they exhibit a need to reconcile new feeling with a universal feeling continued from the past into our time. Buildings are beautiful, as soldiers are beautiful, when they show the signs of conflict and victory.

It has occurred to only a few that beauty might thus reside in more than one aspect of a building. Estheticians, who write libraries to define a word, will not applaud a critic who accepts all their theories at one time and sees no inconsistencies among them. My spoil of beauty is too wide and rich for those who would put beauty in a test-tube or limit her sovereignty to a province which can be measured by a science of semantics; but I see no reason for putting beauty in a test-tube. I see no reason for identifying beauty exclusively with pleasure in things seen or with irrational preferences in form or with emotions provoked and intensified by form, or with goodness and truth or with the mutation of nature or with the expression of the absolute. It should be evident that beauty, a quality which exists only in the mind, comprises all of these.

This little fragment of dialectic is prelude to a discussion of still another aspect
WHAT BUILDINGS ARE BEAUTIFUL?

of beauty in architecture; I mean that beauty which time builds into buildings. There is in buildings which have sustained the siege of centuries a magic which holds us irrespective of form and use and technical excellence. The temples of Egypt, the pyramids of Yucatan, the Roman arches thrown across the Gard; these, the wreckages of distant worlds, are radio-active with a long-gathered energy which cannot be explained by the laws and practices of our design. They belong, not to architectures but to civilizations, and they have in them the beauty of civilizations.

Please understand that I am not inflicting upon my readers that tedious saw about architectures expressing civilizations. So long as warlike peoples build castles and devout peoples build temples, architectures will express civilizations; but that truism is not so profound as to need more than a million restatements. I am thinking, rather, of buildings as fragments of time — of time crystallized and made visible and charged with time’s sweet-bitter power to enlarge and kindle the heart — and I think that that power has very little to do with the pure or abstract or logical attributes of architectures.

When we think of the Parthenon it is not the Doric Law which holds us. Around these pale columns lie the great events and great renowns that were Athens. The knights and the maidens of Athens still bring to this altar their offerings; the applause of the theater still reaches it and the noise of the waves against the thousand ships that were counted in the bay of Salamis. When we think of the Alhambra we remember, inseparable from fragile arch and cool patio, the fairy dream-world of the Arabians: the sensual splendor honey-combed with subtle thoughts and the dying embers of that uncompromising faith which had launched a desert people forth upon the conquest of the world. The earth is strewn with such splinters of history around each of which the mind builds an iridescent and unique mirage; around Sans Souci where Frederick still entertains Voltaire, around the Crescent of Bath and the urgings of Sir Anthony Absolute, around Independence Hall and the reasonable voice of Franklin; and who shall say that such beauty, which everywhere illumes these, the precarious witnesses of civilization, is illegitimate to the thousand-faceted art of architecture?

Architecture has in it this virtue: it proclaims not only the splendor of individual cultures but of human culture as a whole. Architecture writes the story of humanity, not in episodes only, but in its totality.

The theme which with infinite variations threads that long narrative is also the theme of architecture which holds before us, in a thousand symbols scattered over the earth, the never-attained ideal of peace on earth. The buildings which witness the great traditions of architecture — the temples, cathedrals, palaces and cities — vast intricate patterns of space and light, of structural weight and energy, of utilities and mechanisms, of carvings, color and story — are affirmations of man’s authority over his environment, of his capacity for pattern and reconciliation, of his ability to overcome the discordant and hostile forces which array him or press upon him from within.

Standing in the transept of Chartres I could believe that man — whose armies blacken the earth, whose engines of destruction ride the distant-margined seas — this savage whose single bolt destroys a city and all who live in it — may yet build for himself a home symmetrical with this vast synthesis.

That promise also is beautiful.
IN the pages that follow it should be amply demonstrated that motor courts, or "motels," have reached the point of architectural importance. Moreover, it takes little reading between the lines to see that their impact reaches not only the city hotel but also the resort hotel. They might almost be said to represent a new way of vacation life.

Certainly the highway hotel has long since grown out of its early "Rooms for Tourists" or "Cabins for Rent" stages. In the sun-belt states—California, Arizona, Texas, Florida—the motel has become a full-blown resort hotel, complete with luxurious rooms, expensive restaurants, even bathing girls. There are swimming pools, tennis courts, private patios, room service, lounges, bars, and so on. Gone are the days, too, when the city hotel manager could scornfully say, "Only a certain type of people stay in those things."

In short, motels are now big business.

To the architect, the significant thing in this cycle is that now the motels are entering his own purview. An article in a recent issue of Tourist Court Journal was entitled, "They Could Always be Used as Chicken Houses." From the days when the pioneer cabin builder fell back on this safety factor, the motel has left behind its era of back-yard design. It has also passed through its period of garish imitation and amateurish staginess. It now has its own stature, and is asserting it in a new architectural consciousness.

It is significant, too, that being a new industry the motel interests are far from hide-bound in matters of design. They are a modern American institution, alert to and sympathetic with contemporary manners.

As a new concept of vacation living, the motel runs to bright, gay informality, rather than the dull plush of the old front-porch hotels. Convenience is still the rule of the road, a rule being interpreted in ever-higher standards of services and appointments.

The gayety in such an architectural assignment, however, must be tempered with a thorough recognition of commercial matters of planning. The S.R.O. signs will not last forever. Neither will the motels likely settle into standard patterns, for the variations in type, extent of services, price and location will make each a highly individual problem, to tax the ingenuity of the architect not only in design but also in the handling of rather complicated economics.
If the "motel" is the modern version of a hotel, this one is a similar model of an apartment hotel for a vacation spot. Its rooms are really small apartments, designed for Californians who can afford to get-away-from-it-all in elegant seclusion at Palm Springs. While the convenience and informality notes are clear, this is far removed from the roadside sleeping concept of the more typical motor courts. Its design contemplates a commune-with-nature type of holiday where a swim and a sun bath are the doctor's prescription.
A little study of this plan is almost bound to impress one with the idea that here indeed is a new way of life, at least for those times when one craves a real rest. One gets interested, too, in the owner's way of life in this new concept of a building venture.
Each unit has a small Pullman-type kitchen, lightly screened off when in use, completely hidden by louvered doors at other hours. Note air conditioning duct.

The broader view of the typical rental unit, below, shows day-beds in a hotel-type placement in the combination living-bedroom fashion, complete even to the built-in radio in the corner.
Outdoor and indoor space merge so completely that in these photographs it is difficult to find the line of enclosure. Views through the glass wall are from the owner's living room toward covered patio. Note same brick inside and out.
A compelling example of the "motel" grown to the stature of a resort institution, this one has the spread that typifies California relaxation. It was this "spread" that dictated the low, dispersed arrangement, done in the ranch tradition. The angling wings give each unit a little patio, and also leave the possibility of extending wings in the future. The views, both natural and man-made, provided another design theme, which was carried out with a maximum of glass to bring the outside inward on every possible location. This was one factor in the use of covered porches rather than interior halls; glazing can always be put between the porch posts if it seems desirable, without blocking off views of the mountains or of the swimming pool and gardens.
Lobby and dining room facilities, with the kitchen area, were made oversize to allow for a future expansion to 40 or 60 rooms. The public area, with its lounge porch, was placed for views both front and rear. Service wing was turned to provide a windscreen.
The architect mentions that cost considerations dictated many changes, including elimination of a massive chalkrock fireplace and furnace flue form, in favor of redwood covered brick flues. Perhaps the result in the photograph above is not properly in the ranch tradition, but it is doubtful if the guests would be moved to anything but hearty approval.
An eye more knowing than that of the average guest might notice that the rooms follow an idea successfully used in modern hotels—wide, shallow rooms, daybeds, scaled down furniture for an atmosphere of spaciousness.

While the distant views are fully up to the California standard, the foreground is not forgotten. Nevertheless, eye-catchers are low enough for distant vision.

No scaling down of furniture is seen in this view, though it is still there. Glass walls on the porch side inescapably draw the eye of anybody in the room until the porch area is effectively added to that of the room.
A accustomed as this architect is to handling problems of income production, he was confronted with an unusual list of them here, for this motel extends a wide variety of highway services to motorists along the bustling Roosevelt Highway, paralleling the Pacific. There is auto service, food service to cars, table service in a dining room, cocktail bar and rooms of the motel type. The site, on the far side of the road from the beach, introduced its own difficulties. The result is an elevated building, to keep highway traffic from obstructing the view, with rooms angled on the plan so that each faces the sea. The dispositions follow in general the natural lines of the palisades behind, with public areas close to the road, sleeping rooms recessed in a deep V.
Bedrooms are elevated to get a view of the sea across the highway, and are staggered to face that view. Triangular spaces left are utilized in the rear for closets and baths, on the front for little private balconies. The architect calls particular attention to the arrangement of corner windows, in a manner designed to trap all breezes as desired. Rear balcony gives access to sleeping rooms.
Space below raised sleeping floor is utilized for garage. Garage is of concrete construction, for fire protection, construction above is frame and stucco. In the plan above, note different levels of soda fountain, kitchen and terrace, the last elevated for view. Stairs at back of bar lead to lounge rooms and storage spaces on the second floor.
MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN A HOTEL DESIGN

Tropic Palms Hotel, Wilshire Boulevard, West Los Angeles

Burton A. Schutt, Architect
While a motel seems to imply a large open site, this one had to be accommodated on a lot 100 by 200 ft. Thus it comprises motel-type units put together in a hotel design. And the architect was primarily occupied with income matters, not with any tour de force in architectural design. In this latter respect he was further handicapped by materials shortages, as this hotel was built before the close of the war. In any case, Tropic Palms, designed to offer middle-class accommodations on busy Wilshire Boulevard, has been exceedingly popular, and has enjoyed the income of a luxury hotel. Setting the rooms into the plan at a 45° angle brought light and privacy that would not otherwise be possible. Entrances from the outside balconies have proved to be quite satisfactory, particularly as to maintenance. Eventually plantings will give a hanging garden effect.

Parking spaces encircling the building, combined with outside entrances opening directly to the parking areas, have preserved the convenience and informality of motel accommodations.
While the angling of individual units may have narrowed the interior court, it gives each apartment a great deal more privacy than would be possible with any other placing, and each gets a private balcony. The design contemplates plantings on the balconies, to soften the straight lines in a hanging garden effect.
Interiors are simply designed and simply furnished, but a bold use of art forms in sculptures, paintings and furnishings lifts the rooms beyond the impersonality and monotony so commonly associated with hotel rooms.
Motel Designed Not To
Two G.I.'s, tackling civilian life with a certain éclat, designed their own motel, with a study trip as background. Their theme was a nip not associated with quiet home life, which shows in extemporaneous innovations and economies thoroughly acceptable in architectural circles. Some of them which started as shortage substitutions took their places as perfectly logical items in the adventurous concept.
Cottage type units were economically built. For example, fixed window sash were designed for a standard glass size bought in case lots. Windows are fixed since no opening hardware was available at time of construction (top and bottom louvers give ventilation)
Simple materials boldly used carry out the designers' theme of not-like-home innovations, as for example the Lally column, the plain fireplace wall, fluorescent light fixtures used as drapery hangers, the simple if rather oddly assorted furnishings. The economy tenet of design did not, however, prevent such comfort items as radiant heated floors, and infrared heat lamps in bathrooms. Colors are also on the thematic note — gay yellow and cerise accents on gray.
S\textit{mall} house designers will generally agree that the most time-consuming, costly, and uncertain part of their job is determining family needs, preferences, and capabilities. A proper analysis that will allow a reasonable statement of the problem is usually far more difficult than the solution of the small house problem, once it is defined. To short-cut lengthy conferences with clients, architects have resorted to various strategies. Some have developed questionnaires, often formal, written documents to be filled in by the client. Some have their own check lists. Others rely principally on observation of the client in his home, and his answers and reactions to questions discussed in conference. Although all have their purpose when properly employed, none of these measures are wholly satisfactory, and the designer is in fact never sure until the house is completed and occupied that all relevant points have been covered and satisfactory solutions devised.

A major part of this difficulty, of course, lies in the inability of the client to state his problem concisely and in suitable architectural terms. It’s like the old argument that the veterinarian has to be smarter than the doctor because animals can’t tell you what’s the matter with them. The client has no difficulty in stating his problems in architectural terms, if by that expression we admit the well-known client with a portfolio of clippings, photographs of details, and bulging notebooks. But this cannot be regarded as a suitable statement of the problem, especially if the client’s pocketbook does not bulge in proportion to his portfolio of "ideas." This statement of the problem, for better or for worse, usually must be made by the architect in the light of his superior knowledge of family needs and the way they must be formulated to find architectural expression. A suspicious uniformity in the design of houses argues that the final decision is usually the architect’s. Then it is a question of selling it to the client.

One inevitable difficulty results from this practice — changes in design. Enough changes are already required by the architect in working out his own solution, by construction demands, and because of cost factors. Any possibility of minimizing changes by eliminating those caused by indecision or vagueness on the part of the client, or insufficient knowledge of needs that only become apparent when final drawings are understood, should be welcome. And despite complaints from some architects that the client should be taught to read blueprints, the cause of the difficulty is more fundamental than that source of misunderstanding.

Most architects would prefer a fuller and freer collaboration with the small house client. They appreciate their own insufficiency in stating the client’s problem, and they suspect he has particular requirements that would result in a more satisfactory house which the architect may never discover. But the wise architect shrinks from a too-close relation with this client, not because he does not wish to appear inquisitive, but because he knows that 12 per cent of a $15,000 house will not even cover the office costs involved should conferences become lengthy. Some day, perhaps, architects can support a schedule of hourly fees, like psychoanalysts, but hardly at the present time.

The architect also knows — and we might as well face it — that in return for his fee he can seldom give the client more space in the house. All he can give him is better space-usefulness through planning and better design. Why should we shrink from the fact that the architect-designed, custom-built house delivers less
space per dollar than factory-fabricated and site-fabricated houses now on the market, or the product of an efficient mass-housing speculator? Rather we may as well confess it at the outset in order to concentrate on the one thing the architect should be equipped to deliver — honest professional judgment, sound planning, intelligent design.

There should be no reason to underestimate the worth of these scarce and valuable commodities, for the lack of which most houses seldom stand well, look well, or work well. A bottle of patent medicine invariably costs less than a trip to the doctor (and even if the patent medicine is identical with the doctor’s prescription, it usually costs less). The seconds the doctor spends scribbling his prescription are set off against the minutes and hours, often with highly skilled assistance, the doctor spends making his diagnosis. Not the article produced is the sole measure of architectural service rendered, but the careful relation of the client’s individual problem to the variety of solutions that the commercial market, no less than the imagination of the architect, offers.

The thought may be sobering that even short of the full development of prefabrication, the steady increase in the use of larger components — the utility core is but one instance of this process — tends to emphasize the architect’s abilities in matching individual family needs and ready-made solutions. Obviously the prefabricator cuts into the market of the speculator rather than the small house architect’s market. But short of this, the tendency to assemble virtually the entire house out of Sweet’s diminishes the architect’s role in designing details while at the same time it increases his importance as a planner. One may further reflect that every increase in standardization of the house itself, particularly at the low level at which prefabricators are now designing, creates additional clients who will be willing to pay more for a custom-designed product — even if they cannot pay enough for one wholly custom built.

Some progress can be made, in at least two directions, that may relieve the situation small house architects now commonly face. The client’s thinking can be shaped, his preferences and choices more fully developed, his standards made known, if the architect can guide the client in the steps preparatory to design. The household magazines that are the common fare of most clients and their wives are ordinarily of small value for this purpose. There are, however, some excellent books that clients may read with profit, and there are, of course, the architectural magazines that the more sophisticated clients have discovered for themselves.

Under the rubric “What to do before the architect comes,” I would classify such books as Harold and Martha Sleeper’s *You and Your House*, Mrs. Dorothy Field’s *The Human House*, and my own report of the Conference on Housing for Family Living. In common these books try to guide the client in thinking directly about livability problems. Often they attempt to explain construction problems, but they usually stay away from formal design recommendations and pat solutions. Reading them will not give you an inhibited client, or one stuffed with plans, but it should give you a client better informed and better prepared for his role as your working partner in small house design. All three books, it might be added, stress the ability of the architect to understand and help solve livability problems. Although in some cases this faith may be misplaced, it seems a reasonable contention that given a chance the architects can do the job.

Far more important than books, as a way of abbreviating the time wasted in preliminary conferences and getting more directly at the heart of the problem, however, is a closer study by the architect of some of the more recent literature on livability. Since the much joked about effort by the Pierce Foundation to determine minimum spaces required by representative individual and family activities, livability studies have

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Frederick Gutheim, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune, wrote *Houses for Family Living*, a report on the Rye Conference on Housing for Family Living, published by the Woman’s Foundation, 10 E. 40th Street, New York, analyzing for prospective home owners the progressive stages of family life and the problems of providing flexible houses to meet changing conditions. Two of Dong Kingman’s illustrations from the pamphlet are used through the courtesy of the Woman’s Foundation.
gone both wider and deeper into the problem. They have not, as a rule, been "architecturalized," but that, after all, is not the job of the sociologist, the psychologist, the family relations expert, the home economist, or others who have been exploring and describing problems only architecture can ultimately solve.

The purpose of this article is not to produce a small house plan. It is to explore some of the ways we can take the pain out of small house designing. Perhaps an illustration will help. Take the living-dining-kitchen relationship that is the core of the small house plan. This can be resolved in five ways, thus:

Living Dining Kitchen: Separate rooms
Living Dining-Kitchen: Two rooms. Eat in Kitchen
Living-Dining Kitchen: Two rooms. Eat in Living Room
Living-Dining-Kitchen: One room
Living-Dining Dining-Kitchen: Two rooms. Eat in Kitchen and/or Living Room

There are without doubt individual families who strongly prefer one or the other of these five solutions. The architect's job is to fit the particular house to the individual family.

Begin with the generalities. By reading the polls of opinion gathered since the war by Better Homes and Gardens, McCall's Magazine, Parent's Magazine, the Public Housing Authority, and others, you will learn that almost no families want to eat in the living room. These are not low-income families but all servantless families — i.e., the small house family. Eating in the living room is too much work, too far from the meal preparation center, gets the living room dirty and messy, and besides people may drop in while the family is eating. This is what families say. You can also learn that if the dining center is visually separated from the living room, as in an L-shaped plan, and if it has direct access to the kitchen, much of this objection will be overcome.

The polls also tell you that almost no families like to eat in the kitchen, although many of them do in preference to making the long trek to an old-fashioned dining room, and they do overwhelmingly in preference to eating in the living room. To eat in some kitchens many large families will even eat in shifts! Considering most of the compact kitchens in small houses today, you can't blame them. There is also a subtle question of prestige, for many families have not accustomed themselves to the idea that meals in the kitchen are not a mark of social degradation. They'll do it, but don't want to be seen doing it. What families want is an eating center conveniently related to the kitchen but sufficiently separated from it to allow amenity and privacy. What they don't want is a breakfast bar, a dining nook, or the conventional alcove.

Now get behind what people say and look at realities. As the composition of the family changes, the eating routine changes perhaps more than any other household activity.

A young couple eat two or three meals a day in the house, and that's the end of it. There are only two of them, and the amount of food and the serving of it are negligible. They can eat in the kitchen, from trays in the living room, or in bed. It doesn't make much difference.

In the family with three pre-school children, viz. the same couple six years later, as many as eight or nine separate cooking and serving arrangements may have to be made. Different members of the family have different schedules to meet. The whole cooking and serving routine becomes very much more complex, and heavy penalties are paid in lost time when the homemaker has to work against handicaps of inconveniently laid-out kitchens, poorly related to dining areas, and in cramped spaces.

Later, when the children are in their teens, big meals are eaten two or three times a day by five or more people simultaneously. Mother now has help in cooking, serving, and washing up — but the working party has to be organized, and there must be space for all to work.

Finally the older couple, whose children have left the family, have special requirements of their own. They need less room, and want more compact arrangements to save extra steps.

The purpose of the changes outlined in the preceding paragraphs is not to suggest a bewildering variety of changing requirements that appear to defy a universal solution, although it is true that by these criteria most plans will fail. It is to qualify the highly general information contained in the opinion polls which, unless they sort out families by growth levels (which none of them do), are bound to be of limited utility as a guide to what particular families want and need. From a better conception of these family growth levels it can be demonstrated that no matter how big or how convenient the separate dining area is made, you can't ignore the necessity of some eating being done in the kitchen at some stages of family development. Nor does this mean that space provided for eating in the kitchen has to be dead space the rest of the time. It is certainly possible to provide space for eating in the kitchen that can be used for other purposes as well. That's the trouble with the fixed arrangements implied by the conventional dining alcove.

Flexible planning, in time as well as space, however, demands an intimate knowledge of family living, and at this point the problem becomes further complicated.

A lot of things are done in the kitchen besides cooking. Those studies that show women spending one-third of their time in the kitchen don't mean that eight hours a day are spent cooking, or even laudering. Even a non-cooking male knows that three respectable meals a day can be prepared in two or three hours. The rest of the time in the kitchen is spent there for the greatest imaginable variety of reasons, ranging from the fact that it is the only room in the house with an easily washable floor to the fact that since you have to be in the house while the baby is taking a nap or outdoors in the sun, you might as well polish
The youngster's regular routine and restless roamings vary by the year and by the minute, but a mother's steps, time and nerves can be saved by thoughtful planning.

the silver, or do a little mending — and the kitchen is a handy place to do it. The analysis of activities by stages of family development also argues convincingly that at certain periods in the family's life a great deal more time will be spent in the kitchen than at other periods.

Perhaps it was to have been expected that the only major change in the design of kitchens in two decades would come not from the architects but from home economists. Mrs. Mary Koll Heiner and Miss Helen E. McCullough, with their dimensional analysis of work areas and storage, have only begun a process that will be continued by home management experts and others until the kitchen we know is transformed beyond all recognition. But mark that while research of this sort is generating the most devastating criticism of existing kitchen designs they have yet faced, no new and wholly satisfactory designs have yet appeared.

The kitchen has not been designed that reflects all the requirements. What has been done to meet the findings of time-motion studies, or of dimensional analysis, has not yet been matched by solutions to other kitchen activities that are equally important at some stages of family living, notably child care. The concept of a kitchen as a work center, from which the housewife can control all her manifold and conflicting responsibilities during the day, has yet to be translated into reality.

Such information — and it is only a taste of a vast amount more that is available to you — can be put to work best if you use it as an assumption to check with the client. You don't really want to discover how they will live in the house you design for them; you should know that already. And you should know a great deal more than the client. What you are interested in finding out are the minor variations on this theme that lend spice and individuality to the problem and its solution. The great advantage you have is that you know more about families in general. Your great disadvantage to start with is that you don't know as much about the particular family for whom your house is designed.

What you know — or can know — better than the client is what lies ahead for him. You know more about his future requirements than he does. You can design a house he will grow into.

This adds up to a more dynamic view of family living. Perhaps the most important single thing to consider is the changes in family size and needs through the forty year life-span of the average family. Each level has its own problems and its own potentialities that families increasingly seek to develop. They expect architects to help them by providing domestic environments that support optimum living at each stage of family growth.

There is absolutely no question that family living is undergoing drastic and fundamental changes. As it responds to new ideals and new knowledge, as well as to new economic conditions a new family is being born. The President's Conference on Family Life to be held in Washington this May will help make such changes clear. The Housing Section of that Conference can be expected to state the problem in terms quite different than did President Hoover's Conference on Housing and Home Ownership in 1931. The years that intervene have been marked by one decisive discovery: the family is the origin of the house.

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THE house and garden were planned as an integrated whole and provide the environment desired by the owners, Dr. Reid, who teaches philosophy at Stanford University, and Mrs. Reid, engaged in child welfare research at the University of California. Since they have no children, only one bedroom and accommodations for an occasional guest were needed. The study was essential and it doubles as a guest room at times. The owners preferred morning sun in the bedroom and study, so that they were placed to the east. Terraces provide pleasant outdoor living and the garden is a constant joy.
Above, the generous overhang of the roof shields the living room windows from the summer sun. Left, the terrace to the south east enjoys morning sun and afternoon shade. Below, view from the north showing garage, entrance, and bedroom wing.
The sense of spaciousness in the living room is increased at night when the curtains are drawn and the horizontal expansiveness of the daylight view no longer counts.

The wood ceilings of the dining room and the entry contrast with the light-colored plaster of the living room, and their lowness adds a note of pleasant intimacy accented by the appropriately flush recessed lighting.
HOUSE FOR MR. AND MRS. LYLE B. CLOTHIER,

Tucson, Arizona

Arthur T. Brown, Architect

Privacy on the street front is achieved by high windows with louvered obscure glass. The shingled housing for the heater, next to the front door, forms a pleasant contrasting note in the long brick facade. Logical variations in ceiling heights add attractiveness to both interior and exterior.
While this house for Mr. and Mrs. Clothier and their 18-year-old son faces south on a busy street, it commands an expansive view of the Catalina Mountains to the north. It therefore appears to be a "solar" house in reverse, with maximum glass area on the north to take advantage of the view, and high windows on the south for privacy. The house is planned so that the doorbell can be answered from the kitchen and service porch without disturbing the living and dining area. High bookshelves form a screen between the entrance passage and the living room to insure privacy and still preserve a sense of openness. The living room never becomes a corridor for other rooms. The service space has been arranged for convenient servantless living and the "service porch," as part of the kitchen, provides a pleasant uncrammed area for laundry and sewing activities.

While not large, the house seems unusually spacious because of the openness of the living and dining area with the high ceiling, and because porches to the north and east provide for convenient shaded outdoor living. Heating and cooling are provided from a central location adjoining the door.
The gracious living room spreads its splayed walls to embrace the view of the Catalinas. The exposed ceiling beams also direct one toward the view. Pictures are unnecessary when one whole wall of the room becomes an ever-changing vista. The dining area is open to the living room, except for the fireplace.

Western Wave Photos
Details of the window and roof construction of the bedroom wing show the use of frame members as jambs, heads and facias, and the reduction of the number of pieces to a minimum consistent with good construction and design. Metal windows in some climates can be installed as simply and directly as here shown.

Cabinets between the kitchen proper and the laundry-sewing area, called service porch on the plan, open from both sides. Duct work for heating and cooling is visible only in the kitchen above the convenient cabinets.
HOUSE FOR INFORMAL LIVING, Carmel, California

George H. Woolsey, Designer

Stolte, Inc., Contractors
The problem presented was to provide on the small irregular lot a maximum of space for informal living, both indoors and out. A maximum of privacy was desired on the exposed lot, which dictated a fence to enclose an outdoor living terrace and the service yard. Indoor and outdoor living areas are merged by sliding glass panels. The kitchen readily serves either indoor or outdoor dining preparations, though the barbecue is the center of interest for outdoor meals. Both the service entrance and the entrance to the living area are provided through the carport and service yard. A convenient lavatory is tucked away next to the kitchen. The house is heated by an electric radiant system consisting of two zone-circuits of half-inch steel cable laid in concrete and connected to thermostatically controlled low voltage transformers. The finished floor is ceramic tile.
The fireplace merely provides supplementary heat since the embedded electric radiant cables produce a floor temperature of 70° to 74°, supplying between 35 and 50 Btu per square foot with a power consumption of 10 to 15 watts.
Above, an abundant supply of towels is always available on the simple but ingenious wall rack in the bathroom. Below, the kitchen is well-lighted day or night and is provided with adequate cabinets. Louvered shutters close the pass cabinet from kitchen to dining room.
HOUSE FOR DR. NELSON ZIVITZ, Miami Beach, Florida

A small, narrow, corner lot always presents difficulties, but the architect was able to provide maximum flexibility, desired privacy, and a house zoned for quiet, for active living, and for necessary services. The bedroom and the adjacent nursery for the three-year-old boy are well protected from living room activities by the den, storage, baths and closet. The den becomes a guest room or powder room as occasion demands, with a bath accessible.

Igor B. Polevitzky, Architect
The screened porch is practically a semi-outdoor living room with a corner planting area large enough to be attractively planted the year 'round and also to screen the occupants from the glances of the curious. Folding doors make the porch a part of the living room or dining room, providing maximum flexibility in the use of the rooms separately or together.

The fireplace with its bookshelves and cabinet separates the living room area from the dining room and effectively screens the dining room activities. The passage from living room to dining room is open, without a door, which gives an added sense of spaciousness to both rooms.

The dining room is adequate for family meals and can be extended to take in part of the screened porch on festive occasions. The large kitchen-laundry is efficiently planned and has three exposures for maximum ventilation. The open car port can be fenced in as a cool play area for the child, with full visibility and control from the kitchen.
HOUSE FOR MR. AND MRS. ALFRED L. CARDINAUX, Hartsdale, N. Y.

André Sive, Designer

Laurence M. Loeb, Architect

Both interior and exterior are treated with the utmost simplicity, the varying textures and colors of materials forming interesting contrasts—the brick work of the fireplace with the natural finish of the plywood cabinets, the smooth ceiling with the soft fabric of the window drapery.
The owners originally had this house designed for a location in the suburbs of Paris, so when business demanded location near New York City, a suitable hill-top site was found. The site permits a two-car garage below the service portion of the house, and the heater is centrally located below the living room. Advantage was also taken of the slope of the site to increase the ceiling height of the dining-living room portion without making a break in the continuous plane of the roof which has a slight slope from south to north. The ceiling of the living and dining room slopes up from the fireplace toward the view. A screen is used to divide the dining portion from the living room when necessary, and outdoor living is provided along the unobstructed terrace which is partially protected by the wide overhang of the roof, serving all the main rooms of the house. Mr. Cardinaux uses the study as a studio work-room and it also serves as a guest room.
Out of the early work of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, there arose the "California bungalow"—"at first to attest their insight and then to succeed in almost burying them." By awarding the brothers a Certificate of Merit, the Southern California Chapter of the A.I.A. has called attention to qualities in their work which are fresh, universal, and illuminating.

**A NEW APPRECIATION OF "GREENE AND GREENE"**

When the Southern California Chapter of the A.I.A. met in Los Angeles in March, and awarded a special Certificate of Merit to Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, "for design and execution of work in Architecture and the Fine Arts," there was common belief that the Chapter was more honored in the giving than the Greene brothers were in the receiving.

The Greene brothers had been pioneers, had done their joint work from 1894 to 1914, had continued individually after that, and lived long enough to reap the delayed harvest of the pioneer in a familiar cycle. First the quick deep strike, the sudden full command through grasp of new opportunity in fresh territory; then wild-fire but superficial imitation obliterating the source; oblivion; rediscovery (if life has been long) by the intelligence of a later generation.

The "California bungalow" was what rose out of Greene brothers' work, first to attest their insight and then to succeed in almost burying them.

Speaking at the Los Angeles meeting, Henry L. Eggers quoted what Charles Greene had written in 1915:

"Sixteen years is a very brief space of time when one thinks of the building of Rome, but in these sixteen years the growth of California has been phenomenal. Our Rome has not yet been built, but we have covered the ground. Beneath all this haste... and sordidness... there is wholesome enthusiasm born with the sight of the soil and the sun of this wonderful land. One is forced to believe that in the end it must triumph over exotic tradition (he had mentioned the Missions and the Spanish-American style) and produce a style of architecture best suited to its own endless possibilities.

"In fact, between the automobile mania and the bungalow bias, there seems to be a psychic affinity. They have developed side by side and they seem to be the expression of the same need and desire, to be free from the commonplace of convention. It is the growth of the germ of California's incentive, the mere joy of living, newly discovered..."

But in the Greene brothers' minds this was not just a mass movement to be met by indiscriminate mass solutions. Charles Greene's remarks are filled with awareness of the importance of the individual owner and his mode of life, of the poison of easy pictures ("they demand drawings and pictures; they want to see something done, when in fact... no perspective for the owner of a bungalow should be made until the plans are ready for bids"), of the solution as a growth ("one should work in the spirit of real adventure. If the problem be solved at the outset, what interest can one be expected to take?")

Mr. Eggers went on to quote salient passages from the manuscript of a forthcoming book of 1948, on the work of Greene and Greene, by Jean Murray Bangs. (Miss Bangs will be remembered as the author of the article in *Architectural Record* for January, 1948, on another California pioneer, Bernard R. Maybeck, whose architecture she will deal with fully in another book.)

"The development of the Greene and Greene style,"
writes Miss Bangs, as quoted by Mr. Eggers, "began with a small house they designed for Arturo Bandini in 1903. Mr. Bandini, son of the Don Juan Bandini mentioned in Dana's TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST, came into the office asking for a 'California House.' The plan he had in mind was the one the Spanish have used everywhere in the New World. It consisted of a series of rooms, one room deep, strung around three sides of a hollow square. The rooms are entered through each other, railroad flat style, or through a covered open passage running around the inside of the square — the patio. The Bandini House was built on this plan, out of the simplest possible materials, redwood boards and bats, shingles, and cobblestones from the bed of the nearby Arroyo Seco."

This plan arrangement, Miss Bangs goes on, became almost synonymous with the State and indeed with the West; but the Greene brothers went on to execute it
in wooden construction which raised logic and common sense into a supremely unified language and expression, of a vivid and solidly reassuring virtue.

They were greatly influenced, says Miss Bangs, by the efficient discretion of the Swiss and the subtlety of the Japanese. (Even a cursory examination of accompanying illustrations show this meeting of Occidental and Oriental modes of thought.)

"They emphasized the natural qualities of the wood. Until the period of laminated wood, wood was used in the form of the stick and the board. In the work of Greene and Greene we are constantly aware of the stick, used as a post, a beam, or composing a lattice, trellis, or truss; jointed together by notch, dowel, or strap — the stick composing the rhythmical pattern and the joints the decorative detail. We are aware of the board, wide and thick, joints open or closed, with lap, plain face, hatched, or tongue and groove; or the board long and narrow, parallel or criss-crossing in woven openwork patterns, as in a fence or terrace railing. Or we are aware of the board, short and thin, methodically arranged in a textural pattern or partial overlay in the large expanses of shake-covered walls." She mentions the aversion to the unnaturalness of flush exposed surfaces, and the consequent use of "broken line" and "segmental structure," which is aesthetically "hardly less continuous for being broken."

The conscience with which such detailing foresaw problems of preservation is an example especially needed at this time. "When these men found it necessary to provide for things like under-floor and attic ventilation they worked at it until they found a means of doing it beautifully and adequately." The overall effect, says Miss Bangs, was "generous, natural, and unashamed" — and she might have added, prudent.

The same diligent insight caused them to prefigure innumerable devices of plan and equipment which we like to think of as especially "modern."

"The Blacker house (see illustration), built in 1907, contains a storage wall, sectional furniture (designed by the architects) and a two-purpose room divided by a sectional glass wall which can be folded out of the way.

"It has modern fenestration and facilities for outdoor living equalled in few houses of today. Its eaves admit the sun in winter and exclude it in summer. It faces toward the sun and away from the street. Like most of the Greene and Greene houses it is fitted into the landscape. In the Cordelia Culbertson house (1911), the glass wall of the 'garden room' can completely disappear above ceiling height by the simple expedient of a parapet wall and adequate counterbalances. In the Thorsen house (1908) and the Crowe house (designed by Henry M. Greene) are large flush panel ceiling lights. The Crowe house has a long gallery on the south, one side of which is almost entirely of glass. Each bedroom in the Gamble house (1909) is double . . . the outer unit having the old-fashioned name of 'sleeping porch' just as the garage bears the old-fashioned name of auto 'barn'."

Symbolic of the Greene brothers' close attention to convenience was their raising of work surfaces for women at that early date, and their ingenuity in the design of closets.

What was said about adaptation to site and surroundings was conveyed with perhaps equal force by pictures assembled for the meeting by a committee on which Mr. Eggers served along with Eugene Weston, Jr., and Myron Hunt, chairman. This exhibition is to travel, and will be seen later in New York, in the Museum of Modern Art.

What emerges is the sense of deep integrity in a wide integration. "Greene and Greene helped pioneer the modern house, and built it so conveniently, so grandly, and so without talk that people accepted it hardly knowing what it was."
DESIGN AND SITE FABRICATION ECONOMIES COORDINATED IN SMALL HOUSE TEST PROGRAM

By James T. Lendrum, Associate Coordinator, Small Homes Council, University of Illinois

Our first two frame houses are finished to the point where it is now possible to make exact comparisons of the time required for each of the almost fifty operations into which we have divided the work. What is probably more important, we can make some observations as to why savings are possible, and which new techniques seem to be of greatest value.

The first house, F-1, was built with conventional methods throughout. In the second house, F-2, we used the following variations:

1. Precut lumber for floor joists.
2. Precut lumber for wall studs.
3. Exterior walls assembled on floor (without sheathing) and tipped up into place.
4. Preassembled lightweight roof trusses.
5. Installation of plumbing, heating, and wiring before interior partitions were erected.
6. Installation of gypsum board throughout ceiling and exterior walls before interior partitions were erected.
7. Installation of prefinished flooring over entire area (except kitchen and bath).
8. Interior partitions assembled on floor and tipped up into place (as far as possible).
9. Gypsum board installed in horizontal sheets in accordance with detailed layout.
10. Door and window trim precut by one operator.
11. Change in detail on the cornice and gutters.

The following variations were included in F-3 house, and the results are

SUMMARY In reporting to the sponsors* of this small-house test program, in which basic economies of the Industry-Engineered house and the application of assembly-line techniques are tested in single houses, the author summarizes early findings as follows:

1. Costs can be reduced by material-saving details and labor-saving practices.
2. Savings can be achieved only through the use of some new techniques.
3. Roof trusses are the key to major savings. (Savings on wall and floor installations are greater than on the trusses themselves.)

From our experiences, we can recommend the following as necessary procedures to reduce costs:
1. Tip up exterior wall—assembled with sheathing before lifting into position.
2. Lightweight roof trusses.
3. Preassembly of gable ends on jig table.

4. Interior finish material on walls, ceiling, and floor installed completely before partitions are erected.
5. Careful layout of all sheet material (sheathing, wall boards, etc.).
6. Precut wall framing material.
7. Preassembled windows.
8. Door and window trim precut.

The following produced savings but not as great as those listed above. These then might be classed as optional procedures.
1. Precut floor joists.
2. Preassembled cabinet work.
3. Tip-up construction of interior partitions.

* Sponsors: Industrial Research and Development Division, Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce; Producers' Council; National Retail Lumber Dealers Association; Small Homes Council, University of Illinois

MAY 1948
available and therefore are included in this study.
1. Sheathing applied to exterior wall studs before walls are tipped up into place.
2. Gable ends assembled on jig table instead of being built in place.

General Comment
Most of the savings of any importance can be attributed to one item—the use of a roof truss, which left one large open room in which to work. To us, this is the key to the Industry-Engineered House. In addition to the very obvious savings on such things as flooring, ceiling, and wall surface materials, there are some others perhaps not so obvious, some of which do not show clearly in the time study, but do show in a chronological analysis of the total job development. Some of these savings are:
1. The entire job is under roof in a minimum time.
2. The interior is available to the plumbing, heating, and electrical contractors in a minimum of time after the job is started.
3. The exterior work can be done by the carpenters while the mechanical trades are working on the inside.
4. Complete freedom for the plumber in particular, because he can make his layout in the simplest possible fashion, and not be required to dodge around and through studs with inflexible pipe and fittings.
5. Chimneys can be constructed somewhat more easily (reason same as for plumber).

The one disadvantage is in the electrical system. Roughing in for the wiring of the outside wall must be completed before wall board is applied, and to obtain any degree of efficiency the electrician must be on the job when the interior partitions are erected.

The drawing on page 143 shows the order and method of erecting the interior partitions. The tip-up idea is relatively simple in theory, but can get quite complicated in practice, due to the size of the pieces involved. Note that we had three types of partitions—those with no wall board, those with wall board on one side, and those with wall board on both sides before being put into place, as well as one partition (the plumbing wall) which was built in place.

The savings in the Industry-Engineered House are of two types. One is the material savings from the use of modular materials inside and out and simple spans. These were achieved even in our F-1 house because they are almost automatic. A house less well organized in plan would have been much worse on a time study basis than was F-1.

The rest of the savings of this house are not automatic; you have to go after them. They require considerable layout and job supervision until the particular
workmen have become familiar with the job. You can force the savings out of one house, as we have done. The same men could go on to other houses and secure most of these savings with no further direction, merely because now they are accustomed to a different method of operation.

**Foundation**

There was very little difference in time required for any of the operations up to the laying of the first floor joist except masons’ time in laying concrete block. Such variations as did exist we felt could be attributed to the fact that the men were slightly more familiar with the house itself, and also by that time they had lost any fear or worry of having a time-study man observing them.

A saving of approximately 29 hours of masons’ time in the actual erection of the foundation wall could be attributed to the decision to omit a cross wall in the basement and use a beam to support the floor joist. Our observations on the first house indicated that too much time was spent moving scaffolding back and forth, and that the presence of the cross wall hindered handling of material and added unnecessarily to the total time required. Time per block was approximately 30 per cent less than on F-1. A “cut-up” foundation is expensive.

**Floor Joists and Subfloor**

On F-2, we used the same floor detail which we used on F-1; that is, a 16 ft.-0 in. joist was used with a continuous header nailed on the end of the joist. Blocking was added outside the header to bring it out to the line of the sheathing. This detail was a new one to us and to the workmen. Considerable difficulty was experienced with it on F-1, and many of the same difficulties were repeated on F-2. Our lumber was precut to size, but the foundation wall had not been held as accurately to dimension as it should have been. Time was lost in trying to compromise between lumber fixed in dimension and foundation also fixed in dimension but not agreeing with the lumber. Difficulty was also experienced at the header around the basement stairwell and around the chimney. This was due to variation in thickness of the floor joist. Gross time

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**Tip-up schedule for partitions built on the floor. Numbers give order in which partitions are placed**

---

**Roughing-in of plumbing is simplified by omitting partitions until shell is finished**
for the two was almost the same. (On F-3 a change in detail made possible a reduction of approximately 15 per cent.)

**Exterior Walls**

On this house we introduced the technique of assembling the wall studs on the floor and tipping them up into place using precut lumber. Difficulty was encountered in sorting and handling the material. This was simplified on F-3, where the sheathing was applied while the studs were still in the horizontal position. The total saving on F-3 over F-2 was approximately 22 hours.

**Roof Trusses**

This was the first house in which we made the roof trusses on the jig table. (Construction of jig table is included in and charged against the time required for the roof trusses.) The men were not familiar with handling the rather large but lightweight trusses. At first, three men were used to carry the truss, lift it to the top of the outside walls, and tip it into position. Later, they discovered that one man working alone could do the operation much more easily as well as more economically. The important item is not the saving on the roof trusses themselves but the savings which are later possible because of a clear-span construction within the house. On the third frame house, the time required to build and erect roof trusses was almost one-half of the time required for the same operation on the first house. The times are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>F-1</th>
<th>F-2</th>
<th>F-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78.927</td>
<td>82.097</td>
<td>45.292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application of roof sheathing and shingles was done in a somewhat more organized fashion, but no major changes were made except in a cutting schedule in roof sheathing to reduce waste.

**Windows and Exterior Doors**

Windows were preassembled, glazed, and weatherstripped, so there was little opportunity for much variation in the handling of this material.

**Exterior Trim**

One thing which we have been unable to organize efficiently is the application of exterior siding and the installation of cornice and gutters. While we have secured considerable time reduction on these items, we do not consider our results satisfactory. The 10-hour reduction between F-1 and F-2 on weather boarding can just as well be traced to working conditions, condition of the lumber, tools or variation in the workmen, as it represents less than a 10 per cent variation (142 versus 132 hours). The variation in cornice, louver, and gutters (approximately 39 hours) is due almost entirely to a change in the detail of the return of the wood gutter. On F-1, the
detail was such that a tight joint had to be made at both ends of almost every piece of gutter. (Time on gutter — 48.970.) On F-2, we varied this detail so that in each run of gutter we had opportunity for a sufficient tolerance to make the fitting somewhat simpler. It still was necessary to do some cutting, fitting, and blocking where the beveled siding fitted under the first member of the cornice and the return of the cornice at the projecting roof over the front door still caused difficulty. (Time on gutter — 26.899.) On F-3, we modified this detail somewhat more. (Time on gutter — 19.448.) Approximately 8 hours of painters' time was saved in the prime coat alone by having all of the material primed before erection.

**Interior Wall Board**

The biggest single saving on the entire job is in this item. We cannot estimate how much of this saving is due to increased skill on the part of the workmen until we make a detailed survey of the number of feet of wall board taped per hour in each house. The time in application is due entirely to the reduction of the number of pieces handled.

In F-1, the board size was 4 by 8 ft, installed vertically, with the ceiling of each area handled separately. In F-2, as has been described, the entire ceiling and exterior walls were applied before partitions were erected, and wall board 4 by 12 ft. in size was used. In many rooms such as the bedrooms, this means the one horizontal joint around the room and the vertical corners were the only joints to tape. The totals were F-1 — 336.508 and F-2 — 211.645. The quality of workmanship in each case was high. The joints are not visible under the room finish, which is one light coat of texture followed by one coat of water-thinned paint. Time for interior painting has not been completely assembled but no great change is anticipated.

**Finished Flooring**

The prefinished oak flooring was laid over the entire house before the erection of interior partitions. It was then protected with one layer of wrapping paper and one layer of sisalkraft paper held down with battens at the joints. The time for installing the protective paper is charged against the floor, and a saving of 12 hours was achieved. The carpenters did not like this method of laying floor. It is one of the few variations in technique which we have tried in which objections were voiced afterward. (They have all been objected to ahead of time.) Their complaint was that they were tired at the end of the day because of continuous nailing in a difficult position. In normal floor laying, they had been accustomed to lying down and down, moving around and in doorways, and in general varying their work.

**Kitchen Cabinets and Trim**

Our kitchen cabinets were assembled locally and delivered to F-2 completed but not painted. The process of assembling these cabinets on the job in F-1 was difficult, because at that time many trades were finishing their work and the carpenters had difficulty finding a large enough place in which they could work unmolested. The net saving in carpenters' time was 22 hours, against which must be charged approximately $10 which was paid to the local mill for assembling cabinets. The difficulties we experienced on the interior trim on F-1 caused us to have one man cut all of the door and window trim, so the carpenter merely needed a hammer in order to trim an opening. Orders were given that any variations necessary to get a good miter joint at the corner should be taken up in the margin. (In F-1 the margins were held constant and the joints worked down by hand.) Even with this system, some slight fitting was required, probably due to inaccurate cutting at the miter box. A total of 94 hours saving was recorded by this method.

**Note:** We feel that it is necessary that some standards of workmanship be established with respect to tolerances at joints. In a low-cost house, it does not seem logical that one should insist upon the same degree of accuracy as you would expect in a mansion, yet the fact that we were using a trim which required a miter joint in each corner meant that the carpenters were using the same care that they would on an expensive residence. This same question of tolerances appeared in the degree of sanding expected on a joint in the wall board and other places where the only question was appearance. On exterior work where weather tightness is required, the quality or tolerance is probably not the same.

We have had a large number of visitors here at our project, people who are interested in the Industry-Engineered House, and I have done my best to sell them on the idea.

**Our visitors can be classified into two types. One is the large builder, constructing twenty-five or more houses at one time, whose comment is, "We have been doing this for years." Most of our operations are things which he has done or tried. It is not reasonable to expect that he would secure a 10 per cent saving in labor whereas we have done somewhat better than 25 per cent. The other type of visitor is the man for whom this project was originally conceived, the small builder, and he still is not convinced. His reaction has been, "That's all right, but I don't have time to train my men to a different way of working." As long as this attitude holds true, there is little that the Industry-Engineered House or any other program can do to lower the cost of housing.**

**TIME COMPARISON BY OPERATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>F-1</th>
<th>F-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Layout for Excavation</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>13.395</td>
<td>6.724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout and Build Batten Boards</td>
<td>12.392</td>
<td>6.563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout and Trench Footings</td>
<td>10.128</td>
<td>9.945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Footing Forms</td>
<td>16.214</td>
<td>17.355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour Footings</td>
<td>14.223</td>
<td>12.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip Forms</td>
<td>4.847</td>
<td>2.162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig Trench and Lay Sanitary Tile</td>
<td>11.012</td>
<td>11.449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Footing Drain Tile</td>
<td>10.238</td>
<td>7.303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Sump</td>
<td>3.434</td>
<td>4.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread Gravel for Basement</td>
<td>7.251</td>
<td>1.743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Foundation Wall</td>
<td>88.015</td>
<td>59.783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterproof Foundation Wall</td>
<td>3.772</td>
<td>6.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>1.828</td>
<td>4.403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install Temporary Power</td>
<td>5.949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Sill Plate</td>
<td>10.362</td>
<td>8.882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Floor Joists</td>
<td>30.289</td>
<td>32.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Sub-Floor</td>
<td>22.192</td>
<td>21.340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Sole Plate</td>
<td>20.537</td>
<td>13.868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erect Studding and Top Plate</td>
<td>116.393</td>
<td>142.908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fit and Nail Sheathing</td>
<td>49.241</td>
<td>47.953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build and Erect Roof Trusses</td>
<td>78.927</td>
<td>82.097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Roof Sheathing</td>
<td>57.817</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Weatherproofing</td>
<td>21.885</td>
<td>5.311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install Windows and Doors</td>
<td>128.425</td>
<td>135.413</td>
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<td>Build and Fit Cornice and Louvers</td>
<td>46.825</td>
<td>29.327</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fit Gutter</td>
<td>48.970</td>
<td>26.899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Shingles</td>
<td>52.637</td>
<td>44.972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prime Coat Painting</td>
<td>26.960</td>
<td>18.707</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Weatherboarding</td>
<td>142.233</td>
<td>132.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch (Footings and Frame)</td>
<td>28.822</td>
<td>15.193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install Exterior Water System</td>
<td>6.734</td>
<td>14.323</td>
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<tr>
<td>Build Chimney</td>
<td>19.924</td>
<td>24.328</td>
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<td>Install Electric Wiring</td>
<td>40.097</td>
<td>44.315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install Plumbing</td>
<td>105.449</td>
<td>35.686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Basement and Sills</td>
<td>47.636</td>
<td>37.360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paint, Finish</td>
<td>13.980</td>
<td>14.740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Wall board</td>
<td>336.508</td>
<td>211.645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Heating System</td>
<td>42.918</td>
<td>39.541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preassembled Gable Ends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint, Interior</td>
<td>133.429</td>
<td>112.972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Stairway</td>
<td>27.802</td>
<td>17.841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lay Flooring</td>
<td>63.673</td>
<td>51.683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Linoleum</td>
<td>20.776</td>
<td>11.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Cabinets</td>
<td>29.307</td>
<td>13.667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Shelving</td>
<td>9.243</td>
<td>7.185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Trim</td>
<td>246.499</td>
<td>152.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified Time</td>
<td>9.658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2238.846 1757.370

MAY 1948
Definite savings in materials and labor requirements through the use of preassembled wood roof trusses make truss framing an effective means of cost reduction in small dwelling construction. In a 26 by 32 ft. dwelling, the use of trusses can result in a cost saving of approximately $70, and a reduction in use of lumber of almost 30 per cent, as compared to conventional rafter and joist construction. In addition to cost savings, roof trusses offer other advantages of increased flexibility for interior planning and added speed and efficiency in site erection procedures.

Developments in Trusses

During the last several years special efforts have been made to apply engineering design to small houses. One of the results has been the development of light wood roof trusses. Laboratory tests and extensive field experience have clearly demonstrated the suitability of such trusses for small dwellings.

The use of lightweight roof trusses was stimulated particularly during the war by the need to conserve lumber.

Light trusses developed by the Federal Public Housing Authority and others were used in building thousands of houses and have provided very satisfactory service. The wartime trusses were varied in design. Some were intended for use with lightweight roofing and ceiling finish. Others were designed to accommodate heavy roofing and plastered ceilings. Varied types of trusses were tested before use, and performed satisfactorily in service.

Wartime requirements opened the way for use of trusses in many localities where they normally would not have been considered, and the extensive satisfactory experience with them has resulted in their continued use in the postwar period. Special attention is currently being given to their further development and application. For example, the Industry Engineered House program, sponsored by the Producers' Council and the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, includes recommendations for use of simple lightweight wood roof trusses as a means of reducing costs in small house construction.†

Following up on war housing experience, the National Housing Agency sponsored tests on specially designed wood trusses developed by engineers of the Federal Public Housing Authority. The tests, conducted at the National Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration, showed that these trusses were suitable for permanent construction throughout this country. They can be used with any standard type of roofing, including slate or tile, and can adequately support a ceiling of plaster on gypsum lath. A diagram of this type of truss is shown in Fig. 1.

Analysis of Savings

A detailed analysis has been made of the effect of using wood roof trusses of the type shown in Fig. 1 for small house construction. The analysis shows substantial savings in cost in favor of trusses spaced 24 in. o.c. as compared to conventional rafter and ceiling framing spaced 16 in. o.c. In the case of a one-story house, 26 by 32 ft. outside dimensions, with a roof slope of 6 in. in 12 in., the saving in cost, based on current material prices and wage rates, is ap-

---

* Excerpt from a report, "Wood Roof Trusses for the Small House," by the Technical Staff, HHFA.

† See report of tests at University of Illinois, p. 141.
proximately $70. (See the table below).

The lower cost of truss construction is accounted for by reduced lumber and labor requirements. Not only may the framing lumber be smaller in dimension than in conventional framing, but trusses may also be spaced 24 in. o.c. as compared to the usual 16 in. spacing of rafter and joist construction. The following figures show percentage savings in the 26 by 32 ft. house:

**Lumber Requirements for Trusses:** 29.4 per cent less.

**Labor Requirements for Trusses:** 36.8 per cent less hours.

**Total Cost of Trusses:** 29.8 per cent less.

The analysis showed relatively little difference in costs between the 16 in. and 24 in. spacing of conventional framing. This was due not only to the larger sizes of lumber needed for the 24 in. spacing, but also the fact that framing spaced 24 in. o.c. requires solid blocking in back of all joints of dry board ceiling finish. Framing spaced 16 in. o.c. does not require this blocking.

The lumber used was No. 2 common short-leaf Southern Yellow Pine for both trusses and conventional framing. Dry board ceiling finish was also used in both cases.

Rafter and ceiling joist sizes were based on FHA “Tables of Maximum Allowable Spans” (May 1946). At 16 in. spacing, rafters were 2 by 8 in. and ceiling joists were 2 by 6 in. (If stress grades of lumber are used, both rafters and joists may be 2 by 6 in.).

All cutting of trusses and conventional framing was considered to be by power equipment, and man-hour requirements were estimated on that basis. A comparison of material quantities and costs for the two types of construction are given in the table.

The clear span of truss construction permits use of non-bearing partitions, so that it is possible to eliminate the extra top plate required for bearing partitions used with conventional framing. It also permits a smaller floor girdler to be used for floor construction, since the floor does not have to support the bearing partitions and help carry the roof load. These two reductions in material result directly from use of truss and are included in the savings favoring truss construction indicated in the table. The table does not, however, reflect any of the other potential savings that may result from truss construction.

**Special Advantages of Trusses**

Roof trusses offer special advantages in helping to speed up site erection and overcome delays due to weather conditions. These advantages are reflected not only in improved construction methods but also in further reductions in costs.

With preassembled trusses a roof can be put over the job quickly to provide protection against the weather. This offers advantages in all seasons and particularly in cold weather building operations.

Because of the clear span afforded by trusses, fixed bearing partitions are not needed. This permits increased efficiency in laying floors and applying interior wall and ceiling finishes. Material can be brought in, applied and trimmed conveniently without the waste of time and materials caused by having to fit materials around partitions. The fact that non-bearing partitions may be used considerably increases the flexibility of interior planning to provide for family activities.

In the case of houses built with insulation above crawl spaces, the quick roofing-over, made possible by the use of trusses, provides protection for insulation under the rough flooring. Without covering, the insulation material may get wet and its value as insulation may be impaired.

The trusses can be easily made on jig tables on the site, or transported conveniently to the site ready for erection. They are relatively light in weight and can be readily set into place.

**Test Results**

The truss shown in Fig. 1 was one of three types tested at the National Bureau of Standards early in 1947. The trusses were designed by the Technical Division of Federal Public Housing Authority and tested in cooperation with Federal Housing Administration. All three were of the modified Fink type and were made following the same details except that the truss shown in Fig. 1 had an additional 1 by 6 in. board nailed to each vertical member.

These trusses were designed for use on 24 in. centers with plastered ceiling, 1 in. wood roof sheathing and slate or tile roof covering, using a design live load of 20 lb. p.s.f. on the roof surface. Top and bottom chords were of 2 by 4 in. members, web members were 1 by 6 in. with ample gussets at heels, apex and bottom chord splice. Upper chord slope was 6 in. in 12 in. for all trusses. No provision was made for attic storage space. Each truss was loaded vertically to destruction. Details of Truss No. 3 are shown in Fig. 1.

All trusses withstood assumed dead loads of 25 lb. p.s.f. plus at least 31/2 times the assumed live load of 20 lb. p.s.f. on the roof. Truss No. 3 withstood a loading of 5.25 times the assumed live load.

Maximum deflection of bottom chords under estimated dead loads assuming slate roofs and plastered ceilings were .37 in., .49 in., and .45 in. Maximum deflections under a load representing once the assumed live load of 20 lb. p.s.f. of roof surface were .37 in., .54 in., and .47 in. Such deflections are well under the maximum allowable deflections for the span, and indicate that the trusses are satisfactory for use with plastered ceilings.

**Special Notes and Problems**

Laboratory tests and field experience show that properly designed roof trusses are definitely acceptable for dwelling construction. The type of truss shown in Fig. 1 is suitable for heavy roofing and plaster ceiling finish. Trusses lighter in weight than this type have also been used, and field experience with them has shown they are satisfactory for smaller spans, especially for use with light roofing and dry board ceiling finish materials. Such trusses provide additional savings in cost, which makes them particularly desirable for minimum cost houses where heavy roofing and plastered ceilings are not used.

In assembling wood trusses special care should be taken to achieve adequate nailing, since the strength of trusses is, to a large extent, dependent on the fastness of the connection between members. Care should also be exercised in selecting materials for trusses. Lumber equal in stress value to No. 2 dimension short-leaf Southern Pine is suitable; any lower quality is not recommended.

---

**Comparative Quantities and Costs (with dry board ceiling finish)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension lumber</th>
<th>Truss at 24 in. Spacing</th>
<th>Conventional at 16 in. Spacing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qty.</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Qty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.F.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835 (a)</td>
<td>$71.53</td>
<td>1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board lumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.F.</td>
<td>469 (b)</td>
<td>46.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra for thicker ceiling finish</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td></td>
<td>47.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total material and labor</td>
<td>$171.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Includes solid blocking back of all joints of dry board ceiling finish.

(b) Includes 57 sq. ft. of plywood for gussets figured as board feet.

Note: If ceiling finish is plaster on gypsum lath (rather than dry wall finish), the solid blocking at joints may be eliminated since gypsum lath does not require the blocking needed at joints of dry wallboard finish at 24 in. spacing. This increases the saving for truss construction to approximately $95 over conventional framing at 16 in. spacing.
PRODUCTS for Better Building

MODEL STORES

A touring Store Modernization Caravan initiated by Pittsburgh Plate Glass consists of 12 model retail establishments which will visit 540 major cities during the next three years.

The 1/8 scale models include a tavern, pharmacy, women’s apparel store, jewelry store, food market, theater, restaurant, bakery, hardware store, shoe shop, floral shop and men’s apparel shop.

Architectural staff of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, with Elmer A. Lundberg, director of architectural design in charge, originated the "open front" designs which permit passers-by to see the entire interior of the street floor.

Company representatives say inventories of plate glass, Hercalite tempered all-glass doors and Carrara structural glasses should be in adequate supply for the first time since the war years.

The company will work closely with independent architects in filling orders resulting from the caravan trip. No working drawings will be made and all inquiries will be referred to existing architects and contractors. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Specially designed sheave for closet panel

WALL PANELS

Architects have shown enthusiasm for a new idea in sliding wall panels used as closet doors.

These inexpensively constructed panels are made of Masonite reinforced with open-seam steel tubing, as shown in the diagram.

Smooth operation of the panels is possible through use of a specially designed Oilit bearing sheave. These sheaves slide on a floor channel which permits adequate clearance between tubing on the panels. An overhead guide is mounted on the ceiling into which the steel tubing fits closely. Grant Pulley and Hardware Co., 33–36 57th St., Woodside, N. Y.

SOUNDPROOFING METAL

Soundproofing metal sheets designed for sound-deadening quality especially suited to service in telephone booths and similar applications are being manufactured by a process called Rigidizing. This method produces a clear-through geometric pattern in sheet or strip metals of any kind which displaces theplane of the metal in such a way as to produce uniform stiffness or rigidity in all directions. At the same time, both surfaces of the metal acquire a texture which is said to conceal scratches, minor dents and fingerprints.

Rigidity and lack of waviness in the sheets are claimed advantageous to fabricators because they eliminate the bulging and “paneling” so frequently present when covering large areas with ordinary flat rolled sheet. Rigid-Tex Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

RECORD PLAYER

Completely revolutionary in the playing of recorded music for industries, clubs and homes, the Select-O-Matic is claimed by the Seeburg Corp., to accomplish the following:

1. Permits the instant choice of any one of 200 selections without touching a record or searching for the desired selection in an album.

2. Automatically plays more than 14 hours of continuous music without repeating a selection and without anyone’s touching the mechanism or handling a record.

3. Plays either or both sides of a record without the recording being touched.

4. Removes the record from the library, places it on a vertical turntable, plays the record in a vertical position and then returns it to the library.

5. Plays programs that have been selected in advance on any predetermined time cycle by means of a program timer.

Model S-1 for industry can have components included for AM-FM radio programs, paging facilities and for programs to remote plants through the use of a dual-line amplifier which serves two telephone lines.

Record changer selects any of 200 sides

The basic record changer unit is available alone for establishments which already have amplifier facilities. Several arrangements are possible with the metal cabinet Model S-1 where various amplifier outputs are available and in which the radio and dual-line amplifier may be omitted and supplanted with a different amplifier.

A model styled in a cabinet of light wood is available for use in home recreation rooms, clubs, or similar applications and comes supplied with amplifier and speaker. J. P. Seeburg Corp., Chicago, Ill.

HEATING UNIT TESTS

Problems which have confronted architects and engineers since the inception of winter air conditioning with circulating warm air are now being solved in the laboratory.

Engineers of Jackson and Church Co., are completing a long series of tests which will determine the exact pressure drop through their heating units with and without filters. This information combined with fan characteristic data will give the designer of heating or drying plants accurate data on pressures for (Continued on page 176)
MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE

WIRING DIAGRAMS
Wiring for Industry Engineered Houses (B-3979). Wiring diagrams and kitchen layouts for both the L-shaped and the two-story house. Gives specifications and dimensions for refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, sinks and cabinets. 12 pp., illus. Better Homes Bureau, Westinghouse Electric Corp., P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.*

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION
Brick Engineered Homes. Contains floor plans and elevations for six newly-designed homes of masonry construction. 24 pp., illus. Structural Clay Products Institute, 1756 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 25 cents.*

RADIAN T HEATING
Capture the Sun with Hydro-Flo Heating. Diagrams and illustrations of radiant heating systems with discussion of radiator, convector, baseboard and radiant panel systems. 18 pp., illus. Bell & Gossett Co., Morton Grove, Ill.*

GARBAGE DISPOSER
Wonderaid Garbage Disposer. Specifications, description of working parts and operating instructions for Wonderaid disposer. 4 pp., illus. Wonderaid Products Co., Burbank, Calif.

SLIDING DOORS
Kennatrace. Details of single and double sliding door tracks, sliding door cabinet latches and door locks. Sketches are included for typical installations together with description of factory-built sliding door units. 16 pp., illus. Jay G. McKenna, Inc., Elkhart, Indiana.

PENCIL GUIDE
Eberhard Faber Color Systems in Business. Guide devoted to use of colored pencils in industry and business. 24 colors for many uses including architecture, engineering, and building. Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., 37 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

ADHESIVES

MOULDINGS
Mira-Trim Mouldings, Design and Application. Catalog with description of 350 mouldings, accessories and installation instructions. 48 pp., illus. S & W Moulding Co., 990 Parsons Ave., Columbus 6, Ohio.

WIRE AND CABLE
Wire and Cable Catalog. Listings of General Electric thermoplastic, braided and leaded building wires, BX cable, Braid X and PVC cables as well as Flamolen, neoprene, rubber and braided cords. Also included are additions to the line, Type C cord and shot firing cord. National Code requirements and NEC tables are included. 48 pp., illus. General Electric Appliance & Merchandise Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.*

CONCRETE ARCH DAMS
Modern Developments in Reinforced Concrete (No. 21). Mathematical discussion of arch dams with arches of variable thickness. Includes load analyses and design curves. 44 pp., illus. Structural Bureau, Portland Cement Assn., 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.*

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

DOOR FRAMES
Aetna Steel Door Frames for Modern Homes. Describes finish, assembly, hardware and sizes of Aetna door frames. Includes installation details and specifications. 12 pp., illus. Aetna Steel Products Corp., 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.*

COPPER FOR DECORATION
Maintenance, Cleaning, Finishing and Coloring of Copper, Brass, and Bronze. Besides advice on maintenance of copper and copper-base alloys, processes for coloring and finishing are detailed and colors available are illustrated 30 pp., illus. Copper & Brass Research Assn., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

PLASTIC PANELING
Marlite Plastic Finished Wall and Ceiling Panels. General catalog containing uses, specifications and colors of plastic finished panels as well as installation instructions. Information and specifications on Marsh Mouldings and bathroom accessories. 8 pp., illus. Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio.*

MOTOR STARTER
Hi-fuse Control. Booklet showing construction, operation and application of combination starter for high-voltage induction and synchronous motors for industry. 8 pp., illus. Electric Machinery Mfg. Co., Minneapolis 13, Minn.

STEEL FRAMING

PUMPS
Easy Flow Speed Prime Pumps (Bulletin No. 47-12). Description of new line in Rex Easy Flow pumps with specifications and application information. 12 pp., illus. Chain Belt Co., 1600 W. Bruce St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.*

STEEL CASEMENTS

WATER SOFTENER
Cochrane Rapid Reactors (Publ. 4425). Describes cold process water softener for industrial uses. Also included are chemical proportioners, filters and other auxiliary equipment. 12 pp., illus. Cochrane Corp., 17th St., & Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

ROOFING AND SIDING

Specifications for Carey Built-up Roofs. Drawings and material specifications for both hot and cold process built-up roofs. Detailed information on surface preparation and application. 28 pp., illus. Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Dept. 803, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

*Other product information in Sweet's File, 1948.

MAY 1948
149
CULMINATING 25 years of research and investigation the new Uniform Plumbing Code for Housing sponsored by the Housing and Home Finance Agency proposes a set of standards which if applied and adopted could result in these benefits: 1. Simplified, uniform installations. 2. Standard designs and fittings. 3. Economy in use of pipe. 4. Better sanitary safety.

Code Background

Efforts toward formulating a uniform plumbing code started when the Department of Commerce Building Code Committee issued Recommended Minimum Requirements for Plumbing (BH 13) in 1923.

A subcommittee of the Central Housing Committee prepared a plumbing manual in 1940 (Building Materials and Structures Report BMB 66) which served as a guide for agencies doing plumbing work or approving plumbing plans. (See Architectural Record, Nov. 1941).

Added progress toward a uniform plumbing code came in 1941 when Emergency Plumbing Standards were developed by representatives of Master Plumbers and labor organizations together with representatives of federal agencies to conserve critical materials.

As the Emergency Plumbing Standards were mandatory during the war and were observed throughout the country, they proved to many municipalities not only that their own plumbing codes were either antiquated or extravagant, but also that a nationwide plumbing code is feasible and could result in better sanitation at lower cost. For these reasons the government’s long-time efforts to launch a uniform plumbing code were encouraged.

National Housing Agency in 1946 sponsored a plumbing test project at the National Bureau of Standards and the formation of the Uniform Plumbing Code Committee which would: (1) engage in careful research into the nation’s plumbing needs; (2) study and analyze existing practices and materials; and (3) on these findings make recommendations and draft a peacetime plumbing code suitable for nationwide adoption.


National Bureau of Standards, directed by the Uniform Plumbing Code Committee, conducted an investigation of certain aspects of flow in housing drainage systems. One phase of this work was done using transparent piping so that the flow phenomena could be observed and photographed. Motion pictures were taken of pertinent phenomena so that the results could be more easily visualized and studied by the plumbing industry and officials or individuals connected with code formulation.

Tests and Results

The test setup at the National Bureau of Standards represented complete and accurate reproduction of some of the characteristic plumbing systems used in housing. It included complete systems ordinarily found in a small home with one bathroom, kitchen, and basement and in a two-story duplex house with bathrooms back to back on the first floor. This arrangement provided three systems for studying the major problems on which data were needed.

The first system provided the means for investigation of self-siphonage problems of plumbing fixture traps. The results of tests on this system gave information for the determination of the safe distance that a fixture could be extended without a vent.

The second system permitted the investigation of stack vented fixtures. This type of installation permits the grouping of the kitchen sink and bathroom lavatory, water closet, and bathtub or shower directly into the soil stack without individual back vents; it is the most economical for a one- or two-story residence.

The third system permitted the investigation of the merits of wet vented fixtures whereby one pipe serves the dual purpose of removing the waste water from a fixture and venting another fixture.

Some tests were performed not only with smooth, transparent pipe and fittings, but with standard materials because code requirements must be based on the use of standard pipe and fittings commonly used in a drainage system. On all tests 3-in. soil stacks were used.

The Uniform Plumbing Code for Housing (presented as Technical Paper No. 6 of the Technical Staff of Housing and Home Finance Agency, Leonard G. Haeger, director) includes the results of these tests as analyzed by the Uniform Plumbing Code Committee. The requirements of the code are also based on the results of earlier research and on the practical experience of members of the Committee.

Principles provided for in the Uniform Plumbing Code will effect proportionate saving for either a small or large residence in design and installation. For instance, the roughing in for a complete bathroom may be enclosed in the space provided by a 2-by-4 if 3 in. copper tubing is used for the stack.

The use of house traps and fresh air has been definitely proven as not adding to sanitary safety. This in-

(Continued on page 153)
Congratulations

HOTEL ROANOKE

again...GRAND AWARD for VAN client!

• GRAND AWARD among hotels serving 50,000 to 100,000 meals a month! Again, this elegant hotel brings reflected glory to Van...maker of its kitchen equipment...as did Mills of Cincinnati a year ago. John Kolbe, Van's representative for Virginia, handled the design.

• With pride Van also reports its part in the kitchens of other establishments just honored by the magazine INSTITUTIONS: AWARDS OF MERIT...more than 100,000 meals monthly...Mills "19" of Columbus, Ohio; Morrison's Cafeteria, Tampa, Florida. HONORABLE MENTIONS...more than 100,000 meals monthly...Gallinger Municipal Hospital, Washington, D.C.; 50,000 to 100,000 meals...Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Canton, N.C.

• Van is proud of this national recognition and of the efficiency of hundreds of other food service establishments it has been privileged to equip.

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EQUIPMENT FOR THE PREPARATION AND SERVING OF FOOD

DIVISION OF THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

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MILLS "19"...COLUMBUS

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

MORRISON'S...TAMPA

MAY 1948
The Sapphire Hosiery Corporation plant at Telford, Pennsylvania...one of Factory Magazine's "Ten Significant Plants of 1947"...is a prime example of highest manufacturing efficiency. One of the important contributing factors is the Day-Brite Lighting Fixtures specifically engineered for high-visibility textile applications where machines must be flooded with an abundance of shadow-and glare-free light.

When you want to build or modernize, plan on Day-Brite. These heavy-duty industrial fluorescent fixtures are rugged...easy to install...economical to maintain...and give an abundance of soft, glare-free light. They'll soon pay back with increased quantity and improved quality of your production.

No plant is more efficient than its lighting!
FIXTURE WASTE LENGTH

The distance from trap to vent of present codes in U.S. varies from 18 in. to as much as 12 ft.

Uniform Plumbing Code, based on tests at the National Bureau of Standards, has set this length under conditions shown at a maximum of 4 ft. 6 in. If 1½ in. slope is provided for the waste the maximum distance is reduced to 3 ft. 0 in. (See table for other sizes)

Since the code requires 6 in. minimum from trap to vent, crown venting is not allowed

Where a long turn tee-Y is used instead of a sanitary tee, the maximum permissible distance for 1½ in. diameter waste at ¼ in. slope is 4 ft. 0 in. If the slope is increased to ½ in. per ft., the length of unvented waste is reduced to 2 ft. 0 in. (See table)

Full "S" traps are not permitted. Anti-siphon traps are not recognized as such

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTANCE OF TRAP FROM VENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permissible length, feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Fixture Drain, inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Installation creates greater resistance to flow and prevents the venting of the main sewer through the roof outlets of the building.

Further research and study remains to be done on loading of building drains, soil stacks and branches; loop and circuit venting; flow rate of plumbing fixtures; and ratification of present empirical values provided in most codes as they pertain to loading of the plumbing system.

Although the Uniform Plumbing Code applies to housing, many of the principles involved and many of the standards recommended are applicable to all classes of plumbing installations; they provide a foundation for investigation extended to all types of structures. The Uniform Plumbing Code for Housing, meanwhile, provides the basis for many communities to consider review of their present codes in an effort to encourage more and better housing at lower costs through (1) simplified, uniform installations with standard designs and fittings and through (2) reduction in the space needed to accommodate plumbing pipes and fixtures.
ceiling installation of warm air

Tyler S. Rogers House, Toledo, Ohio. Russell B. Johns, Builder.

Radiant Panel Heating

provides many practical advantages

For new, single floor, ranch type houses, here's a radiant panel warm air heating system that provides practical advantages to the heating contractor, builder and home buyer.

And, here's a system that puts the warm air heating contractor "in business" with a practical application of highly publicized radiant heating.

Use of circulated warm air provides quick and automatic response to outdoor temperature changes. Using the entire ceiling as the radiant panel, assures even and constant heat distribution that is also remarkably flexible. Important to the contractor, builder and home buyer alike, is that there is nothing that might require future service inside the heat distribution system.

It will be seen that this practical form of radiant panel heating must be designed into the home building plans and that the proper use of insulation is important.

The proved results of this Panelaire System using a Janitrol Gas-Fired Winter Air Conditioner, make it worth your while to study its application to the types of houses your customers and prospects are building. Write us for a copy of the Installation Code Manual 7-R published by National Warm Air Heating & Air Conditioning Assn. Enclose 30¢ to cover costs.

Hooks are attached to the true ceiling joists to carry cross ties for metal lath. Notched sheet-metal baffles are also hung from the hooks to control direction of warm air flow with the hung ceiling.

Metal lath in position, before application of scratch and finish coats of plaster.

Attic view shows insulated supply ducts that connect via warm-air inlet boots to the ceiling panels below. Sealed insulation board is used to form top of ceiling plenum. Uninsulated pipe at right is exhaust for kitchen ventilating, not connected with heating system. Photograph taken before insulation was installed between joists.

Compact and neat, Janitrol 120,000 Btu/hr. Gas-Fired Winter Air Conditioner, requires less than 30” x 30” floor space in the utility room.

The dotted lines on the floor plan show the scheme of baffles built within the hung ceiling. Arrows indicate direction of air flow over room areas and into the outlets, which return the air to the Janitrol unit for reheating and recirculation.

Janitrol
SURFACE COMBUSTION CORPORATION, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
STACK VENTING

Maximum length of unvented water closet branch: 6 ft. 0 in. at either 1/4 in. or 1/2 in. slope (See table)

Fixtures are grouped around the stack with no individual vents needed

Maximum length of unvented lavatory waste: 4 ft. 0 in. at 1/4 in. slope, 2 ft. 6 in. at 1/2 in. slope (See table page 153 for other sizes)

Maximum length of unvented bathtub waste: 4 ft. 6 in. at 1/4 in. slope, 3 ft. 0 in. at 1/2 in. slope (See table)

Stack venting is limited to one-story buildings or to the topmost branch interval of a building. Where the water closet and bathtub or shower wastes enter the stack at the same level, the system is adequately vented if the fixtures are installed within the limits of the table on page 153. No more than four fixtures can be stack vented above the stack vented water closet and bathtub or shower.

WET VENTING

The waste pipe from lavatories, kitchen sinks or combination fixture may be used as a wet vent for bathtub or shower trap, "provided that the wet vent connects with the waste in a vertical plane or not more than 6 in. therefrom," and that not more than one fixture is drained into a 1/2 in. wet vent or not more than four fixtures into a 2 in. wet vent. All fixtures must be installed within the limits of the table on page 153.
NOW—Dravo Counterflo Heaters can be shipped promptly from stock.

NOW—The unsurpassed leader for open-space heating is available immediately.

AND—Immediate availability means that you can take advantage of the summer air-circulating feature right now. You simply flick the selector switch and the large fans instantly go to work to help maintain comfortable working conditions for employees. Even more important, you'll be prepared in advance for next heating season.

In thousands of industrial and commercial establishments you'll find Dravo Counterflo Heaters establishing records for efficiency and economy. They'll prove their worth to you, too, and they can be

SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY FROM STOCK
for Winter Heating and Summer Ventilating.

For quick action call the Dravo Representative listed under "HEATERS" in your classified telephone directory, or contact Heating Section, Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

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THE RECORD REPORTS

Continued from page 20

dous building program. "In the spring of 1947," it comments, "colleges reported assurance of only enough funds to construct 15 per cent of the building space they needed, and this assurance included commitments of the federal government to provide temporary buildings from war surplus structures."

N.C.H. INACTIVATED

The National Committee on Housing assumed an inactive status on May 1. In a letter to the membership announcing this move, it was explained that although the need for the Committee's non-partisan activities in the housing and community development fields is greater than ever because of the persisting emergency, it had proved increasingly difficult to finance an adequate program. The studies and reports published by the Committee will be distributed by the National Planning Association, 800 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The Committee was organized in 1941 to deal with defense and war housing needs.

KAHN FIRM REPORTS ON ACTIVITY

More than 20 million sq. ft. of new floor space have been added to America's production plant since VJ Day through the offices of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., of Detroit, according to George H. Miehls, head of the firm.

While not identifying specific buildings, Mr. Miehls listed eight automobile assembly plants, five prime automotive manufacturing layouts, automotive administration buildings, a ball bearing plant said to be the world's largest, two publishing plants, linoleum plant and clothing factory as some of the structures designed by the Kahn organization since VJ Day.

FACT CAMPAIGN STARTED

The drive to get construction facts-of-life across to the general public has been put into high gear. Initial distribution of pamphlets, speeches, press releases, and other material has been started by the Construction Industry Information Committee, which reports encouraging reception by the industry. First economic study released by the Committee was "Who Can Afford Our New Housing?" Prepared by Miles Coletan, the booklet emphasizes the industry's current record-smashing housing volume and the success with which the demand for houses in varying price ranges has been met.

(Continued on page 158)
Sure, selling a top-quality wiring job is a tough deal when clients can't tell an ampere from an ohm. But here's a brand-new focal point for your "better wiring" specifications—silence and smooth action—features that can be demonstrated!

With its new 10-ampere, 125 volts, T-rating, this new mercury switch opens up new fields for silent switch applications, matches quiet operation to today's heavy loads. It's a long-life, specification-grade switch, made well to do its job well—another G-E first—to help make good wiring better.

And, when you're specifying high-quality wiring, remember the power of the General Electric name. It identifies a complete line of wiring devices which your clients know they can trust. Ask your General Electric merchandise distributor about the new mercury switch and the rest of this complete line. Section D2-55, General Electric Company, Bridgeport 2, Connecticut.
THE RECORD REPORTS

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In 1947, the study states, "homes were built almost in exact proportion for families in all income groups, except those with incomes of less than $1000, and those in the highest income brackets. Instead of building entirely for the upper income groups, private enterprise has built homes within the reach of at least 75 per cent of the nation's families. Moreover, the figures reveal that the family of average income was able to afford the average price of homes built in 1947, without overreaching itself."

WITH THE A.I.A.

How to Stabilize Construction

Demolition and replacement of buildings which have outlived their usefulness have been recommended by the American Institute of Architects as a step towards permanent stabilization of the construction industry. The recommendation is contained in a report of the Institute's Committee on Urban Planning, and will be submitted to the annual convention at Salt Lake City in June, for final action by the general membership.

Would Keep Examinations

The Bronx Chapter, A.I.A., has put itself on record against a bill before the State Legislature to waive all educational and examination requirements for the practice of architecture for veterans of World War II.

The resolution pointed out that service in the armed forces, while recognition should be taken of it in the granting of a license, is hardly satisfactory experience to replace the intensive schooling and practical experience required for the design and construction of buildings. It also condemned the bill for waiving the requirements for examination to determine a veteran's qualifications, warning that passage of the bill would endanger the public and be an entering wedge to reduce the high standards for the practice of other professions as well.

Harrison Honored

Wallace K. Harrison, Director of Planning for the United Nations Headquarters Commission, was awarded the Medal of Honor for distinguished architectural work and the highest professional standing, by the New York Chapter, A.I.A., at the Institute's 79th Anniversary Dinner late in February.

Another award was a Certificate of Merit, presented to the chapter for the work of its Paraplegic Committee in the design of standard details for houses for

(Continued on page 160)
Picture a hospital with interiors of Structural Clay Facing Tile. They glisten! They radiate cheer and sparkle with cleanliness. They meet the heaviest, most varied demands of the busy, modern hospital... meet them day after day without losing one bit of their lustre, strength or efficiency.

Do you want to achieve economy in construction?
Do you want to create an atmosphere of warmth—dignity—confidence?
Do you want to provide for sanitation and patient's protection?

With Facing Tile the architect achieves all these... and more. Facing Tile builds a strong, fireproof wall and a permanent surface finish in one! It's fast-building. It's easily cleaned with soap and water. It will not harbor dirt or germs because it will not crack, scratch, mar or decay.

Whatever your demands, Facing Tile is a material you can specify with confidence. Available in efficient modular sizes, glazed or unglazed, pure white or a variety of light-reflecting colors. Write the Institute or contact any Institute member for further information. Additional data also in Sweet's Architectural Catalog.

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THE RECORD REPORTS
(Continued from page 158)

the paraplegic veteran. The details were incorporated in specially designed houses, and the designs are to be distributed throughout the world by the Red Cross.

EDUCATORS MEET
Educators from 10 architectural schools met at Yale University on March 6 in the first regional gathering of the North Atlantic Seaboard Group of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Highlight of the session was a discussion of "The Relationship of Instruction in Engineering and Construction to Design."

Participating in the conference were representatives of Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania schools of architecture, and non-ACSA member schools at Cooper Union, Pratt Institute, University of New Hampshire, and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Speakers included Charles H. Sawyer and Harold D. Hauf of Yale; Sherley W. Morgan of Princeton; Dean Peabody of Harvard; Lawrence Anderson and Ernest Gelotte of M.I.T.

AT THE COLLEGES
Objectives Are Studied

The American Institute of Architects and two associated organizations are engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive statement of the objectives of architectural education in American colleges and universities in order to develop plans to meet the needs of tomorrow. Collaborating with the A.I.A. Committee on Education in the project are representatives of the National Architectural Accrediting Board and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

"The scope of architectural practice is being broadened to such an extent that we feel our educational procedures must be examined," explains Professor B. Kenneth Johnstone, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who is chairman of the A.I.A. committee. "The architect of tomorrow will face a task far more complicated and involved than any of his predecessors. The great scientific advances will influence new construction to such an extent that great technical skill will be required to construct and equip the building of tomorrow."

"No one person will be able to know personally, in detail, the various phases and technicalities of these future complex buildings. For that reason it will

(Continued on page 162)
Q-Panels available now

AND LOOK WHAT ARCHITECTS ARE DOING WITH THEM!

The scale model below shows how Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Engineers and Architects, visualize the new electronics laboratories now under construction at Nutley, New Jersey, for the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc. The 300' tower is in itself a microwave experimental laboratory.

Like the completed section shown above, the finished project will be Robertson Q-Floors and Robertson Q-Panels throughout. The tower will be faced with specially designed aluminum fluted Q-Section.

The Q-Panels are 2' wide consisting of a fluted aluminum section and a flat steel plate enclosing 13/2” of insulation. Q-Panels weigh less than 5 lbs. per square foot and can be erected so fast that a crew of only twenty-five men have put up an acre of wall in three days. Yet this advanced wall building panel has the thermal insulation value of 12” dry masonry. Fluted or flat surfaces offer great variety for architectural contrasts in light and shadow.

Wherever conventional, heavy masonry walls have been used in commercial and industrial buildings, Q-Panels can be used, and it’s a lot easier to hang a wall than to pile it up. Q-Panels come to the job pre-engineered for speedy erection, and not the least of Q-Panel’s advantages right now is the fact that you can get them in a reasonable time. In addition to the job described here, Robertson Q-Panels are currently being used in all parts of the country.

For more information, call your Robertson Representative or write the H. H. Robertson Co.

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World-Wide Building Service
THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 160)

require the architect to coordinate the skills of the various specialists in the building industry in order that each resulting structure will fulfill the purpose of its erection.

The statement now being prepared will indicate the goals of professional architectural education — what knowledge and experience a novice practitioner should have by the time he has earned his degree.

Working with Professor Johnstone are two representatives of the National Architectural Accrediting Board: Professor Roy Jones, of the University of Minnesota, president of the N.A.A.B.; and Professor Shelley Morgan, of Princeton University, secretary. William L. Perkins, of Chardon, Iowa, executive secretary of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, is also working on the project.

Members of the Executive Committee of the A.I.A. Committee on Education who are assisting Professor Johnstone, include: Professor Loring Proven, of the University of Illinois; Dean Wells I. Bennett, of the College of Architecture and Design at the University of Michigan; Dr. Walter Groppius, chairman of the Department of Architecture at Harvard University; Alexander Hoyle of Boston; Dean Ernest Pickering, College of Applied Arts, University of Cincinnati; and Walter A. Taylor, director of the Department of Education and Research of the A.I.A.

Prizes for Student Builders

The Alabama Branch of the Associated General Contractors has established an annual series of prizes totaling $150 to emphasize scholastic excellence and thorough theoretical training for students enrolled in Alabama Polytechnic Institute's curriculum in Building Construction.

Six prizes will be awarded: (1) the A.G.C. Graduation Prize of $50 for the graduate earning the highest scholastic average during his four-year course; (2) the A.G.C. Thesis Prize of $40 for the graduate presenting the best Building Construction Thesis at the time of graduation; and (3) four A.G.C. Scholars' Prizes, of $15 each, for students earning the highest scholastic average in each of the four years.

The four-year curriculum, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Building Construction was inaugurated at Alabama Polytechnic in 1945. Administered under the School of Architecture and the Arts, it aims to train those who plan careers in the building industry as contractors

(Continued on page 164)
Fine Antique English Rooms
OFFERED FOR SALE THIS MONTH
To Close The Estate of Edward I. Farmer

Eighteenth Century Oak Room from Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire. 30' by 17' by 13' 7" high.

- Sixteenth Century Oak Room — From Beckington Abbey, near Frome, Somerset. 27' 10" by 10' by 9' 5" high.

- Eighteenth Century Oak Room with Grinling Gibbons carved mantle. 21' 10" by 19' 10" by 12' 10" high.

- Great Eighteenth-Century Georgian Pine Room — 32' 10½" by 16' 8" by 12' 3½" high.

*At left*: Eighteenth Century Georgian Pine Room — Originally the property of the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, Stanwick Hall, Northumberland. 19' 6" by 18' by 11' high.

Edward J. Farmer

18 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK
PHONE: PLAZA 3-2940

MAY 1948
or with contracting firms, in the production and distribution of building materials, and in the building inspection services of municipalities and fire insurance rating organizations.

Scholarships Awarded

Two senior students at the School of Architecture, Western Reserve University, have been awarded Charles Frederick Schweinfurth Scholarships administered by the Cleveland Museum of Art for travel and study abroad. The two students named to receive the awards are Richard Vrooman of South Euclid and Donald Spaulding Woodard of Euclid. The first of the two, however, will be unable to take advantage of the scholarship, and will be replaced by an alternate, Gordon W. Canute.

The men will sail for France in mid-June to study at the American Art School of Fontainebleau, Fontainebleau, France, from July 1 to September 1.

They will return to Western Reserve in the winter session for an additional session’s work. Both men are veterans with overseas service.

Exhibits of Student Work

A comprehensive exhibition of student work and methods of instruction at the Institute of Design, Chicago, opened recently at Harvard University and the Toledo Museum of Art, and is to be shown nationally. Consisting of over 125 photographs of all phases of work at the Institute, the exhibit is mounted on 45 panels, comes with a portable gallery. Three copies were made, the third having been sent to the Board of Regents of the State of Mississippi, which has under its jurisdiction all the secondary schools and state colleges in Mississippi.

The exhibition is divided into sections paralleling the course of instruction at the Institute: Foundation Courses, showing work and methods in free experimentation in line, color, wire and other materials, hand sculptures, photographs; Architecture, time and motion studies, buildings, plans, etc.; Photography; Product Design, studies, plans and furniture actually constructed; Visual Design, advertising, typography, display arts.

Heating Course Announced

A second Short Course in Hot Water and Steam Heating, sponsored jointly by the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers and the University of Illinois, will be given at the University June 15-17.

Students will be divided into two groups—beginners and advanced—and will have separate classes for individual heating problems. All will attend the lectures, however, which will cover heat loss calculations, blueprint reading, fuels and combustion, panel heating problems, and baseboard radiation.

Requests for information about the course should be addressed to H. C. Rountree, Assistant Director, Division University Extension, Room 118A, Illinois Hall, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. Reservations will be made in the order in which they are received.

Bulletins Available

More than 1,500,000 copies of the non-technical informative circulars for home builders and planners prepared by the Small Homes Council at the University of Illinois have been distributed. The 19th in the series, “A Basic Farmhouse Plan,” was issued recently, and will be sent out free of charge until the next circular is issued. A small charge is now made for back numbers, but the set of all 19 is available for $1.50. Requests for the bulletins should be addressed to Small Homes Council, Mumford House, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Structural engineers and architects

(Continued on page 166)
CONTROLENSES develop an All-TIME HIGH in Lighting Effectiveness...at Foley's

The installation at Foley's is one more evidence of the maximum effectiveness of Holophane CONTROLENSES for store lighting... To a degree never before reached by built-in lighting, CONTROLENSES afford opportunity for complete freedom in planning. By their extraordinary flexibility, their ability to produce the exact quality and quantity of lighting at any time—CONTROLENSES eliminate the costly "make shift" factor once and for all.

BASIC ADVANTAGES OF CONTROLENSES:
1) The selective line of Holophane CONTROLENSES now embody developments that permit the designer to combine incandescent and fluorescent sources for the most satisfactory color balance or for the effects of emphasis...with literally no break in the integrated design.

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12% WIDER DISTRIBUTION

Excerpt from a recent article in "Illumination":
"The reflectors containing fluorescent lamps as well as the incandescent units are equipped with Holophane CONTROLENSES. The decision to employ these lenses was reached after tests which showed that 16 per cent more light was obtained with lens equipped facilities than with the louvered equipment tested, further, that the effective distribution was 12 per cent wider with the lenses than with the louver equipment and that illumination was more even."

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MAY 1948
Curriculum Extended

The curriculum in architecture for the Department of Architecture of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be increased in duration to five years for freshmen entering in September of 1948. Work in abstract design, architectural design, construction and town planning has been added in the professional field. Advanced work in physics and an integrated course of social studies also are now required of architectural students. Olinio Grossi is chairman of the Department.

Appointment

The University of Miami has retained George Farkas, Industrial Designer, of George Farkas, Inc., Miami Beach, Fla., to design the furniture and interiors for the new $5 million University of Miami Project in Coral Gables, Fla., which includes a Students Project of 533 apartments of one-, two- and three-bedroom units. The project is progressing rapidly and is expected to be completed during the fall of 1948.

Loebl Appointed

Jerrold Loebl, prominent Chicago architect, has been appointed chairman of the Architecture and Applied Arts division of the $15,000,000 Special Development Program campaign of Illinois Institute of Technology. His division of the program will be devoted primarily to the provision of funds for Illinois Tech's new $500,000 Architecture and Applied Arts building. Architects serving with him are Raphael N. Friedman of Friedman, Alscher & Sincere; John O. Merrill, of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Roy T. Christiansen, building commissioner for the city of Chicago; Charles F. Murphy, of Naess & Murphy, Inc.; Charles Herrick Hammond; Alfred Shaw; and Henry Balfranz, northwest district manager of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Elevator Division.

Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, chairman of Illinois Tech's department of architecture, the new buildings for the campus are now under construction and five have been completed.

EXHIBITION

An exhibition of "Furniture of Today" is currently on view at the Rhode Island School of Design Museum in Providence. It represents a cross-section of modern furniture now available in retail stores, and includes some 100 pieces designed by 31 artists. Concentrating primarily on the living room, the exhibit also includes furniture for the dining room and bedroom, as well as a number of different types of lamps and a group of carpets showing a wide range of color, style and texture.

Among the designers whose work is included are Alvar Aalto, George Nelson, T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings, Saarinen-Swanson, Morris Sanders, Andre Dupres, and Henry Wright and George Nelson.

LOW-COST HOMES BUILT

Builders in three widely separated sections of the country — in Arizona, Michigan and Tennessee — are showing that sound and livable houses can be
Extra white ... a favorite on land or sea

Extra whiteness -for mass or contrast in architecture

Trinity White—the whitest white cement—is made to ASTM and Federal specifications. It is a true portland cement made from selected raw materials. It has all the excellent portland cement qualities of strength, endurance and workability.

Use Trinity by itself for whiteness—with pigments for purer, truer color values.

Use it in cast stone, architectural concrete units, terrazzo, stucco, light-reflecting floors; in cement paint. Trinity Division,

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Chicago; Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas;
816 W. 5th St., Los Angeles.

Trinity White Portland Cement plain or waterproofed
THE RECORD REPORTS (Continued from page 166)

built and financed for prices under $4000, according to a story in a recent issue of Insured Mortgage Portfolio, official organ of the FHA. More than 650 such homes have been constructed in Arizona and a considerable number in the Detroit area.

In Jackson, Tenn., a local lumber yard has built 28 homes under the Class 3 program (loans up to $3000 insured under Title I of the National Housing Act), all of which are owner-occupied, and has more than 20 additional units under construction for owner occupancy. The company has worked out five basic designs, each of which includes two or three bedrooms, living room, bath and kitchen. The houses sell for from $3000 to $3600, exclusive of land.

The Arizona houses are of several types, including standard masonry and frame construction, prefabricated frame and stucco units, and factory-made units.

Mr. Blandings gets his (RKO) dream house

THE DREAM COMES TRUE

Mr. Blandings' house no longer is a dream. When RKO bought Eric Hodgins' book, Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House, they discovered they would have to construct a complete house in order to film the scenes called for in the script. This they did, with the results shown above. Then their publicity agents got busy and arranged to have Dream Houses built in 68 cities all over the country.

The picture itself is a delightful piece of entertainment, starring Cary Grant and Myrna Loy as the befuddled but determined Mr. and Mrs. Blandings. Melvyn Douglas plays their harassed architect. Actual architect for the RKO house was Carroll Clark.

TWO NEW BOOKLETS
Hotel Fire Safety

The Committee on Model Hotel Fire Safety Law of the Fire Marshals' Section, National Fire Protection Association, has published a Guide for Hotel Fire Safety Law covering the safety recommendations made by the Committee. Subjects include: type of construction and materials to be used; fireproofing of structural parts; number and type of means of egress, aisles and passageways, interior and outside stairs; wall openings; exits and exit signs; doors and doorways; protection of stairways and other vertical openings; emergency lighting systems; automatic sprinkler systems; safe installation of heating apparatus.

Copies of the Guide may be obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass., for 50 cents each.

Apprenticeship Credit

In answer to the many inquiries regarding the amount of credit for previous experience an apprentice is customarily given on his apprenticeship term, and how to determine the credit, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, has published a comprehensive booklet on the subject. Entitled Apprenticeship Credit for Previous Experience, the publication is based on a study of practices in 39

(Continued on page 170)
Protect your clients with Gold Bond Rock Wool Batts

They’re FULL-THICK

They’re FIREPROOF

You have a real obligation and a definite responsibility to make sure your clients get two things from the insulation you specify—full fire protection and maximum efficiency for fuel savings and comfort. Gold Bond Rock Wool Batts are as fireproof as the rock from which they’re made. And when you specify them full-thick—not one or two inches thick—they’ll completely fill the wall space between the studs and provide an effective fire barrier and full insulation value. Play it safe! Always specify full-thick Gold Bond Rock Wool Batts.

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Over 150 Gold Bond Products including gypsum lath, plaster, lime, wallboard, gypsum sheathing, rock wool insulation, metal lath products and partition systems, wall paint and acoustical materials.
apprenticeship programs established in a variety of trades in both the construction and the metalworking industries, in different localities throughout the country. It discusses in detail credit for experience while in military service or in civilian occupations, and describes principles which should govern the granting of credit and suggested procedures which might be employed for evaluating past experience and allowing proper credit.

Also included in the booklet are suggested forms and other devices which joint apprenticeship committees and employers may use in evaluating previous experience. Copies of the booklet may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

ADDENDUM
The florist’s shop shown on page 138

This Quality Lock “Belongs” in Any Room

Yes, here is a lock with dignity, grace and untold utility for the home of today. Use this Rite-Lock on sliding doors wherever they may be ... exterior, bath, closet, or general interior. Even though doors used may vary in thickness as much as 3/8-inch this lock adjusts to the correct size. The latching action is positive and, for maximum security, a pin-tumbler 3/4 inch cylinder operation is optional. The Rite-Lock escutcheon measures a mere 41/2” x 27/4” — is unit type and therefore installs in minimum time. All exposed parts are solid brass; four finishes are standard; the inner mechanism is rust-proofed steel. For further information ask your local hardware consultant or write direct.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
HERE'S RADIANT HEATING
See those arrows coming from the Modine Convecter Panel below the window? That's radiant heating — mild radiant heat in just enough quantity to offset heat loss from window area.

HERE'S CONVECTION HEATING
These arrows illustrate convection heating. Hot water or steam passes through copper heating unit which draws cooler, floor-line air into bottom of convecter where it's warmed, rises and passes out through grille.

Modine Convecter Radiation blends both for the greatest forward step in modern heating science!

Modern heating at its best — that's what engineers and architects are calling Modine Convecter Radiation. This blended combination of radiant heating and convection heating is the dependable new hot water and steam heating system for moderate cost homes and apartments... as well as commercial and institutional buildings.

Right now Modine Convecter Radiation costs less than any other form of radiation. Compare these outstanding features which it gives you: 1) individual room control. 2) instant response to automatic controls. 3) gentle air circula-tion without the use of moving parts that wear out. 4) distinctive room charm and cleanliness without unsightly radiators.

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The modern "proved by use" heating method.

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- Adds to living space
- Modern beauty
- Priced for today's homes and apartments
- Easy to install
- Easy to clean

MAY 1948
New Addresses

The following new addresses have been announced:


W. D. Faint and Company, Engineers, 1915 Browning Rd., Pennsauken, N. J.

John T. Fairhurst Co., manufacturer of the Fairhurst Unifold Partitions and Disappearing Door Wardrobes, 45 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Office of Carleton Granbery (Diana and Carleton Granbery), 110 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Laurence R. Moon, Architect, 36 Grand Ave., Englewood, N. J.

Harry Preble, Jr., Industrial Designer, Wilton Rd., Westport, Conn.


Martin Stern, Jr., 8912 Burton Way, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Wells Morris & Crain, A.I.A., 3330 Graustark, Houston 6, Texas.

New Firms, Firm Changes

James Bennett Hughes, A.I.A., has announced that he and Harry M. Denyes, Jr., A.I.A., have dissolved their partnership. Mr. Hughes will continue the practice of architecture at the same address, 187 S. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Mich.

Walter P. Margulies and J. Gordon Lippincott, senior officers of the New York design firm, J. Gordon Lippincott & Co., Inc., have announced that the name of their firm has been changed to Lippincott & Margulies, Inc. The main offices of the organization will continue to be at 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Ralph N. Pollack, A.I.A., and Charles St. George Pope, A.I.A., have announced the formation of the firm of Pollack & Pope for the general practice of architecture, with offices at 605 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

The retirement of John Schofield, O.B.E., chief architect, Canadian National System, and the appointment of George F. Drummond as his successor have been announced by N. B. Walton, executive vice president. Mr. Schofield will continue as chief architect of Trans-Canada Air Lines.

ELECTIONS, APPOINTMENTS

L. M. Cassidy, vice president for sales of Johns-Manville Corp., has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau.

Elmo G. Liddle, Sanitary Engineer and Assistant Chief Plumbing Inspector for the city of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed secretary of the Plumbing & Drainage Manufacturers’ Association. Offices of the Association are now located at 18925 Grand River Ave., Detroit 23, Mich.

The housing firm of Harrison, Ballard & Allen of New York has been retained by the Auburn, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce to conduct a complete housing survey of that city. The survey will establish a program and indicate the market, and desirable sites for public, private and institutional housing. The firm has made similar surveys in Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott, Amsterdam and Fulton.
Another Building of Distinction

"Browne folding type windows are a boon to modern architecture. They combine beauty and efficiency with minimum maintenance."

WALTER W. AHLSCHLAGER
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WINDOWS

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One glance tells you BROWNE folding type windows lead the field with features that give you an entirely new conception of window luxury, utility, and absolute economy. Built of heavy aluminum extrusions, they offer many other advancements... both sides of glass can be cleaned from the inside... minimum maintenance cost! These and other features have made the BROWNE window a favorite of architects everywhere.

We have the facilities and the organization to meet your requirements on schedule. Our Department of Design will be happy to work with you on any special job. Your request for special data and/or drafting room standards will receive prompt attention.

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MAY 1948
Double Depreciation Dud?

Allowance of double depreciation for income tax purposes has failed to encourage construction of low and moderate rental housing in Canada. This fact is revealed in the annual report of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Dominion Government’s agency in the shelter field.

To qualify for double depreciation, private builders must provide dwelling units in their projects which have, on the average, 3.65 rooms and bathroom, 750 sq. ft. of floor area, and rent for not over $70 a month. In the entire country, only 28 projects containing 370 such dwelling units were provided last year. To put this figure in its right perspective it should be noted that private builders were responsible for 9100 of the 23,100 dwelling units erected for rent. Total production for rent and sale amounted to 74,000 units.

The C.M.H.C. report points out that labor and materials for residential building rose 18 per cent in cost in 1947, reaching an index figure of 178 (100: 1935-39 average). Shortage of materials and lower labor productivity boosted costs 25 per cent in some instances. Most builders claim the official index fails to consider all cost factors and, with the trend continuing upward, it will be increasingly difficult to qualify for the double depreciation allowance.

Architects Hold Assembly

Canada’s architects, through their official Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, have taken an historic step towards encouraging better community building. Meeting in annual assembly at Ottawa, Feb. 24-25, they called upon the Dominion Government’s Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to appoint a special advisory committee to investigate the problem of neighborhood design, and to advise on desirable standards for residential developments. Appointment of such a committee is provided for by the National Housing Act. Membership would be drawn from the whole construction industry.

The passing of this resolution climaxed two crowded days for delegates representing the 110 architects registered in component provincial associations of the R.A.I.C. Mornings were devoted to discussion of official business, afternoons to seminars on schools, hospitals and building research. The program was highlighted by a visit to the offices of the National Capital Planning Committee. There delegates viewed the master plan for the Ottawa district being prepared by a group of Canadian experts aided by Jacques Greber, distinguished French town planner, as consultant.
New All-Welded Studding
Cuts Construction Costs $16,000

By Richard P. Matthews
The Matthews Construction Co.
Houston, Texas

A REDUCTION in the construction time of a three-story office building from an estimated seven weeks to three weeks has been accomplished through a new development using prefabricated sectional panels of steel studding. With conventional methods of construction, this building framework would have cost $2.65 per square foot. With our prefabricated method the cost was $1.07 per square foot, which meant an overall saving to the builder of approximately $16,000. Erected without the use of scaffolding, the new arc welded three-story office building of the WKM Valve Co. at Houston, Texas, is fireproof, shrinkproof and free from warpage (Fig. 1).

The office building when completed will be windowless and will be finished with a stucco exterior and a plaster and veneer interior. The panel-type construction has an additional advantage to the builder because of the ease in which plumbing, wiring and insulation can be installed.

The on-the-ground method developed by our company for prefabricating the sectional panels makes use of light weight, lattice web, single piece Bethlehem stretched I beam studs of $\frac{3}{4}''$ minimum steel thickness, having a $1\frac{1}{2}''$ flange, and cut to specified length. The studs, when braced, support a safe load of 6700 pounds.

Two assembly jigs, welded from pipe and angle iron, hold the ten-foot panel assemblies and are made to swing to allow downhill welding for the welder's convenience (Fig. 2). In building up the studding panel, the channel girth is held in place with "C" clamps and the vertical studding welded first to the channel girth. The cross bracing is then welded into place and the panel removed from the jig ready for assembly onto the building framework.

The sectional panels for the first floor have a girth welded both top and bottom. The second and third floor panels have a panel girth at the top only and also have additional angle braces to keep the panel unit in square for later assembly to the building framework.

The prefabricated panels can be carried easily by four men who also hold the panels in place while the panels are being tack welded into their position on the building framework. (See Fig. 3). Although no scaffolding is needed in the assembly of the building framework, a jig pole is used to hoist the panel sections into place on the third floor level. The total erection time on the building framework is 21 days including all set-up preparation and using Lincoln 200 and 300 ampere "Shield-Arc" Welders with "Fleetweld 5" and "Fleetweld 7" electrodes.
the determination of correct duct sizes. A second series of tests by the engineers involves the Btu ratings of the units manufactured by them. These tests are concerned with (1) the combustion efficiency of the burner, (2) transfer efficiency from the products of combustion to the heating surface and from the surface to the air stream, and (3) the distribution of temperature of the heating surface. Since all of the units are rated on the basis of a 90°F. temperature rise through the unit, a heat balance is prepared for each operating condition, checking input against output to be assured that each model produces high efficiency. Jackson & Church Co., Saginaw, Mich.

ALUMINUM EAVES TROUGH

Aluminum has been extended to use in rain-carrying equipment with the production of aluminum eaves trough, conductor pipe and fittings. This equipment follows standard designs; the eaves trough is available in round and square forms; conductor pipe comes in three forms—round, corrugated and square. Described as rust, rot and vermin-proof, its use in eaves trough and conductor pipe is said to insure maximum efficiency with a minimum of maintenance and replacement expense. It weathers to a soft, gray-white so that it does not require painting; yet it is easily painted if desired. The manufacturer claims that aluminum has no toxic effect on water which comes into contact with it. Its light weight is especially advantageous as a factor in application. A 10-ft. length of aluminum eaves trough weighs less than 33/4 lb.

Another significant advantage reported is that aluminum does not stain, thus eliminating the unsightly brown and green streaks of rust and corrosion on painted walls, sidewalks, and flagging.

The new equipment is installed by the traditional slip-joint method; soldering is unnecessary.

For drainage, continuous slope (1 in. in 16 ft.) is necessary. The number of conductors for a given watershed is computed by using 1 sq. in. of conductor cross-section to 100 sq. ft. of roof area. The 3-in. round conductor pipe has a cross section of about 7 sq. in. or enough for 700 sq. ft. of roof. Drops are factory sealed into individual trough sections. Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky.

RESILIENT FLOORING FOR RADIANT HEATING

Results of exhaustive three-year tests indicate that resilient flooring materials for use over radiant heated subfloors can be selected by much the same standards as for subfloors in rooms where convectortype or conventional heating systems are installed. As a result of the increased popularity of radiant heating in modern homes and buildings and the resulting demand for resilient floor recommendations where radiant heating is involved, the Armstrong Research Laboratories began...
MAKES
TOUGH PIPING JOBS
EASY!

For piping that has to last — buried in concrete or enclosed in partitions, as in radiant heating — Flagg-Flow Threadless Malleable Fittings may be installed and safely forgotten.

- For piping in hard-to-reach spots — in corners, against walls, or around machinery — Flagg-Flow can be used wherever pipe will go.

- For piping subject to vibration, expansion or contraction, Flagg-Flow joints are stronger than the pipe itself.

- For any piping, Flagg-Flow gives new freedom of layout and ease of installation.

Here’s why

Silver brazing alloys flow by capillary action to permanently bond pipe and fitting into “one-piece” security. There’s no space needed for wrench clearance, no special position required for brazing. Finally, there’s no fear of “leakers”, for Flagg-Flow are the only stock 150-pound malleable fittings air-tested under water.

Yours for the asking is a profusely illustrated catalog giving complete information on Flagg-Flow, the threadless malleable fitting about which the whole country is talking.

Independent laboratory tests prove that Flagg-Flow joints are stronger than the pipe itself. Illustrated is a torsion test. In a tensile test, the pipe failed at 65,000 pounds per square inch without harming the joint.

STANLEY G. FLAGG & CO., INC.
1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
conducting a series of continuous tests on the subject over three years ago. Observations were made on all types of resilient floors installed over various types of radiant heated subfloors.

Since the tests showed the effects of varying degrees of temperature on the hardness, composition and indentation properties of all resilient floorings, certain specific recommendations could be made as to construction methods for radiant heating installation where resilient floor surface is to be applied.

Tests showed that water temperatures should be limited to 120° F, because temperatures above this point may result in excessive indentation of resilient flooring, especially in asphalt tile.

The same type of furniture rests and cups as normally used can be used satisfactorily to protect resilient floor materials that are to be used with radiant heating.

Effects of radiant heat on the adhesives used for installing resilient floors also were observed to result in no failure of the resilient flooring or their respective installation adhesives during the course of the experiments. Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Compact dispenser for 75 cups or glasses

CUP, GLASS DISPENSER

Fast, clean, efficient storage and automatic dispensing of cups or glasses is claimed for the new Lowerator Dispenser. The manufacturer has recently improved this model for cups or glasses by replacing the open-cage unit with a tube type construction used on other Lowerator units, with no additional outside counter covering needed. The possibility of dirt and dust accumulating in cups and glasses is eliminated by this improved construction.

The BBC-12 Lowerator stores approximately 75 cups or glasses below the counter and takes up less than 15 in. in top-of-counter space. Cups or glasses rest on stainless steel trays in the unit. When the cups or glasses from the top tray are removed, the next full tray automatically moves up to replace it. The unit’s only operating mechanism is a calibrated spring which keeps a tray at counter level whether loaded, half filled or nearly empty. American Machine & Foundry Co., 485 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

WATER HEATER

Protection against corrosion is provided in the Bryant Model 115 water heater by the Prover-O-Rod, a magnesium alloy rod which extends into the water from the top of the tank. Electrochemical action in water which causes corrosion is transferred to the rod.

The heater is 5 ft. tall in the 30-gal. size; this low installation is made possible by a newly designed down-drafter which reduces normal installation height by 6 to 10 in.

(Continued from page 176)
Yes—it's Flexstone
Each ply is a flexible covering of stone!

- The secret of a Johns-Manville Flexstone Roof is in the felts. They're made of fireproof, rotproof, enduring asbestos.

  Flexstone Built-Up Roofs won't dry out from the sun . . . need no periodic coating. They're smooth-surfaced, too—permit thorough drainage . . . make any damage easy to locate and repair. They are engineered to each job . . . applied only by J-M Approved Roofers.

  J-M asbestos felts are perforated to make application easier . . . give you a smoother job and conform better to irregularities in the roof deck.

  Send for Flexstone brochure BU-51A. Contains complete specifications. Address: Johns-Manville, Box 290, New York 16, N. Y.

Johns-Manville FLEXSTONE Built-Up Roofs
The new Model 115 water heater is available for use with natural, manufactured, and liquified petroleum gases and is made in 20-, 30-, 40- and 50-gal. sizes. Bryant Heater Co., Cleveland, O.

**THERMOPANE USED FOR SOUND INSULATOR**

Thermopane, developed primarily for its heat insulation qualities, is now being used to reduce sound transmission. It is said to reduce sound transmission from one room to another within a building or in providing sound insulation from street noises.

Dr. Paul N. Geiger, University of Michigan authority on sound transmission, estimates reduction in the loudness of noise of approximately 44 per cent would be possible by using double Thermopane, consisting of two sheets of 3/4-in.-thick glass with 1/4-in. air space instead of a single pane of 1/4-in. glass.

**WATER COOLER**

A triple-purpose water cooler which cools drinking water, refrigerates a storage compartment of 2 cu. ft., and freezes three trays of ice cubes is now available.

The new cooler can be used in the business office or home. It is especially valuable where a small refrigerated storage capacity is desired, for instance in the recreation room, den or small apartment.

The Sunroc Super Cooler uses either pressure or bottled water. It employs a static condensor which eliminates a fan or water valve normally used on conventional water coolers. Sunroc Refrigeration Co., Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FIRE RESISTANT WOOD**

Wood treated to resist fire has solved a unique construction problem for a large Pittsburgh department store. More than 100,000 bd. ft. of yellow pine lumber, pressure treated with special fire resistant chemicals have been used at Joseph Horne Co. to raise 20,000 sq. ft. of flooring to a new level, 16 in. higher than the old.

Under this treatment which involves the forcing of 3 lb. of the chemical into the fibers of every cubic foot of lumber, the lumber is reported to retain all the features of workability and easy handling and in addition retard fire and provide special resistance to attacks by rot-causing fungi and termites. Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

**PLASTIC SHEETS**

Measuring 100 by 200 in., sheets of acrylic plastic, said to be more than twice the size of any plastic sheets formerly available, are being commercially produced by the manufacturers of Plexiglas. Development of the large sheets makes possible the use of a plastic in many large-dimension applications so far restricted to other materials or segmented constructions.
FRESH MEADOWS
A residential project of 3,000 apartments at
Flushing, N.Y. Owned and operated by the
New York Life Insurance Co. FABRON is
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engineered for long range economy

ARCHITECTS who have used FABRON agree that it
far outstrips in value any other type of interior wall
finish for use in the income producing, investment
type of buildings.

A wide range of FABRON colors and patterns are
styled to meet the special requirements of institu-
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FABRON's proven durability. It outlasts conventional
treatments by several redecorating periods—permits
impressive operating economies. Installations done
in 1940 are still fresh and attractive and promise
many additional years of trouble-free protection.

FABRON's exceptional serviceability lies in its
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which layers of plastic compounds have been fused
into a structural unit that withstands hard usage. It
strengthens plaster and prevents cracks—repeated
washings will not dim its beautiful sunfast colors...
features that spell economy. FABRON also prevents
the spread of fire. Every roll bears the label of the
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FABRON has outlived its original decorative func-
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tects the plaster and its surface provides an ideal
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with a life span measured by the decade

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MAY 1948
STOWABLE BEDS

The demand to save space in designs for ships, hotels and apartments has fostered a new sleeping system providing three beds in one unit. It was developed recently for use in combination living-room-bedrooms on three projected passenger liners.

Two vertically stowed beds open into twin beds. The third bed, stowed horizontally behind the other two, provides the answer to the need for an extra sleeping space.

The all metal cabinet also provides storage space for six pillows and an upper bed ladder. Each of the beds is 3 ft. by 6 ft. 8 in. long. The beds operate simply and may be opened, fully made up and ready for sleeping, at any time by the occupant without recourse to service personnel. Jack Heany & Associates, 139 W. 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.

ACOUSTIC MATERIAL

Corkoustic, an acoustical material made entirely of cork, is being marketed again after being on essential priority during the war. This soundproofing material consists of 12 by 12 by 1 1/2 in. blocks and has a coating of white resin emulsion paint which is said to reflect 80 per cent of all light that strikes it. The Corkoustic has a thermal conductivity of 0.18 Btu per sq. ft., per hr., per degree temperature difference. Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

FLUORESCENT LAMP

A fluorescent lamp, designated Warmtone because of its approximation to the color of incandescent bulbs, is now in production. The new color lamp is said to have increased efficiency of approximately 7 per cent over corresponding wattages of standard white fluorescent lamps which makes possible the achievement of well-distributed, uniform illumination plus the warm atmosphere associated with incandescent lighting sources. Warmtone lamps are immediately available in 20 and 40 watt sizes. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 60 Boston St., Salem, Mass.

CONTROLLED REGISTER

Thermo-Matic Register is a new device for controlling individual room temperatures in homes using forced warm air.
It's as easy as ordering a table d'hote dinner  
... and works much the same way

Good restaurants cater to many different tastes, offer many courses, many choices. Yet the table d'hote system lets you select a complete meal quickly and easily.

In much the same way, Lockwood's "Simplified Specifications" gives you a selection of Finishing Hardware for Schools, Hospitals, Apartments, Hotels, Residences and Industrial Buildings. Just one Unit Number specifies all the hardware—from lockset to kickplate—for any given door ... with alternate choices of design and finish.*

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You'll find "Simplified Specifications" in Sweet's Architectural File for 1948 - or write for a free copy of your own.

Lockwood HARDWARE MANUFACTURING CO.

Division of Independent Lock Company • FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

MAY 1948
heating systems. The prime purpose of the new register is to regulate the warm air input from each register in direct relationship to the heat loss from each room.

The Thermo-Matic registers are normally placed in the "easy to heat" rooms so that these rooms will not overheat before the balance of the residence reaches the desired temperature. A turn of the thermo-dial on the righthand side of the register selects the desired room temperature and then the thermostatic element automatically controls the amount of warm air from the register required to maintain room temperature at the predetermined setting.

The thermostatic element is so located as to respond to average room temperature and is not affected by duct temperatures. Thermo-Matic Register is a self-contained unit requiring no connections other than mounting to the wall and it is interchangeable with standard type registers. Dole Valve Co., 1933 Carroll Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.

EXPANSIBLE HOUSE

A low cost Celotex Cemesto house of the expansible type, introduced at the National Association of Home Builders' convention in Chicago, consists of living-dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bath. The cost is estimated at $5000 without basement. Bedrooms and a dining room may be readily added.

This four room house can readily have bedrooms and a dining room added

Cemesto material and construction method, adaptable to any floor plan or either modern or conventional architecture, is said to reduce building time to one-third normal period. The Celotex Corp., 130 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

CLOCK THERMOSTAT

A modification of the Chronotherm clock thermostat permits home owners to replace manual thermostats without the need of service men. The Chronotherm now uses a 110-volt clock motor instead of a 24-volt motor which eliminates the need for transformer installation. The plug-in Chronotherm will come equipped with a universal wall plate that will automatically make possible electrical connections with existing thermostat wires. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

SHOWER UNIT

Absent from the market for several years due to material restrictions, the Commodore Shower, formerly known as 2000-C is again available. The construction of the shower is of white vitreous enamel back walls, plate glass sides, door set in solid brass frame chromium-plated, and has a deep type terrazzo receptor. Overall dimensions are 40 by 40 by 80 in. Fiat Metal Mfg. Co., Chicago 13, Ill., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

BLOCKS FOR THERMOPANE

To assist customers in best glazing practices for installing Thermopane in large picture windows, a special soft pine setting block 1 in. wide, 4 in. long and 3/4 in. thick is being supplied to-
A number of Worthington design features are responsible for the success of Worthington single-acting, multi-cylinder compressors in providing efficient operation at very low cost for maintenance.

The famous Worthington Feather* Valve—lightest, quietest ever made—eliminates valve grinding and rarely needs replacement.

On most models, lubrication is force-fed from a self-contained gear-train-type pump driven directly by the crank shaft. A disc-type, continuously-cleanable filter keeps the oil clean.

Cylinder liners in larger models are centrifugally-cast from special high-grade alloy cylinder iron having exceptionally high wearing qualities.

Main suction manifold, oil pump, oil passages and oil filters are built into the body casing, reducing the danger of leakage.

Write us for Bulletin C-1100-B30 on the complete line of Worthington Freon-12 compressors from 3 to 125 hp. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J. Specialists in air conditioning and refrigeration for more than 50 years.

COOKING CABBAGE IS AN ARCHITECT’S PROBLEM

The problem of removing unpleasant cooking odors and greasy fumes definitely is on the architect’s drawing board today. Women expect it to be solved in the plans.

THE BEST SOLUTION IS

BLO-FAN ELECTRIC CEILING VENTILATOR

Blo-Fan installs in the ceiling, directly over the range, where a fan belongs. It collects foul air before it can spread.

Blo-Fan’s patented combination of fan and blower principles provides an efficiency unobtainable in any other fan. See Sweet’s 29th/12 or write for complete information.

(Continued from page 194)

gether with glazing instructions.

The small soft pine blocks are designed to provide a quick, accurate method of assuring proper spacing, to help in bearing the weight of the glass in a firm cushion which will not deteriorate, and to enable the glazing compound to seal effectively the space between glass and frame on the bottom, as it does where there is no load. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo 3, O.

Plastic-coated rods resist abrasion

GARMENT RACKS

Plastic-coated steel rods for use in garment racks are being manufactured in 14-ft. lengths which can be cut to a desired size or bent up to a 6-in. radius. The plastic surface is said to resist repeated moving and scraping without abrasion and without formation of dust. These Colorods are made in seven shades. Merchandise Presentation, Inc., 42 E. 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.

ALUMINUM ROOFING

Embossed aluminum is now available for built-up roofing. This thin-sheet aluminum is said to increase the useful life of the bituminous roofing materials commonly used for roofs on industrial and commercial buildings. It can be used for new roofs as well as for repairs to existing roofs.

The new material is 0.004 in. thick, comes in rolls 36 in. wide and 60 ft. long and is applied in roof constructions in the following order: roof deck (wood or concrete); one layer No. 30 asphalt felt; mopped hot asphalt; one layer embossed aluminum, mopped hot asphalt, one layer aluminum broomed into asphalt. Advantages claimed by the manufacturer are: the aluminum built-up roof reflects heat-causing rays from the sun, protects the asphalt from water absorption, prevents brittleness in asphalt at low temperatures and is easily worked. Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky.

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Dollar for dollar, Alberene gives you higher abrasion resistance than other stone. It’s pit-proof, too.

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For full data about the many advantages of Alberene tread stock, write—

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
Walker duct is engineered ... TO FIT

Every WALKER Underfloor System, although made up of standard parts, is designed to serve the electrical needs of each particular job. Systems can be readily adapted to any type of floor construction in either new or existing buildings. WALKERDUCT provides economical and flexible means of meeting every outlet and circuit requirement likely to develop during the life of any building.

WALKER BROTHERS
Conshohocken 32, Pa.

For further details, write for our Catalog #146 or consult Sweet's Architectural File.
GRACIOUS LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA MANNER


Built during 1945-46, when prices and shortages kept most builders out of the market, Wynnewood Plaza is now bringing a substantial return on the investment of more than one million dollars.

E. J. Frankel, enterprising Philadelphian and owner, apparently knows the kind of deluxe living accommodations that Philadelphians require. Take heating. A Webster Moderator System of Steam Heating gives Wynnewood Plaza "controlled-by-the-weather" comfort. Comfortable temperatures are maintained automatically by a control which varies steam supply with changes in outdoor weather conditions.

While comfort is the prime objective, economy results from the reduction in overheating. Fuel oil consumption for heat and hot water for the first year was 75,000 gallons in an installation of approximately 14,000 sq. ft. of radiation. Mr. Frankel expects to better this with more experience in operation.

Mr. Frankel is now building two new apartment houses, Pelham Park, a 9-story building in Germantown, and Latches Lane, a 6-story building in Merion. He has selected Webster Moderator Systems for these buildings.

Let us tell you what Webster has to offer for your projected new apartment developments.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING
TECHNICAL NEWS AND RESEARCH

PILING

Interlocking Steel Sheet Piling (Folder F-110). Gives advantages, physical characteristics, suggested applications of high-strength, box-type corrugated piling. 4 pp., illus. L. B. Foster Co., Box 1647, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

CLAY CHIMNEY PRODUCTS

Clay Flue Lining. Data on vitrified clay stove pipes, flue rings, and chimney tops. 12 pp., illus. Clay Sewer Pipe Assn., 1105 Huntington Bank Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio.

LITERATURE REQUESTED

The following individuals and firms request manufacturers’ literature:

H. C. Avery, Jr., Architect, 313 N. Colorado, Midland, Texas.


W. H. Barrows, A.I.A., United Nations Headquarters Planning Office, 405 E. 42nd St., Room 305, New York 17, N. Y.

William Breger, R.A., Planning and Design Group, 320 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.


William Fergus, Jr., Architect, 138 Main St., East Orange, N. J.

Herbert P. Fife, Architect, 350 Sprechels Bldg., San Diego 1, Calif.

H. Gordon Graham, Box 417, Potosi, Mo.


Arthur S. Katz, Architect, 100 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Norman E. Keller, A.I.A., 925-24th St., Moline, Ill.

D. M. May, Consulting Engineer, 6057 Beck Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif.

Nicholas J. Pipitone, Architect, 6245 Gravois Ave., St. Louis 16, Mo.

Ben L. Rose Associates, Designers and Builders, 1674 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.


Stone & Pitts, Architects and Engineers, Houston office, 951 M. & M. Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Clyde Trudell, Architect, 186 Bulkley Ave., Sausalito, Calif.


Wilson, Morris & Crain, A.I.A., 3330 Graustark, Houston, Texas.

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For one- and two-story garden apartment projects use Webster Baseboard Heating.

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188
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NATIONWIDE

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WAREHOUSE SERVICE

There's one way to be sure of the best — specify Roddiscraft flush doors and hardwood plywood.

Roddiscraft doors and plywood have the two essential elements of quality — the finest materials, plus skilled craftsmanship.

Veneers from our own northern hardwood timber tracts—seasoned hardwood crossbandings, selected kilndried core blocks — skillfully molded by Roddis men with a fifty year heritage of craftsmanship and knowledge of wood.

You can see the signs of craftsmanship in the beautifully matched faces, in the silken surfacing — in the clean edges — in the square, true cut.

Yes — compare Roddiscraft point by point, see for yourself why Roddiscraft is the one way to assured quality.

Roddiscraft Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

MAY 1948
HERE...NOW!
a new, better roof deck material!

KAYLO®

Insulating Roof Tile

With a unique combination of advantages for Architects, Contractors, Owners

Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile is an entirely new building product, developed by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Composed primarily of reinforced calcium silicates, Kaylo Roof Tile is fireproof and as much as four times lighter than other materials now commonly used for roof decks.

Kaylo Roof Tile offers a unique combination of advantages. It is structurally strong yet extremely lightweight and easy to handle. Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile is fireproof and contains only inorganic and noncombustible materials.

Kaylo Roof Tile is easy to install. These lightweight tiles can be laid on joists, standard “T” bars, Stran-Steel or specially designed American Structural sub-purlins. Close fitting is insured and grouting minimized because Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile can be cut on the job with power or hand saws and easily fitted into openings of odd sizes and shapes.

Pre-cast for easy installation

Each Kaylo Roof Tile is 36 inches long, 18 inches wide and 2 5/8 inches thick, and is reinforced with a wire mat incorporated into the lower one-third of its thickness. Kaylo Roof Tile is more than strong enough for typical deck requirements, and its light weight greatly reduces dead load on buildings.

Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile is manufactured by American Structural Products Company, Toledo, Ohio, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. American Structural Products Company has taken over the manufacture and sale of Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile and other structural products of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Mail coupon for technical data and sample.

KAYLO ROOF TILE is easily fit to odd spaces. Can be cut and shaped with ordinary carpenter tools or power driven tools.

LAYING KAYLO ROOF TILE on Stran-Steel. Each tile weighs only 21 lb. Note how the tile slips neatly into place on sub-purlins.

AMERICAN STRUCTURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
subsidiary of
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

WEIGHT
Density (lb. per cubic foot).............. approx. 20 lb.
Weight per tile........................ approx. 21 lb.
Weight per square foot................... approx. 4.5 lb.

STRENGTH
Average modulus of rupture.............. 175 lb. per sq. inch
Average modulus of elasticity........... 160,000 lb. per sq. inch
Average compressive strength........... 500 lb. per sq. inch

INSULATING VALUE (BTU/square foot/hour/°fahrenheit)
"K"—for inch thickness................... .62
"U"—for standard tile.................... .20
"U"—for standard tile plus built-up roofing........ .19

FIRE RESISTANCE
Kaylo Insulating Roof Tile units resist typical building fires, as defined in the standard A.S.T.M. fire curve, for more than one hour.

LIGHT REFLECTIVITY
Light reflection factor.................... approx. 80%

Check these advantages of KAYLO Roof Tile

1 Kaylo Roof Tile is LIGHTWEIGHT
2 Kaylo Roof Tile INSULATES
3 Kaylo Roof Tile is FIREPROOF
4 Kaylo Roof Tile is STRUCTURALLY STRONG
5 Kaylo Roof Tile is EASY TO HANDLE
6 Kaylo Roof Tile is EASY TO CUT AND FIT
7 Kaylo Roof Tile REFLECTS LIGHT
8 Kaylo Roof Tile can be PAINTED
9 Kaylo Roof Tile is NOW IN SERVICE on many OWENS-ILLINOIS buildings
10 Kaylo Roof Tile can be SPECIFIED NOW for early delivery

then

SEND THIS COUPON

AMERICAN STRUCTURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
subsidiary of OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY
Dept. E-404, P.O. Box No. 1035
Toledo 1, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation on my part, the following information on KAYLO Insulating Roof Tile:

☐ Construction details
☐ Specifications and technical data
☐ Sample

Name______________
Firm______________
Street______________
City______________ Zone________ State________

MAY 1948
CABOT'S STAINS

give Natural Beauty

TO ANY DESIGN IN ANY SITE

The rich, penetrating colors of Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains bring out all the natural beauty of wooden shingles, clapboards or siding. A wide selection of attractive colors, clear brilliant hues to weathering grays and browns, enables you to pick exactly the right stain for any design in any setting.

The Best Wood Preservative Known

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Colors That Remain True

Because only pure pigments and no fillers or adulterants are used, the colors in Cabot's Creosote Stains remain true, even after long exposure.

Economy

Cabot's Creosote Stains cost one third as much as good paint... are quick and easy to apply.

Free booklet

"Stained Houses" contains complete information. Write for your copy and Cabot's Creosote Stain color card today.

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provide highly efficient large scale and spot ventilation for practically any type of industrial building, regardless of its design or unusual characteristics. Adequate ventilation speeds production, reduces spoilage and accidents, helps you attract more manpower. Describe your problem; write for Bulletin 324.

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Church Mol-Tex Seats, for industrial, institutional, and commercial use, are practically indestructible. Church Sheet Covered Seats, for domestic use, outlast all other seats. Styles and qualities for every need. See "Sweets" for details.

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Division of AMERICAN RADIATOR & Standard Sanitary corporation
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we installed 90 Servel Gas Refrigerators... and they're still giving my tenants noiseless, dependable service... at continued low cost, too."

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no wear...longer life
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"OUR BRAND NEW 1948 SERVELS...
installed only a few months ago—
have already convinced me that
Servel is my best refrigerator in-
vestment...by far!"

Paul Livoli
Fairfield Gardens
Watertown, Mass.

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Servel stays silent
...lasts longer

The Gas Refrigerator operates on
the simple, continuous absorption
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the constant cold needed to preserve
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single moving part (no motor, no
pump, no compressor) is used in the
entire freezing operation.
3-WAY PROTECTION
in the structures you design

Specify WOOD TREATED WITH DU PONT "CZC"

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Termites avoid wood that's pressure impregnated with Du Pont "CZC." This effective treatment protects each fiber from their destructive appetites.

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Wood treated with "CZC" resists the growth of fungi which cause decay... gives years of added life to any wooden structure. It helps cut replacement and maintenance costs to a minimum, especially where high humidities stimulate fungous growth.

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"CZC" also acts as a fire retardant. Makes wood difficult to ignite. Gives added safety. And wood treated with Du Pont "CZC" is clean, paintable and easy to handle. Get this 3-way protection. Write today for full details. Address Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del.

DU PONT CZC
Chromated Zinc Chloride

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New handbook on air diffusion

How to select, install and adjust diffusers for greater control of air conditioning performance.

FREE to those who design, install and maintain air conditioning equipment.

The new handbook contains the latest engineering data on air diffusion in general and the use of adjustable air diffusers as a positive means of eliminating drafts, hot spots, cold spots, poor humidity control, stratification, air noise, ceiling smudge and other complaints. It is profusely illustrated with photographs, sketches, charts and dimension prints for quick, accurate Selection—Application—Location—Assembly—Erection—Testing—Adjustment of Air Diffusers and of Accessory Equipment such as air equalizing grids, mounting rings and air sectorizing baffles.

Beauty of an air diffuser lies in its simplicity and ability to blend with an interior. Kno-Draft Diffusers in their original aluminum furnish an interesting and unobtrusive decorative accent. Painted to match the ceiling, they become self-effacing. Because of their simplicity of design, they blend easily with modern or period interiors.

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"NEW"

1928 ENGLISH HALF TIMBER HOUSE . . . owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Payne of Grand Rapids, Michigan . . . as it looks today, after complete remodeling job. Notice the new wing over formerly detached garage and large picture window. Most interesting feature in entire modernization program is the model "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" shown below.

BEFORE remodeling . . . kitchen was typical of 20 years ago . . . cut-up, commonplace, inefficient.

AFTER new alcove was added and lavatory moved . . . kitchen center is both inviting and highly efficient.

1948 "NEW FREEDOM GAS KITCHEN" . . . With ample storage and counter space . . . special ventilating system . . . convenient yet completely separate eating nook . . . and the finest modern appliances that money can buy. Here they are: a 6-burner all-automatic Gas range built to "CP" standards . . . an 8-foot silent Servel Gas refrigerator . . . a double automatic sink serviced by constant hot water from a new automatic Gas water heater.

Why the "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" Program is a Success

. . . from the point of view of The Banker: "An all-Gas kitchen makes it easier to finance the whole house. Less risk is involved—particularly with long-term mortgages."

. . . from the point of view of The Architect: "I like the space-saving design of modern Gas appliances . . . and their money-saving simple connections. They fit into any size or type of kitchen."

. . . from the point of view of The Buyer: "A completely equipped modern kitchen with new Gas appliances makes a house worth more, especially if you have to resell."

. . . from the point of view of The Builder: "You don't have to 'sell' a house with a 'New Freedom Gas Kitchen'! People know it's the best there is today . . . and that it'll stay that way."

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
there's news in building there's a...

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1. SPECIFY a new automatic Gas range built to "CP" standards . . . first choice of good cooks everywhere!

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MAY 1948
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60° Room for Short Carry of Fresh Foods

The perfect book to introduce the layman to the problems of planning and building a house...

THE HOUSE FOR YOU TO BUILD, BUY OR RENT

By Catharine and Harold Sleeper

When it comes to building a house, the layman generally completely at sea. He usually has very decided opinions on the subject, but these ideas might be utter nonsense from a practical point of view. That is where THE HOUSE FOR YOU comes in. The book gives the layman a wealth of practical information on the factors he must consider in planning a house that will suit his needs and still bear a marked resemblance to his dream house.

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This is the ideal book to recommend to your client; even better, why not make it a gift of it to save you much future time and trouble?

All of the material is presented in a readable, lively style aided by numerous cartoons, graphs, and charts.

There are also good common-sense discussions of financing and a clear explanation of the confusing mumbo-jumbo about loans, mortgages, and deeds.

Harold R. Sleeper needs no introduction to architects. He is President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and co-author of Architectural Graphic Standards. His wife did graduate work in the History of Architecture at Columbia University, and is an author in her own right.

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SECTIONAL KITCHEN UNITS

Whether the kitchen is large or small—whether it is for new construction or remodeling—whether it is L-shaped, U-shaped or corridor type—you can plan an efficient, eye-pleasing arrangement with Curtis sectional wood kitchen units.

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MAY 1948
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160 Hallock Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Also Manufacturers of Roof Scuttles, Sidewalk and Sidewalk Elevator Doors, Pit and Vault Doors, and Bilco Cellastair Units

Specif
genuine lally columns
for the modern or traditional house

GENUINE LALLY COLUMNS have proven to be most practical for all types of home building. These space-saving, graceful columns are equally adaptable for use in exposed basement areas, covered courts or porches, or between wall construction.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
“Thermopane picture windows add salability”

— says Robert P. Gerholz, of Gerholz Community Homes, Inc., well-known builders and developers in Flint, Michigan.

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MAY 1948
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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
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Once Von Duprin devices are installed on the doors . . . safe, quick exit is always available to even the smallest children.

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Here, in sixteen fact-packed chapters, are a wealth of practical data on the engineering principles and procedures that underlie the planning and designing of industrial property: the wise planning that will help you build practicable, durable structures of your own.

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By Clarence W. Dunham

Consulting Structural Engineer for the New York Office of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company

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